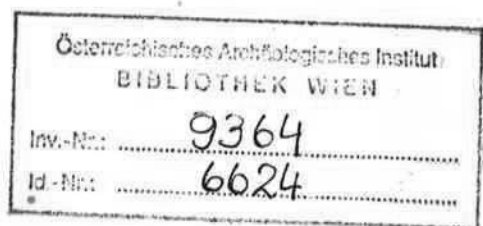


M/10:I: VERMASEREN:02

M. J. VERMASEREN

CORPUS  
INSCRIPTIONUM  
ET  
MONUMENTORUM  
RELIGIONIS MITHRIACAE

★★



MARTINUS NIJHOFF  
HAGAE COMITIS  
MCMLX

The  
CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM ET MONUMENTORUM RELIGIONIS MITHRIACAE  
was awarded the 1948 Prize of the Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie  
van Wetenschappen, Kunsten en Schone letteren (Royal  
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## PREFACE

Volume I has already pointed to the ever-increasing discoveries of material relating to the Mithras cult since the publication of Cumont's work. New monuments and data have been brought to light even in the few years since 1956. Vestiges of the Iranian god throughout the former Roman Empire are proving more and more numerous and the new finds are constantly sharpening our insight into his character. This Volume II therefore begins with a number of *addenda* to the monuments which appeared in the previous volume. It also includes some improvements and other necessary additions. Greater completeness has been achieved in many cases thanks to more recent information and I have corrected a few errors.

The Mithraea in London and in Rome's Santa Prisca, as well as in Arsameia and in Koenigshoffen, will be dealt with separately in further publications. As the relative data could not be discussed in full here, it is recommended to consult those future studies for additional information.

T. Nagy wrote in his review of Volume I in *Arch. Ert.* 54, 1958, page 110, that he would have preferred a closer examination of the smaller finds. This wish cannot be fulfilled without violating the purpose of this Corpus. In Pettau (Ptuj, Poetovio), Yugo-Slavia, I saw thousands of fragments which have been discovered there in the Mithraic sanctuaries. Such finds should be described in monographs; the bibliography in the Corpus refers to monographs already published. Some critics are of the opinion that the distinction between the monuments of Mithras and *Sol Invictus* was not sufficiently accentuated. Yet this second volume follows the same method of underlining any questionable monuments on the geographic map and the said distinction is thereby adequately stressed. Besides, this method was already discussed in the preface to Volume I. Many titles have been added to the bibliography, which proves that the study of the Mithras cult arouses universal interest and covers a wide field.

In all countries concerned both in Eastern and Western Europe, archeologists and students of religion have given most generous assistance in facilitating the investigation of Mithraic monuments. My colleagues in Vienna rendered invaluable services in bridging the gap between the East and the West. Hence my special gratitude to my friend Dr. Rudolf Noll, curator of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, whose energetic help enabled me to establish many important contacts with persons in his own country and abroad.

In Yugo-Slavia I derived much benefit from the disinterested support of Dr. Jože Kastelic, director of the Ljubljana Museum, and of Dr. A. Gabričević. I have very dear recollections of my visit to Roumania, where I had the honour of being the guest of the Academy. Here and in other countries, in Germany, Austria and Yugo-Slavia, I had an opportunity to make a personal study of available material. The excursions through Dacia with Professors Dr. C. Daicoviciu and Dr. E. Condurachi belong to those occasional outstanding experiences in the conduct of scientific research which are never to be forgotten.

Although it has not yet been possible for me to visit Budapest and Sofia, Dr. A. Mócsy and Dr. W. Wellkoff have supplied me with all desired information and the necessary material. The same was done, down to the last detail, by many directors of museums in Germany. It was a pleasure to note how these museums have been rebuilt, and an even greater one to be sometimes invited to assist in identifying Mithraic fragments which had been given up for lost.

I have already extended proper thanks to many other acquaintances, but Professor Dr. A. Nock of Cambridge, Mass., as well as Dr. C. C. van Essen in Rome, my friend and partner in the Santa Prisca excavations, deserve especial mention for their helpful suggestions. I also thank Professor Dr. H. Wagenvoort, president of the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research, whose share in building up this organization has been a large one.

The *Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae* has thus become a symbol of co-operation between the East and the West, an ideal which has fortunately been achieved in certain branches of science. The exchange of intellectual and spiritual thought in even greater freedom can only lead to a better mutual understanding between peoples of different nations.

The first two parts of this Corpus have laid a basis for the scientific conclusions to be drawn from the material. The texts will be included in the third volume. This will show Mithras and the world that surrounded him during the different periods of his cult, in all its abundant varieties. In the accomplishment of that arduous task I hope I may encounter the same spirit of helpful collaboration that I have found everywhere so far.

As in Volume I, Mr. A. M. H. Lemmers readily accepts responsibility for the English version of the text. In this connection I wish to express my gratitude to the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (ZWO) for sharing in the translation costs.

MAARTEN J. VERMASEREN



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## SUPPLEMENT TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| AC                  | Archeologia Classica.   |
| ACMITr              | Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istoria, secția pentru Transilvania.  |
| AIJ                 | see: Hoffiler-Saria.  |
| AJ                  | Archaeologia Jugoslavica.   |
| Anthes              | Anthes, E. Mithrasdenkmäler und Viergöttersteine aus Alzei. <i>Germania</i> IV, 1920, 80.   |
| ArchCant            | Archaeologia Cantiana.  |
| AttMemTib           | Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina di Storia e d'Arte.  |
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| BBAB                | Bulletin van de Vereniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving.  |
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**SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME I**

## MESOPOTAMIA

SUSA

7b

R. Ghirsman, *Nouvelles archéologiques: Les fouilles de Suse 1946-1951* in *La Revue des Arts* III 1951, 187f gives a stratigraphical survey of Susa. In Town IV (Sassanidian period) frescoes have been found of which the Mithraic origin is questionable (cf. *Fasti* VI, 1951 (1953) No. 3521).

URUK-WARKA

7c

J. van Dijk in *Phoenix* II 1956, 83 fig. 51 gives a reproduction of a building about which H. J. Lensen in *MDOG* 87, 1955, 46ff and fig. 11 gives a more profound account.

A large room (L. 15.30 Br. 11.20) with an apse and with a podium may give the impression of a Mithraeum, but Prof. Lensen clearly states, that the minor finds neither prove the existence of a Mithraic sanctuary nor of an early Christian Church.

## CHERSONESUS TAURICA

AİTODOR

10

TERRITORIUM CHARACIS

When *CIMRM* I was published, it was impossible to consult the article by Rostovtzeff in *IICA* 40, 1911, 12ff in which he describes some Mithraic monuments of Aitodor (and not Aitador) north of Charax. Prof. Le Roy A. Campbell kindly sent me positive prints of the article which was translated in the Archaeological Institute at Bucarest. I do not know, however, where the monuments are preserved. It is clear, that at Aitodor there was a sanctuary of the Thracian Rider-God in which Mithras was worshipped as well. This sanctuary was situated outside the Roman castellum which lies near the Sea. In Aitodor was a *statio* of the *beneficarii*.

(M. Rostovtzeff, *Das Heiligtum der thrakischen Götter und die Inschriften der beneficarii in Ai-Todor* in *IICA* XL 1911, 1ff; cf. B. W. Pharmakowsky in *AA* 1911, 235f).

10A

Four fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.20 D. 0.023).

E. H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*. Cambridge 1913, 523; 546; *IICA* XL, 1911, 15 No. 6 and Pl. IV, 7; *Berytus* XI, 1954, 52 No. 628, who wrongly lists it as from Nymphaeum. See fig. 239.

The central section of the relief is lost, but parts of the heads of Mithras and of the bull are preserved. The upper part of Cautes (r) with upraised torch, Cautopates (l) standing cross-legged and his r. h. with the torch downwards. Parts of the head and the body are missing. Hoof of the r. hind-foot and parts of the forefoot of the bull. Above the grotto's border there are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Luna seems to be holding a torch. Between them a row of (originally seven) altars.

#### 10B

Two fragments of a marble relief.

*IICA* 40, 1911, 15 No. 7 and Pl. IV, 8. See fig. 240.

Only the l. part of the relief is preserved. In the corner the dressed bust of Sol and part of the grotto's border. Under it the torso of Cautopates with the torch downwards.

#### 10C

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.18 D. 0.023).

*IICA* 40, 1911, 17 No. 14B and Pl. VI, 17 (and not Pl. VI, 18 as is indicated);

*Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 6 who incorrectly places it as from Olbia. See fig. 241.

The foremost part of the bull with the r. knee of Mithras. The god's r.h. with the dagger. The dog and behind it the greater part of cross-legged Cautes with upraised r. arm.

The reverse of the relief has been roughened on purpose so that it could be attached to a wall.

#### 10D

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.098-0.11 D. 0.018).

*IICA* 40, 1911, 17 No. 14/3 and Pl. VI, 18 (and not Pl. VI, 17 as is indicated);

LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 35 who erroneously thinks it comes from Nymphaeum. See fig. 242.

Mithras as a bullkiller, only the forefoot of the bull are preserved. No dog visible. Cautes, not cross-legged, holds a flaming torch upwards.

#### 10E

L. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.065 Br. 0.07 D. 0.02).

*IICA* 40, 1911, 18 No. 15B.

The feet and the extreme part of the torch of Cautopates.

### PONTUS

### AMASIA

#### 15

*miles pius* cf. No. 1232. M. P. Nilsson, *Gr. Rel.* II, 644 n. 2 doubts the Mithraic character of this inscription.

## CAPPADOCIA

ARIARAMNEIA

19

Cf. Bengtson, *Strategie* II, 253 n. 2. G. Widengren, *Stand und Aufgaben der iranischen Religionsgeschichte*, Leiden 1955, 70 n. 272 accepts the interpretation of MM 25 n. 1 "became Magus for Mithras" and does not seem to know about Nock's publication.

## LYCAONIA

KONYA

20

W. M. Calder's opinion in *JHS* XLVII, 1927, 178f that the statuette should be a forgery is adopted without reserve by M. Gough in *Anatolian Studies* II, 1956, 132.

## PHRYGIA

AMORIUM

22

In I line 5 is to be read:  $\alpha[\epsilon \eta]\mu\iota\sigma[\upsilon]$ .

## LYDIA

COLOPHON

24B

Machteld Mellink in *AJA* 60, 1956, 382 mentions a latin dedication to Mithra found north of ancient Colophon. Prof. L. Robert (cf. *Annuaire du Collège de France* 1956, 299) informs me that it runs:

Deo sancto invicto Mit(h)rae.

## CILICIA

TARSUS

27

Will, *Relief Cultuel*, 165 n. 1 rightly remarks that Mithras is not in Phrygian cap and that he holds his hand with the dagger upraised (cf. No. 230 and fig. 69).

ANAZARBUS

27bis

Altar with projecting mouldings at top and bottom (H. 1.37 Br. 0.47 D. 0.45). Found at the S-W end of Stadium at Anazarva.

M. Gough in *Anatolian Studies* II, 1952, 131 No. 3 and Pl. XIIa; Will, *Rel. Cult.*, 167 n. 1.

L.H. 0.04-0.025.

[ὑπάτου τὸ] β' π(ατρὸς) π(ατρίδος) [Μ. Αὐρή]/λιος Σέλευκος ἐ[ρεὺς καὶ] / πατήρ διὰ βίου Διὸς [Ἡλίου] / ἀνεικῆτου Μίθρα τὸν [...] καθ' ἃ ὑπέσχετο τῇ πατ[ρίδι].

The first five lines are missing; in lines 9-10 it may be possible to supply βωμὸν.

## SYRIA

NEMRUD-DAGH

29

Miss Theresa Goell in *AJA* 62, 1958, 102f and Pl. 19 fig. 14 (cf. *AJA* 60, 1956, 383f):

"In 1953, when clearing the passage behind the bases of the colossi of the East Terrace, we found the "missing" head of Apollo-Mithra. The head with rayed keel-shaped tiara, was lying on the rock-cut floor of the passage, indicating that it had fallen before the tumulus had been disturbed. In 1956, we lifted the head. Its schematic rendering and remote, sombre expression contrast sharply with the animation of the Apollo-Mithra of the West Terrace."

"The deification relief of Antiochus and the Tyche of Commagene of East Socle I was enriched by the addition of the head of Antiochus (missing until now), wearing a tiara, decorated with a striding lion against a background of pomegranate blossoms and fruit. The diadem carries an orientalizing procession of lions."

## DURA-EUROPOS

63

- a) Νάμα Γεμεινιανῶ ἀγαθῶ συνδεξίῳ.
- b) Νάμα Μονίμῳ συνδεξί[ῳ] ἀγαθῶ.

68

Read: πυρωτόν ἄσθμα τὸ καὶ μάγοις ἢ νίπτρον ὅσ(σ)τω(ν). Cf. C. M. Edsman, *Ignis Divinus*, Lund 1949, 221.

## DURA-EUROPOS

70B

A heavy reddish sherd (H. 0.075 Br. 0.075 D. 0.03) found in room H 2 of M 7 (O. Yale Inv. 42).

R. N. Frye, *Inscriptions from Dura Europos in Yale Classical Studies XIV*, 1955, 199.

MTRY GW-MTTN

This Parthian black dipinto seems to mean "of Mithra the bull-?" The editor writes: "I thought of "bull-slayer", but unfamiliarity with Palmyrene and North Semitic epigraphy prevents further conjecture".

Below the dipinto, at an interval of 0.03, is the following symbol:



Fig. 243

SAHIN

72

R. Mouterde in *MUSJ XXXI*, 1954, 334 is of the opinion that one should not jump to conclusions as to this monument (Renan, *Mission de Phénicie*, 103;

Syria XXVI, 222 n. 4) which is generally regarded as "un témoin du culte d'Ahu-ramazda et de Mithra dans la montagne alaouite."

Instead of [Θε]ῶ ὑψίστῳ οὐρανίῳ YT / [Μι]θρᾶ ὁ βωμὸς ἐκτίσθ[η] ὁ ρθῶς he proposes to read [Θε]ῶ ὑψίστῳ οὐρανίῳ Ὑ<π>[αι]θρᾶ ὁ βωμὸς ἐκτίσθ[η] ὁ ρθῶς.

"Au dieu très haut céleste, à l'air libre, cet autel a été construit correctement" (c.à.d. comme il convient sur un sommet sacré où réside, sans temple bâti de main d'homme, le dieu du ciel); Ὑπαιθρᾶ aurait ici la valeur de κατὰ τὰ Ὑπαιθρᾶ.

## SECIA

88

Preserved in the Museum at Damascus (Inv. No. 39). Mr. S. Abdul Hak, General Director of the Antiquities in Syria was so kind to send a better copy of this interesting monument (See fig. 244 = fig. 33). Published also by Sourdel, *Hauran*, 93.

89

Mr. Selim Abdul-Hak generously entitled me to publish a relief in basalt (H. 1.31 Br. 1.16). The relief was carved out in the rock of a mountain near Si and transported to the Museum at Damascus in 1947.

Abdul-Hak, 64 n. 3; Sourdel, *Hauran*, 93; see fig. 245.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, snake and scorpion. The bull's tail is hanging downwards. The raven is perched on Mithras' cloak. Cautes (l) and Cautopates (r) hold with both hands the torches up- and downwards; they are not cross-legged. The bust of Sol in a crown of six rays (l); the bust of Luna (r) in crescent.

Above the relief the inscription:

D(eo) i(nvicto) S(oli).

## ATCHANA

90B

Sir Leonard Woolley, *A Forgotten Kingdom*, London 1953, 98f and Pl. 10a, believes to have found a Mithraeum at Atchana (Alalakh) in the Turkish Hatay, which dates from the sixteenth or early fifteenth century B.C. (cf. *AJA* 51, 1947, 427). In this period the people of Alalakh made common cause with Mitanni in a rebellion against the Egyptian domination. Woolley describes the temple as follows: "Throughout the whole history of Alalakh the record of the city temples is that each was built above the ruins of its predecessor, those ruins often being utilized deliberately to make a raised platform or podium which would give to the new building a more commanding position. To this rule the Level V temple is an extraordinary exception, for the builders, instead of levelling the remains of the Level VI building, dug right through them, making a rectangular pit inside which the new sanctuary was erected; of the Level VI temple only a short stretch of the outer face of the N-E wall escaped utter destruction. The new temple consisted of a court with service-chamber apparently all round it - we found remains of them

both on the N-E and on the N-W sides – and the temple proper in the middle; it seems to have had an entrance-chamber at ground level of which all traces have disappeared, but the sanctuary-chamber behind it lay six feet below ground. It was a wide and shallow room measuring twelve foot six from back to front and more than double that across (the S-W end was destroyed by the deep-set foundations of Level IV) and had a broad raised bench along its back and walls; in the front (S-E) wall was the doorway from the entrance-chamber giving on a flight of wooden steps that lead down to the sunken floor; immediately opposite to them there stood, against the back, a bench, fire-altar, a rectangle of plastered brick standing eighteen inches high with in its top a box-like depression that showed marks of heavy burning; on each side of the altar there had been an upright wooden post. As the walls were ruined down to the level of the top of the benches it was impossible to say whether they had been simple or had niches contrived in the wall's thickness". But H. Otten in *OLZ* 51, 1956, 232 rejects this theory ("vielmehr Tempel einer chthonischen Gottheit?").

## ARSAMEIA

## 90C

F. K. Doerner and Theresa Goell in *ILN* 1955, 23ff published a first account of their very interesting excavations on the mountain top of Eski Kahta or Arsameia, the site of the tomb sanctuary of Mithridates Kallinikos, king of Kommagene.

Mithridates was the father of King Antiochus I, whose tomb-site was found at Nemrud-Dagh (see Nos. 28–32) and who made a treaty with Pompey the Great in 62 B.C.

At Arsameia a Sacred Edict of Antiochus I was found. "The *Nomos* is given for the protection of the tomb and sanctuary of his father and for the maintenance of his cult. Of the ancient royal city, no vestige of a superstructure remained standing on the surface". On Platform III a fine relief depicted a scene of greeting between Mithridates and Heracles (*ILN* fig. 11).

"Stepped platforms, approximately similar, with two sockets, were located in two other places on the southern slope of the citadel, and we were also fortunate in finding some of the scattered fragments of the stelai which had stood on their summits. The fragments were part of reliefs of Mithras and royal or priestly personages. It is not certain whether these stelai belonged to additional Hierothesia, as the great rock-cut chamber above Platform I suggests, or whether these platforms marked a Processional-Way coming from the deep valley below, serving the same function as those approaching the East and West Terraces at the Hierothesion of Antiochus on Nemrud Dagħ".

The reliefs with Mithras were both found near Platform II. One fragment (*ILN*, fig. 9, see fig. 246 kindly offered by Prof. F. K. Doerner) shows (right) Mithras in Phrygian cap and in radiate crown, facing Antiochus I; the other

fragment also shows Mithras in Phrygian cap and radiate crown but the person he is greeting is missing (*ILN* fig. 10).

Prof. F. K. Doerner informs me that the publication "*Arsameia am Nymphaios. Die Ausgrabungen im Hierotheseion des Mithradates Kallinikos von 1953-1956*" is printing.

## AEGYPTUS

MEMPHIS

92

See fig. 34.

## TRIPOLITANA

LEPCIS MAGNA

108-109a

Richter, *Three Critical Periods*, 57 fig. 138; IRT 169 No. 667a.

109b

Die (0.54 × 0.07); only the feet of the statue survive.

IRT 169 No. 667b.

Ceristius Antiochus fecit.

We certainly have to do with the remnants of statues of the torchbearers.

112

Read *zoccolo* instead of *zocolo* in line 3.

OEA

113

This rock tomb of the late III or IV century is situated at Gargaresch, W. of Tripoli, immediately S. of the main coastal road.

Romanelli in *NSc* III 1922, 21ff and fig. 5; IRT 68 No. 239.

114

CIL VIII 22687; IRT 239b.

L.H. 0.03.

D(is) [m(anibus)] s(acrum) / Aelius Ma[.....] Iurathani / bix[i]t an[n]o[s.....]  
agin[ta] quin[que] / plus m[i]nus.

On the lid of the cinerary urn:

Qui leo iacet.

115

CIL VIII 22688; IRT 239a.

L.H. 0.06.

D(is) m(anibus) s(acrum) / Aelia Arisuth / vixit annos / sexaginta / plus minus.

On the lid of the cinerary urn:

Quae lea iacet.



## BU-GNEM

116

"Keystone of an arch ( $0.36-0.31 \times 0.33 \times 0.31$ ) of dark limestone, inscribed within a narrow border." Lepcis, Museum.

IRT 228 No. 917.

L.H. 0.035-0.04.

Soli / invicto / sac(rum) Peti/cius Past/or m(erito) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) a(nimo).

## SABRATHA

117

IRT, 30 No. 11; J. Guey in *REA* LV, 1953, 336 and n. 6; Leglay, *Rel. Or. Afr.*, 29 n. 51.

L.H. 0.06. III cent. capitals.

[D(eo)] s(ancto) M(ithrae) / [...]rino / [...]nvicto / ...

## AFRICA PROCONSULARIS

## CARTHAGO

118

P. Gauckler in *CRAI* 1899, 156ff (*cf.* *BATH* 1899, CLXI and G. Ch. Picard in *BATH* 1946-9, 366) mentions the find of an underground room in which statuettes in marble and in terracotta of various divinities were discovered. The room dates from the end of the fourth century A.D. Apparently members of various sects meant to safeguard the cult-statues here against the iconoclastic intentions of the Christians. Two statuettes in terracotta represent, according to Gauckler, the god Mithras: one of which the god standing on a bull's head (*Cat. du Musée Aloui*, Suppl. 153 No. 1191). *Cf.* Mon. No. 334 (Roma).

119

G. Ch. Picard in *BATH* 1946-1949, 366f. The group was detected in the neighbourhood of Hannibal Street. Only the lower part (Br. 0.50) is preserved. The r. knee of the god; the bull with the snake and the dog near the wound; the scorpion in the usual place. The sanctuary itself, situated near the harbour, has not yet been found. Efforts to get a photograph had no result.

120

Neither does Will, *Rel. Cult.*, 148 n. 2 accept this formula as Mithraic (*Rép. épigr. sem.* III, No. 1566; CIS III 3351; Cooke, *North-sem. inscr.*, 149). See A. M. Honeyman in *RHR* CXXI, 1940, 5f.

## NUMIDIA

## RUSICADE

121

The Mithraeum is also mentioned by M. Leglay, *Rel. Or. Afr.*, 30f.

## LAMBAESIS

134

CIL VIII 2675 = L. Leschi in *BATH* 1941-1942, 276.

M. Aurelius Sabinus was a native of Carnuntum where the Mithraic cult is well-known (See Nos. 1664ff.) and Swoboda, *Carnuntum*<sup>3</sup>, 167ff.

Read *Sergia* instead of *Sergis*.

For the strong relations of the Mithras cult in the Danubian regions and in Africa cf. also Nos. 138B and 149 addendum.

136

*Eph. Ep.*, VIII, 385 cf. 777.

137

R. Cagnat in *BATH* 1915, CLXVII.

L.H. 0.05.

Ma/ximianus

138A

Leglay in *CRAI* 1954, 269ff cf. L. Leschi in *Actes du 2e Congrès International d'Épigraphie grecque et latine*, Paris 1952 (1953), 125 now gives a more detailed description of the Mithraeum (see fig. 247), which is situated at the end of the "avenue sacrée" east of the Asclepieium and its baths with which the Mithras sanctuary is connected at the south side.

The sanctuary (L. 16.40 Br. 8.40) running East-West has its entrance at the West side and is accessible by descending two wide steps. The Mithraeum, about one metre deep, has the usual division into a corridor (Br. 4.40) and the two podia (H. 0.80 Br. 2.00). Each bench originally supported four columns (diam. 0.30) but only five bases (Br. 0.50) have been preserved, three on the l. side and two on the r. side. The walls of the Mithraeum itself were constructed in building-blocks and were painted; only traces of blue and dark red colours are visible. The sanctuary has an apse (H. 1.00 Br. 2.00 D. 1.80)

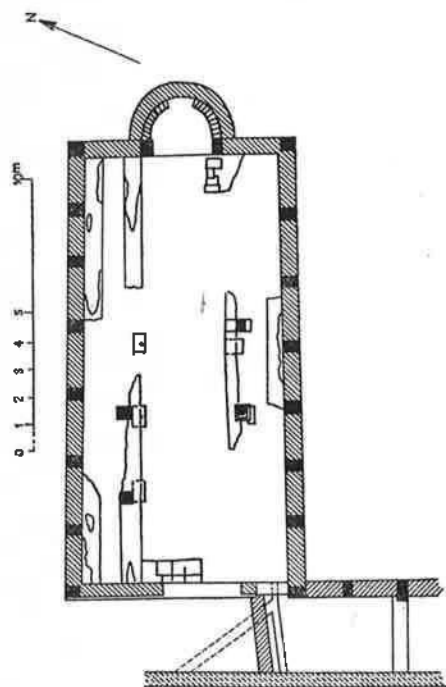


Fig. 247

with a small niche (H. 0.90 Br. 0.30); it is accessible by means of four steps.

On the right of the main entrance and before the sanctuary is a room (Br. 4.55–3.65) with a small door (Br. 0.95) probably of a later period but belonging to the Mithracum. In this room are two conduit-pipes and in the S–W corner of the sanctuary was a stone (H. 0.52) partly square partly cylindrical and pierced at both sides.

In the same corner a stone (H. 0.83 Br. 0.40–0.45) in the shape of a pine-cone was found. About two metres before the apse there were three altars in limestone; no Mithraic relief.

### 138B

Altar in limestone (H. 1.09 Br. 0.47 D. 0.47) with a circular hollow in the top.

*CRAI* 1954, 272f.

L.H. 0.05–0.045; traces of red in the letters.

Soli / deo / invicto / Mithrae / sacrum / M. Valerius / Maximianus / leg(atus)  
Aug(usti) / pr(o) pr(aetore).

*M. Valerius Maximianus*: See No. 137. He is a native of Poetovio where the Mithras cult was wide-spread (see Nos. 1487ff.).

He commanded the *Legio III Augusta* during A.D. 183–185 (L. Leschi in *BATH* 1934–1935, 157, 356f). About his career and about his wife Ulpia Aristonica: *CRAI* 1954, 273 n. 2 and 275f. As commander of the *Legio XIII Gemina* in Dacia he dedicated an inscription to Mithras at Apulum: *CIL* III 1122 (see No. 1950).

### 138C

Altar in limestone (H. 0.81 Br. 0.52 D. 0.52).

*CRAI* 1954, 273 and fig.

L.H. 0.035–0.04 with traces of red in the letters.

Deo Soli / invicto / Mythr(a)c / pro salute et / incolumitate / C(ai) Fabi Fabiani / Vetili(i) Luciliani / leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) c(larissimi) v(iri) Celsianus act(arius) et not(arius) v(otum) l(ibens) a(nimo).

ls 6–7: *C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus*: *CIL* VIII 2737 (Lambaesis); *CIL* VIII 10990 (Cydamus). Pallu de Lessert, *Fastes* I, 429f places him in the reign of Severus Alexander (A.D. 222–235); according to E. Birley in *JRS* XL, 1950, 64 No. 13 he was a *legatus* in A.D. 230–232. In general: *PIR*<sup>2</sup> III, F 29 and G. Barbieri, *L'albo senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino* (193–285), Roma 1952, 208 No. 1027.

1.9: *actor et notarius*: *PWRE* s.v. *actarius*, cf. *CIL* VIII 2534; 2526 and for the *notarii* *CIL* VIII 2775 cf. R. Cagnat, *L'armée romaine en Afrique*, Paris 1913<sup>2</sup>, 136f.

### 138D

Altar in limestone (H. 1.24 Br. 0.38–0.64 D. 0.64).

*CRAI* 1954, 274f and fig.

L.H. 0.07. At the top and at the base the altar shows letters of the original inscription which was altered afterwards.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Val(crius) Florus / v(ir) p(erfectissimus) p(raeses) p(rovinciae) N(umidia) m(ilitaris) / ex voto / posuit.

1.2: *Valerius Florus* was *praeses* in A.D. 303 in Numidia Cirtensis and Tripolitana (according to CIL VIII 6700 = 19353 of Rouffach = Castellum Mastarense; L. Leschi in *CRAI* 1941, 153ff and in *Rev. Afr* 1943, 5ff). He persecuted the Christians. Leglay, 275 n. 5 refers to Optat., *De Schism. Donatist.*, III, 8; August., *Contra Crescon.*, III, 27 (= *PL XLIII*, 510-511); de Rossi in *BAC* 1875, 163.

## 138E

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Mithraeum some inscriptions to Silvanus, dedicated by members of the Legio III Augusta have been found (L. Leschi in *BATH* 1941-1942, 274ff; *CRAI* 1954, 269 n. 2 and 276 n. 6 mentions some more unpublished monuments). Besides there are altars dedicated to the planets; the *Comites Lunae* (*BATH* 1920, XCI); to Hercules, Iorthobol, *Sol invictus* (see following No.) and a chapel to Sarapis (*BATH* 1918, CCLXIV and CIL VIII 2630).

## 138F

Slab of limestone found W. of the temple of Aesculapius (H. 0.44 Br. 1.12 D. 0.27).

*BATH* 1921, CCXLVII.

L.H. 0.07-0.10.

[Invicto d]eo Soli / [M. Aurelius D]ecimus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) p(races) / [pro(vincia) Numidia]e votum solvit / [libens la]etus feliciter.

M. Aurelius Decimus was governor of Numidia in 284-285 (*cf.* Pallu de Lessert, *Fastes I*, 454ff).

## SICCA VENERIA

## 147

ILA, 173 No. 596.

## MAURETANIA

## SITIFIS

## 149

The Legio II Herculia was camping at Troesmis in Moesia. See Mithraic relief No. 2281.

Read *co[ho]r[te]s* instead of *co[ho]rs*.

## AÏN-TOUKRIA

## 152

The monument of Aïn-Toukria (this name is more exact than Aïn-Tekria) is the oldest Mithraic inscription in Africa, known to us.

## VOLUBILIS

## 160

Found at Ksar-Faraoun (H. 1.06 Br. 0.29).

ILA, 178 No. 611.

L.H. 0.04.

ILA reads: Aur(elius) Nectore/ca c(enturio) vex(illationis) Brit(tonum) /.

161

Marble plate (H. 0.56 Br. 0.97).

ILA, 180 No. 612; St. Weinstock in *HTHR* L, 1957, 242 n. 174.

L.H. 0.04-0.035.

ILA reads: Nectoreca c(enturio) vex(illationis) Britt(onum) / Volubuli agentium sua pecunia / invicto posuit et d(onum) d(edit).

#### CASTELLUM TIDDITANORUM

162

G. Th. Picard, *Les religions antiques de l'Afrique antique*, Paris 1954, 223 also has his doubts about Mithraeum I which A. Berthier, *Tiddis, antique Castellum Tidditanorum*, Alger 1951, 25ff with Plate published again. The rock-cut phallos is a token against the evil eye (see at Lepcis Magna in G. Ch. Picard, *o.c.*, 238). Next to the inscription a bull's head with *infula* was found. According to Berthier, 28 "l'hypothèse la plus hardie ferait supposer qu'il y eut à Tiddis, côte à côte, un double sanctuaire Mithra-Cybèle."

#### SICILIA

#### CATINA

163A

During a visit to the Archaeological Museum at Catania I noticed a fragment of a circular marble relief (H. 0.35 Br. 0.40 D. 0.05). I do not know if it has been published and my letter to the Direction of the Castello Ursino has not yet been answered.

Fragment of a circular relief the lower part of which is preserved. R. forefoot and the hoof of the r. hind foot of the bull. Under a horizontal rim is the serpent. In the circular border are two signs of the Zodiac: Wega-Scorpio.

#### PANORMUS(?)

164

Visiting the National Museum at Palermo I observed seven holes in Sol's hair. There are traces of red colour on Sol's head and on Cautes' clothes. Other restorations: the foremost part of the bull's head; part of Mithras' r. arm; the r. arm and hand of Cautopates.

#### CICILIANO

168

The monument was wrongly placed in Sicily. Ciciliano is situated in Latium near Castel Madama in the direction of Subiaco. The reference to Facenna is not quite correct; read: *NSc* (S. 8) II 1948 (1950), 306 and fig. 7. I hope to publish this

very interesting magical tablet again in a separate study. The monument should be added on the geographical map on p. 100, but underlined.

## LUCANIA

## GRUMENTUM

170

Durry, 344 n. 2 incorrectly reads T. f. Saturninus.

Read: evoc(atus) (duorum) Aug(ustorum).

## CAMPANIA

## CAPREAE

172

For the "grotta di Matromania" see now Maiuri, *Capri*, 80ff. The Mithras-relief: 86 and fig. 48.

## PAUSILYPUM

174

Read Pausilipo instead of Pausilippo (remark made by Dr C. C. van Essen).

Read: in the top and bottom border inscription No. 175.

175

Read *Mitrhae* instead of *Mithrae*; to be altered also in the epigraphical index p. 348 (first column).

## LATIUM

## ANTIUM

205

Read: marble of the Penthelicon.

206

Read in l. 2: *virtutum*.

†

## LABICUM

210

See RE s.v. Labici.

## OSTIA

225

H. Bloch in *NSc* (S. 8) VII, 1953, 244 No. 8. Inv. No. 1102.

H. 0.84 Br. 0.47 D. 0.025-0.03.

l. 4: *patris* /.

l. 5: *d(ono) d(edit) d(edicavit)*.

228

H. Bloch in *NSc* (S. 8) VII, 1953, 244 No. 9 and fig. 5. Inv. No. 125.

H. 0.095 Br. 0.625 D. 0.13. L.H. 0.036.

"Il collegio potrebbe essere il *corpus scaphariorum* o il *corpus stuppatorum* (cf. CIL XIV, 44 = ILS 3129 = Thylander, *Inscr. Ostie*, B 302).

### 230

The statue of Kritoon was placed on a base in three quarter view and under one of the funnels for the light to fall on the head of Mithras. Margarete Bieber in *AJA* 60, 1956, 311f is inclined to believe that the statue was originally not meant for Mithras at all, but that the group represents a taurobolium in honour of the Magna Mater. When it was used again, parts of the bull had to be repaired. "I believe that at that time the upper part of the head of the youth was cut off in order to fit it with a Phrygian cap, for which a dowel hole was bored (Becatti, Pl. XXX)." J. Le Gall in *RA* (S. 6) XLIX, 1957, 75 fig. 2 adds that the god certainly wore rays in gilt metal. This is possible (cf. No. 280-281) but not certain.

A copy of the very interesting group of Kritoon, existing in the Coll. Giustiniani and now in the Villa di Bassano in Sutri, is published by G. Becatti in *BollArte* 1957, 1ff. The group has been falsely restored as a gladiator killing a lion. Only Mithras' body except his head, his l.h. and part of his r. thigh are original. The measurements of this copy correspond exactly with those of the original at Ostia. See fig. 248 = Becatti, fig. 4.

### 242

Read *Libra* instead of *Wega*.

### 280

Cf. No. 263.

### 298

*avitat*: (*h*)*abitat*. For *Dominus Sol* cf. No. 583 and 753.

### 299,9

There is some discussion about the object next to the *hamatus ensis* and underneath the crescent with the evening star. I followed Becatti who interprets it "come una falce dalla lama ricurva e appuntita, che si fissa per mezzo della usuale verghetta trasversale al lungo manico terminante in un pomo, e con un piolo obliquo, proprio come le moderni falci per il grano e per il fieno" and a similar interpretation is given by Margarete Bieber in *AJA* 60, 1956, 313: "a scythe, used in agriculture." But J. Le Gall in *RA* (S. 6) XLIX, 1957, 74 n. 1 prefers to interpret it as a primitive plough "sans pouvoir l'affirmer."

### 320B

Maria F. Squarciapino in *AC V* 1953 (1954), 260ff and Pl. CXIV publishes a series of seven small rectangular bronze plates (H. 0.0037-0.0038 Br. 0.0023-

0.0022) with six signs of the zodiac (Scorpion-Lion-Archer-Sol as Auriga-Virgin-Twins).

They were found in Ostia and are preserved there in the Antiquarium (Inv. Nos. 4151-4157). One plate has a representation of Mars as a planetarian god, but it is also possible to explain the figure of Sol as the planet and not as Auriga. In the centre of each piece is a nail which sticks out a few centimetres at the back. The author is of the opinion that probably other similar small plates completed the series of the zodiac signs and of the planets. The Mars is very much akin to the one on the mosaic of Mithraeum No. 288, 6 and therefore she assigns all the pieces to the third century. As to the nails, they would have served to fasten the plates to either a figure of Aion or Mithras-tauroctone relief (in Ostia generally made of marble!) This hypothesis is very doubtful. Future finds may demonstrate that this sort of plates was fastened to the walls of a Mithraeum. But only Mon. No. 1597 has been found to be fastened to a Mithraic monument (*cf.* Mon. No. 1461). Apart from the Mithraic cult the signs of the zodiacs and of the planets were in very general use although in some cases clearly influenced by it.

### 321

Quadraro is not in the immediate neighbourhood of Ostia, but is situated on the Via Tusculana to Monte Porzio (observation of my friend Dr. C. C. van Essen).

### CORNICULUM

#### 321bis

White marble relief (H. 0.37 Br. 0.33 D. 0.06) found in a house at Montecelio N-W of Tivoli on the Via Tiburtina.

Piccolini in *Att. Mem. Tib.*, XXVI, 1953, 209ff and Pl. XIV. See fig. 249.

Mithras kills the bull in a vaulted cave. The animal's tail ends in corn-ears; the dog, the snake and the scorpion. Mithras looks towards the bull. Cautopates (r) with both hands holds the torch downwards; Cautes (l) holds the torch upwards. Both are cross-legged and in Oriental dress. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol; in the r. upper corner the bust of Luna with a crescent upon the forehead.

### ROMA

#### 330-331

Read Buchabellae instead of Ruchbellae. Now in Urbino, Palazzo Ducale. Cumont already noted that this monument may point to a Mithras community, as the words *fontibus* and *collegium sanctissimum* may refer to a Mithraeum.

#### 334

Will, *Rel. Cultuel*, 142. T. Nagy in *AErt* 85, 1958, 111 rightly observes that the bull's tail ends in two parts (probably corn-ears).



337

Casa di Tito i.e. Baths of Trajan.

351

CIL VI 3730 = 31048; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 46 No. 36 who omits No. 355.

356

Via Giovanni Lanza.

361

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 368 No. 45 places it in *Regio* VII, but 46 No. 37 in *Regio* VI! It should be placed in *Regio* III.

363

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 46 No. 35.

367

Dessau, *ILS* 4210; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 236 No. 242 "Reperta in angulo viarum S. Agata et Baccina."

Lugli reads: *Deo sancto i(nvicto) Mi(thrae)* but there are no traces of *i(nvicto)*.  
*antistes* read: *antistites* (sic).

368

S. Lucia in Selci.

369

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 41 No. 2.

374

Read: Viale Latina.

377

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 236 No. 243 reads:  
d(ono) d(edit) per / No(nium) Fyrmum.

379

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 256 No. 343; Durry, 345 n. 6 early third century.

381-382

Prof. Dr. J. H. Jongkees calls my attention to the publication of R. Lanciani, *Wanderings in the Roman Campagna*, London 1909, 178 where the monuments are

also mentioned. The vineyard of Orazio Muti was situated on the very spot where the Via Venezia now branches off from the Via Nazionale.

Tabula marmorea reperta in area "del Policlinico" proxime viam Cupam.

CIL VI 36764; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 237 No. 246.

Donum dedit/Invicto (*sic*) Apolloni(us) / Tetes Syras a Mar/cianepo[l]i Fla(vius) Marce[l]lus v(ir) p(erfectissimus).

Pro *invicto*, ut videtur, scilicet Mithrae (Lugli).

### 386

Nummi Albini instead of Albani.

### 395A

Fragmenta basis magnae marmorae reperta in hortis Barberinis alle Quattro Fontane. Nunc in Museo Municipali in monte Caelio.

CIL VI 31940; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 280 No. 17.

Alfenio Ceio[nio] Iuliano / Kamenio v(iro) c(larissimo) / quaest(ori) c(andidato) [pra]etori / triumphali VII [viro] epu[lonum] / mag(istro) num(inis) patr[i] sacr[orum] / summi invic[ti] M[ithrae] hiero/phanta[e] Hec[ata]e archibucolo / dei Liberi XV [vi]ro s(acris) f(aciundis) taurobo/liato Deum M[atri]s pontifici / maiori con[sul]ari Numidia[e] / iustitia eius e[t] pro[] visionibu[s] / confotis omnib(us) dioce[seos] / s[ua]e / Ianuarianus [Nym]fidius eti[.] / promoti cum [c]ollegis / officii statua[m] in d[omo] sua / d[edica]ver[unt].

diocece[seos] erroneously in Lugli.

### 395B = 516

"Cippus marmoreus in aedibus Barberinis. Ibi nunc in repositis conservatur."

CIL VI 1675 = 31902; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 279 No. 16.

Also found in *hortis Barberini in Quirinali*. The monument does not belong to the Phrygianum in the Vatican (No. 515) but to the domus of Ceionius Iulianus Kamenius on the Quirinal hill.

*tri(um/ali)* read: *tri(umf(ali))*.

*ierofante* read: *iero/fante*.

*M(atris)* /.

Lugli places the inscription before A.D. 333, the year in which Kamenius was *praefectus urbis*; I see no reason for such an early date.

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 330 Nos. 199–200 reproduces two *bolli* (CIL XV 150b, 9; CIL XV 911a, I) dating from the first century and the beginning of the second century A.D. and belonging to a house, situated "nello bosco del vicolo sterrato, il quale da S. Nicola da Tolentino conduce alla strada di Porta Pia."

It is thought – but I do not know why – that this house belonged to Kamenius.

### 397–398

Castra Praetoria.

402

Vollgraff in *Homm. Déonna*, 517; B. Gabričević, *Ostendere cryphios* in *Zbornik radova Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu* II 1954, 49-56.

405

Vollgraff in *Homm. Déonna*, 517; Gabričević in *Zbornik* II 1954, 49-56.

407

*Ann. Ep.*, 1926 No. 116; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 237 No. 245.

409

Dessau, *ILS* 4205; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 236 No. 241.

*paremboli* vel *paremboli*<*s*> and not *paemboli*<*s*> as Lugli remarks.

420

T. W. J. Nicolaas, *Praetextatus*, Nijmegen 1940.

430B

Regio IX-Porticus of Pompejus.

F. Castagnoli in *BCR* LXXII, 1949-50, 149 mentions a find in 1866 in the Via dei Chiavari: il toro mitriaco ferito . . . dalla donzella alata . . . il bassorelievo è grande." But cf. Pietrangeli in *BCR* 1940, 236 who pointed out that a similar frieze, with which Bendorff-Schoene, *Catal.*, 47 identifies this monument, still exists in the same place. It is a Victoria.

457

Read: Istituto poligrafico.

463,1

In the inscription the word Sarapis has been altered into Mitras.

464

Via Salvatore Rosa.

Read: a large basin with four pillars at the corners.

466

About C. Caionius Rufus Volusianus Lampadius in Ostia cf. H. Bloch in *NSc* (S. 8) VII, 1953, 272 No. 34 with bibliography. He was a follower of the Attis-cult and a fervent defender of paganism. Cf. Nos. 515-516.

476

The Dutch excavations in the Mithraeum of S. Prisca's on the Aventine are finished and on 21 May 1958 the whole building with a small Museum, where all

finds are preserved, was presented to the Italian Government. A separate, extensive volume about these works will be published by the excavators next year. In it will be discussed the various periods of the private Palace of Trajan in which the Mithraeum was constructed about a century later.

A small guide: M. J. Vermaseren-C. C. van Essen, *Gids van S<sup>a</sup> Prisca op de Aventijn*, Leiden 1956.

476

p. 194 read: niche *i*; p. 195 see ad 479. See fig. 250.

477

The statue has now been restored.

478

The statue has now been restored. I do not believe Ferrua's theory any longer, that there was a leaden tube in the l. shoulder and that the l.h. held a *patera*.

479

New studies in the niche have shown that its wall did not have any representation except the raven of which parts of the wings are visible. The parts of Mithras' cloak on this side were unrightly attached here by the Augustine Fathers in 1936. After the complete restoration of the niche it seems impossible that the stucco head of Saturn should have decorated its border.

480-484

Later on I shall give a new, detailed description of these two layers of paintings because much more of the figures has become visible now.

485

I have already suggested that the reading of the Mithraic texts was a preliminary one. New researches revealed many mistakes but yielded additional results. Therefore no hasty conclusions should be drawn until these lines will have been published again.

486

Now lost.

495

Prof. R. Egger writes me that he does not agree at all with the reading of his friend and colleague Prof. W. Vollgraff. He reads: *M(arcus) Aur.... [pa]t(er) Cauti dat l(ibenti) a(nimo)*; he published the commentary in the *Studies offered to Prof. Oelmann*, in *BJ* 158, 1958, 73 ff.

501-502

To be placed in Regio XII.

508

About this triangular altar which was altered into a candelabrum *cf.* Bianca M. Felletti Maj in *BCR LXXV* 1953-1955 (1956), 143ff. Marble of the Penthelicon.

Restorations: the legs; the upper part of the shaft; two griffon heads completely and part of the third head. She assigns both reliefs and inscription to the third cent. A.D.

509

*Pater*: "si presentano due possibili soluzioni: o l'ara collocata nel IV secolo era stata dedicata un secolo prima come monumento mitriaco, o il termine *pater* indica un iniziato ai misteri del santuario." (Felletti, *o.c.*, 145).

515-516

*Cf.* 395A-B.

519

Ad S. Mariam in Monticelli. The Church is situated near Piazza Cairolì in the Campus Martius (Regio IX) and not in Regio XIV (Trastevere).

533

Church of SS. Angeli Custodi.

539

CIL VI 36832; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 46 No. 38 who wrongly puts it under the heading *Regio V*.

m. v. . . . .olis.

559

Museo Barracco. Margarete Bieber in *AJA* 60, 1956, 312 is of the opinion that the head represents "the apotheosized Alexander in Roman conception" (*Cf.* Bieber in *PAPS* 93, 1949, 423f figs. 80-81).

562

Durry, 345 n. 3, does not consider this inscription as Mithraic. "Elle fait partie d'une série dont le premier monument remonte à l'an 9 av. J.C."

568

*evocatus* see in general Durry, 117ff. This inscription Durry, 344 n. 2.

578

Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 373 No. 34 where it is wrongly headed under *Regio VIII*.

583

Cf. No. 298; 753.

594

If Livianus was indeed Prefect of the Praetorian Guard than the monument dates from A.D. 102 (Durry, 340 n. 1 and cf. CIL VI 30728).

595

See fig. 171.

597

See fig. 169.

603

CIL VI 735.

613

"Fortement restauré."

619

Piazza Giudea is now incorporated in Piazza Cairolì.

623

Thallusa sibi /

624

Torre Pignattara.

D(is) M(anibus) / Sex(ti) Restituti.

626

Durry, 340f; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 256 No. 344 who puts it under the heading *Regio VI*. Durry, 341 n. 2: "Je ne sais si la restitution *felicis et Iuliae aug(ustae)* est certaine."

(duorum) Aug(ustorum).

Durry dates the inscription between A.D. 200-202. For Nicephorus see Sa. Prisca No. 481,5.

627

About the formula *devotus numini maiestatique eius* cf. H. G. Gundel in *Epigraphica* XV, 1953 (1955), 128ff.

630

Durry, 341 supposes Aelius Victorinus to have been an "ex-prétorien, le texte ayant été trouvé aussi près du camp."

631

Inside the walls (Regio VI): reperta in ducendis fundamentis aedificii "del Ministero delle Finanze."

CIL VI 3724 = 31041; Lugli, *Fontes* IV, 237 No. 244.

Read Soli instead of S(oli).

633

To be placed after No. 624 Torre Pignattara.

634-639

A. D. Nock in *Gnomon* XXX, 1958, 293f justly remarks that in the inscription "after *omne* (i.e. *omni*) there probably stood *apparatu* as in No. 747, and *speleum*, may, as there, have stood before *cum*. This would mean the construction of a Mithracum. We must therefore incline to the view that this find represents the debris from various shrines, very likely close to one another, like a group of foreign shrines on Delos-perhaps even within a single enclosure. It may be, as Becatti suggests, that these had been deliberately despoiled, as could be the fate of Mithraea; it may again be that, when the Villa passed into the possession of Christian emperors the shrines had fallen into decay."

AGUZZANO

640

Dr. C. C. van Essen remarks that the true name is Tenuta (or Torre) Aguzzano, which is situated much nearer to Casal dei Pazzi on the Via Nomentana than to Ponte Mammolo on the Tiburtina (Ashby in *PBSR* III 1906, 52, 100). Fulvio Vettraino told me in 1957 that the stucco-group of Mithras was even larger than that in the Mithraeum of S. Prisca (See Nos. 476; 479) and that he transferred it to the National Museum in Rome, but here it seems to have got lost.

E T R U R I A

TORRITA

645

Read: Tomassetti.

650

Since 1956 in the Museum at Terni.

655

Capranica.

## COSA

662B

L. Richardson in *Fasti* IX, 1956 No. 2838 and fig. 55 publishes a first note about the Mithraeum in the Curia building in the lowest storey of the S-E hall. Second Century A.D. See fig. 251 (Nash).

## FLORENTIA

667

Margarete Bieber in *AJA* 60, 1956, 312 interprets the head as belonging to a dying Giant.

## U M B R I A

## INTERAMNA

670-672

The Nos. 670-671 are indeed from Umbria but No. 672 should be placed under a heading Interamna Lirenas in Latium (CIL X 5331). It should be added to the index and also on the map, p. 100, but underlined.

## MONTEFALCO

683

Montefalco is situated S-E of Bevagna and too far from Spoleto to be placed under this heading.

## SENTINUM

687

Read: *Sacerdote*. The name has to be added in the index p. 359, but obliterated on p. 349 s.v. *sacerdos*. Cf. PWRE s.v. *Sacerdos* 1629, 34 (information of C. C. van Essen).

## T R A N S P A D A N A

## MEDIOLANUM

705

T. Nagy in *AERT* 85, 1958, 111 suggests *D(is) M(agnis)* cf. Nos. 514-515. The inscription does not seem to be Mithraic.

## C I S P A D A N A

## SAN ZENO

723-729

Dr. C. C. van Essen calls my attention to the fact that there are different places called S. Zeno.

Nos. 723-724 is north of Trento and might have been called Tuenno.

The Nos. 725 and 729 both come from S. Zeno in Val di Non near Mecllo, whereas Nos. 726-728 are situated south of Trento, as appears from the bibliography (Rovereto). So one perceives a group along the important high-road Verona-Brenner-Innsbruck-Munich. In the obverse of 729 probably Sol and Mithras are represented.



## AQUILEIA

741

T. Nagy in *Aert* 85, 1958, 111 suggests: *Deo i(nvicto) i(nsuperabili?) M(ithrae)* which is possible. But I cannot follow him in *pro s(alu)t(e) Aur(elio) / Victore*.

748

The monument does not bear a Mithraic but a sepulchral inscription *D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum)*.

753

*Cf.* Nos. 298; 583.

753bis

G. Brusin, *Gli scavi di Aquileia*. Udine 1934, 114f and fig. 68 (followed by T. Nagy in *Aert* 85, 1958, 110) considers a fragment of a marble relief as Mithraic. There are two hindfeet of a standing bull and behind it the "r. foot of a figure with a piece of a burning torch turned downwards." I do not see the foot of the torch-bearer.

The representation seems too doubtful to be considered as Mithraic. Second century A.D.

## POLA

755

A. Gnirs, *Führer durch Pola*, 68 fig. 35; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 77.

756

Reichel in *AEMO* XVI, 1893, 6 No. 88 and fig. 15.

757 \*

Reichel in *AEMO* XVI, 1893, 6 No. 89; T. Nagy in *Aert* 58, 1958, 111 supposes: *Milacei(us) / Atticus*.

## IULIUM CARNICUM

759B

Small altar found in 1716 in Ospedaletto di Gemona. Formerly under the "loggia municipale", now lost.

CIL V 1809; Placida M. Moro, *Iulium Carnicum*, Roma 1956, 203 No. 6.  
*Deo / Cauto/pati*.

## HISPANIA

## ITALICA

769

H. 0.31 Br. 0.35 D. 0.07.

H. Sichtermann in *JdI* 69, 1954, 380f and fig. 58.

## MERIDA

783

García y Bellido in *BAH* CXXXIX, 1956, 61ff § 10 and Pl. XII.

787

H. 0.25. García y Bellido in *BAH* CXXXIX, 1956, 68 § 11 and Pl. XIII,<sup>a</sup> sees for the statue a possible connection with a sitting Proserpina found in the same place.

792

García y Bellido in *BAH* CXXXIX, 1956, 60f § 9.

## AVEIRO

800bis

Antonio Gomes da Rocha Madahil, *Algumas considerações acerca de uma estátua de tipo arcaico existente no Museu de Aveiro* in *Arquivo do Distrito de Aveiro* XVII, 1951, 97ff and figs (cf. *Fasti* VIII, 1956 No. 3995) gives the description of a statue which he dates in the third century A.D. and which he considers as Mithraic. Prof. Dr. A. García y Bellido, however, informs me that it is not in any way connected with the Mithraic cult: "Es simplemente una escultura del siglo XVII de un personaje barbado, desnudo, con una especie de calzón en medio cuerpo y a su lado una serpiente." I could not consult Mahadil's article.

## PAX IULIA

80rbis

Marble slab (H. 0.29 Br. 0.38 D. 0.08) found at Beja. Beja, Muscum.

A. Viana, *Museo Régional de Beja*. Beja 1948 No. 8; García y Bellido in *BAH* LXXII, 1948, 302 No. 5; Lambrino in *BEP* 1954; *Ann. ép.* 1956, 234 No. 254.

[M(ithrae)] deo invicto / sodaliciu(m) Braca/rorum seldium sua in/pensa fecerunt cum / cratera T. F[lavius] dona/vit Messius [Arte]mido/rus magister d(e) s(uo) f(ecit).

1.3 *seldium* = the meaning of this word is unknown.

## IRIA FLAVIA

802

García y Bellido in *BAC* CXXII, 1948, 300 No. 3.

## SAN JUAN

803

García y Bellido in *BAC* CXXII, 1948, 300ff No. 4.

## TARRACO

806

García y Bellido in *BAH* CXXII, 1948, 300 No. 2 reads instead of (*duo*)vi[r]: (*duo*) VI[I] and is of the opinion that soldiers of the Legio VII dedicated it.

## VALENTIA

## 807bis

Altar (H. 0.68 Br. 0.38 D. 0.40) found at Benifayo, near a branch of the river Muça. Valencia, Provincial Museum.

García y Bellido in *BAH* CXXII, 1948, 299 and fig. 2.

Invicto / Mithrac / Lucanus / scr(vus).

## BRITANNIA

## BURHAM

## 808

Jessup in *Arch Cant* LXX, 1956, 168ff made another study of the site of the underground chamber on the bank of the Medway at Burham. "Mr. Jame's plan shows a rectangular building of about 41 feet by 19 feet which was sunk about 15 feet deep into the face of a small cliff bordering the east bank of the river. The southern wall is shown with a wide return angle at its western end, which can be amply confirmed from the photographs available, but the zig-zag entrance is conjectural and seems quite unwarranted. In addition to the three niches on the interior of the eastern wall there was a battered splay in the north wall and some indication that the roof had been a barrel vault. A causeway of hard chalk led from the entrance towards the river where remains of a substantial timber-fronted wharf were uncovered. A small window looked directly into the river front." Mr. Jessup who kindly sent me his very interesting publication is of the opinion that we have to do with "a cellar for storing the wine and oil imported by its owner, and perhaps corn for export. Whether the niches were intended for the storage of goods or more probably, for lamps to light the cellar can only at present be a matter for interested speculation."

## LONDINIUM

## 814-826

I only can give a few additions to the Mithraeum in the City of London as we are still waiting for the definite publication. See W. F. Grimes in Bruce-Mitford, 139ff; W. Th. Hill, *Buried London* and *AJA* 60, 1956, 314ff.

- 1) The main axis of the Mithraeum was set east to west.
- 2) In the first building-period of the sanctuary the number of columns was seven on each side.
- 3) "The front of the apse was broken by a slightly raised central portion, probably part of an arrangement involving the use of columns or other supports for a beam to take a curtain, behind which the group would have been concealed, except at the appropriate times in the ritual." Cf. the reconstruction drawing by Alan Sorrell which, however, is not quite correct as the followers of Mithras are rendered as standing on the *podia* and not as reclining on them (Bruce-Mitford, Pls XXVI-XXVII).

- 4) In *ILN* 1956, 605 a silver casket has been published with a relief ornament

on the wall and lid. Most representations are concerned with hunting or with combat between men, between men and animals, or between animals. "Of particular interest are two scenes on the lid – near the hinge – in which winged eagle-headed griffons are shown with large boxes or crates. It has an internal filter with a pattern of holes. It was found somewhat apart from the sculpture and at a rather higher level."

5) W. F. Grimes in Bruce-Mitford, 142 n. 1 mentions "a portion of yet another Tauroctonus, this time in limestone."

815

Hill, *Buried London*, Plate on frontpage; Grimes in Bruce-Mitford, Pl. XXVIII. See fig. 252 kindly supplied by Professor W. F. Grimes.

818

See fig. 253.

822

Hill, Pl. p. 64.

823

*Ann. ép.* 1956, 193 No. 114.

825

*Cf.* No. 480, 1; Hill, 27; *Ann. ép.* 1956, 193 No. 115.

[au]gggg / [lib.] / [deo Mithrae et Soli] invicto / ....ad / .....entem.

826

Hill, 27.

826B

Statuette of English oolite (H. 0.72) found in Drury Lane, London. London Museum.

Wheeler, *London Rom. Times*, 44 and Pl. XVI, B; Brailsford, *Guide R. Br.*, 55 and Pl. XX, 9; Grimes in Bruce-Mitford, 142 n. 2.

Standing Cautopates in a tunic. The r. arm from the elbow is missing; the legs below the knees have got lost.

#### CAMULODUNUM

829

Mrs. J. M. C. Toynbee writes me that she doubts the Mithraic character of the underground constructions at Colchester.

833

Read: York, Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

835

See fig. 254.

## WHITLEY CASTLE

837B

An altar found in 1837 "in digging a drain about 100 yards east of the N-E angle of the Roman fort at Whitley Castle near Alston (Northumberland)." Newcastle upon Tyne, Black Gate Museum.

Wright in *JRS* XXXIII, 1943, 36ff and Pl. II; 77f No. 1.

"The altar was 21 in. wide by 55 in. high and was set in a socket in a large slab, 48 by 28 by 8 in., which acted as a base and was itself supported on four pillars, each about a foot high." It has sculptured panels on all four sides, which represent Apollo Citharoedus (front); standing Sol-Apollo in a crown of five rays (r. side); "a bearded man, clad in a tunic and facing dexter, proffers a cup in his r.h. and holds a jug at his l. side." He appears to be about to pour a libation to Apollo-Maponus(?) dressed in a tunic with a cloak thrown over the shoulders and carrying a sceptre or staff in his r.h. (l. side).

"On the back panel the central figure, draped, stands upon a projecting mass, perhaps a rock; in his r.h. he holds an object resembling a sceptre against his shoulder. He is flanked by two torchbearers, with lowered torch on the dexter and upraised on the sinister side." Prof. Wright rightly supposes that we have to do with Apollo-Mithras and the two torchbearers Cautes and Cautopates (*Cf.* No. 843).

On the die runs the following inscription:

CIL VII, 309; Wright in *JRS* XXXIII, 1943, 77f No. 1.

D[e]o / Apo[lli]n[i] G/[.....]ius / ..... / .C[o]h(ors) [II] Ne[r](viorum).

## VINDOBALA

838

J. P. Gillam-I. MacIvor in *ArchAel* (S. 4) XXXII, 1954, 176ff with Pls XIV-XVIII and fig. 5) now give a complete survey of the Mithraeum at Rudchester (see fig. 255), from which I give a summary.

Mithraeum I was built on and over earlier works, including a pit, in the early decades of the third century. It lies E-W and has an overall length of 21.00 mtrs. Its nave is rectangular (L. 12.96 Br. 7.93); the entrance is by a door (Br. 0.83) placed precisely in the middle of the east wall. This leads to a central alley (Br. 3.05) flanked on either side by benches (H. 0.305 Br. 1.83) which terminate much farther from the west wall than is usual. At its west end the sanctuary has a

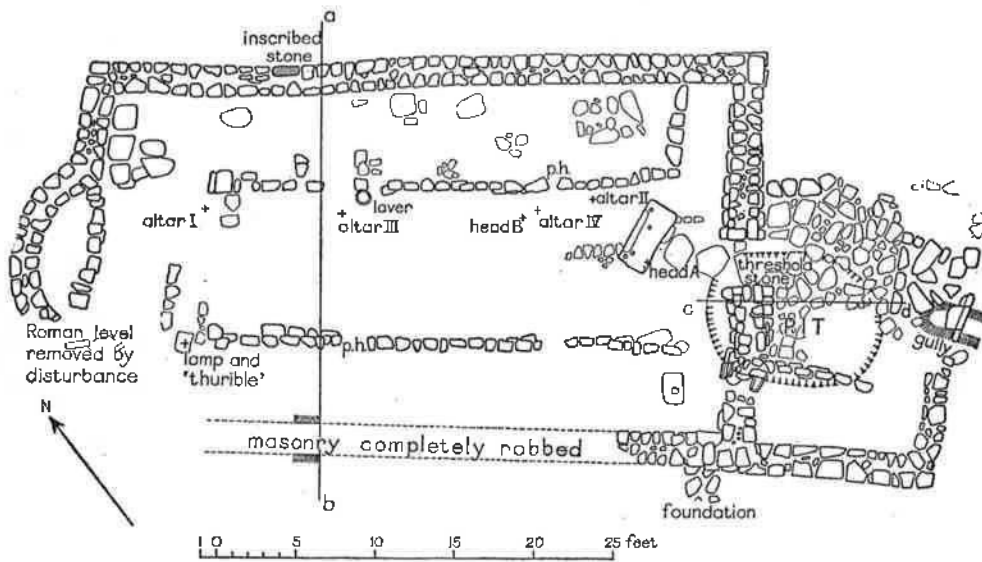


Fig. 255

segmental apse (Br. 3.05 D. 0.92). Outside the east wall is an external entrance hall planned asymmetrically; it was entered by a doorway (Br. 0.97), whose threshold remains, in its east hall.

Any attempt to determine the interior arrangements of Mithraeum I is hindered by the fact that these were disturbed and overlaid in the nave, and levelled in the narthex, by the builders of Mithraeum II. The period between the collapse of Temple I and the building of Temple II is not to be determined. In Mithraeum II the entrance hall was not rebuilt. The nave was entered through a door of the same width as before, but without a threshold stone. The door opened on an alley (Br. 3.50) with stone revetted benches to north and south. These benches are stopped 0.91 from the east wall, the step leading to the north bench being well preserved. The position of the supports for the roof could be determined with some certainty, the uprights being erected in gaps left in the bench revetment. In the interior of the apse a dais was built. It held a large conventional relief showing Mithras killing the bull. Broken pieces of a large grooved slab suitable for the base stone were found south of the apse.

The temple continued in use into the fourth century, but it was for a short time only.

## 839

Altar (H. 1.25 Br. 0.46 D. 0.435) in sandstone.

Gillam-MacIvor, 206f and fig. 9.

In the back of the altar are two recesses (Br. 0.25), centrally placed one above the other. Doubtlessly they held lamps.

## 840

E. Birley in Gillam-MacIvor, 213.

Deo / L. Sentius / Castus / (centurio) leg(ionis) VI d(ono) p(osuit).

"If I were to express a personal preference, it would be to assign an African origin to the centurion."

## 841

Altar in sandstone (H. 1.08 Br. 0.50 D. 0.46).

Gillam-MacIvor, 203; 211 and fig. 6.

Read: *Titullus*. E. Birley suspects he was of the *Provincia Aquitanica*. He was *praefectus* of a cohort. Third century.

## 842

Altar in sandstone (H. 1.08 Br. 0.525 D. 0.435). The top has a *focus*.

R. P. Wright in *JRS XXXIII*, 1943, 37; Gillam-MacIvor, 204, 212 and fig. 8.

Soli / Apollini / aniceto / [Mithrae] Apon[i]us Rogat[i]anus [praef(ectus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)].

"The cognomen Rogatianus establishes a strong presumption of African origin" (Birley).

## 843B

Uninscribed altar (H. 0.625 Br. 0.19 D. 0.15), found in 1844.

Uninscribed altar (H. 0.59 Br. 0.20 D. 0.16) found in front of the north bench near its west end (I on plan).

Uninscribed altar (H. 1.40 Br. 0.175 D. 0.125), found in front of the north bench near its east end (II on plan).

Uninscribed altar (H. 0.35 Br. 0.225 D. 0.16), found in front of the north bench near the laver (III on plan). There is a large shallow *focus*, rectangular with rounded corners.

Uninscribed altar (H. 0.435 Br. 0.18 D. 0.16), found in front of the north bench (IV on plan).

## 843C

Statue found in 1844 and broken up.

## 843D

Stone head of a torchbearer (H. 0.20), found in the nave alley (head B on plan). The Phrygian cap has quite gone.

Other stone head (H. 0.225) found in the nave alley (head A on plan). Gillam-MacIvor, 210 and fig. 11.

"Fragment from the limb of a statue in the round (L. 0.10 diam. 0.06)", found in the narthex. It is in the same stone as the head.

## 843E

"Stone laver (diam. 0.33-0.355 D. 0.075), made of light-coloured sandstone of fairly fine grain found *in situ* against the face of the north bench."

## 843F

"An amorphous lump of stone (L. 0.31) had a slot (L. 0.20 Br. 0.04 D. 0.04). The edges of the slot were reddened by fire. Filled with oil and equipped with floating wicks it could have functioned as a lamp" (Gillam, 211).

"Three lamps and a vessel were found in mutual association immediately west of the presumed end of the south bench." Two links of bronze chain, found in front of the dais.

## PROCOLITIA

## 844

Richmond in Bruce-Mitford, 65ff and Pls XIII; XVI; figs. 23; 30.

## 845

Richmond in Bruce-Mitford, 76 and fig. 26.

## 846

Richmond in Bruce-Mitford, 75f and fig. 25.

## 847

Richmond in Bruce-Mitford, 74 and Pl. XIV, b; fig. 24. See fig. 256.

## 849

Richmond in Bruce-Mitford, 74 and Pl. XV, a.

## 850

Richmond, 73 and Pl. XV, b.

## 851,1

Richmond, 76; 80 and Pl. XVI, a: "two Castor ware pots for ritual deposit and banquets."

## CORSTOPITUM

## 870

I. A. Richmond in *ArchAel.* 1943, 210ff.

Read *vic(tricis)* instead of *vic(arius)*.

## GALLIA

## NARBO

## 882bis

Bronze handle of a knife or dagger (H. 0.12). Formerly in the Coll. Pourtalès, afterwards in the Coll. A. Blanchet. Narbonne is indicated as provenance.



J. Dubois, *Catalogue de la Collection Pourtalès-Gorgier*, Paris 1841, 115 No. 621; *Collection Eugène Piot; Antiquités* (Vente de mai) 1890, 16 No. 58; A. Blanchet in *BATH* 1951-1952, 331ff and Pl. XXVI; *Fasti* IX, 1956 No. 4454.

Standing figure with a lion's head and with a thunderbolt between its teeth. He holds a key in his r.h. and a knife in his l.h. He has four wings and he is surrounded by a serpent which rests its head upon Aion's.

## SEXTANTIO

885

Read: *sacculi secundi exeuntis vel tertii.*

## COLONIA IVLIA VIENNA

902

Will, *Vienne*, 55 No. 109.

## LYON

907-908

P. Wullemier, *Lyon Métropole des Gaules*, Paris 1953, 89.  
CIL XIII, 1771-1772.

## VICHY

908B

A. Morlet, *Vichy gallo-romain*, Mâcon 1957 mentions a "Mithraic lion's head." I have not been able to consult this book.

## LEZOUX

908Cr

Vase (form Dragendorff-Déchelette 72) found in 1957 at Lezoux (section H, No. 397-398) only one half of which is preserved. Lezoux, Arch. Museum.

A. Morlet in *Les Nouvelles Littéraires* 26-IX-1957, 7 and fig.; Comité de Lezoux, *Vase à relief d'applique représentant Mithra in Ogam IX*, 1957, 147ff and Pls XIII-XIX. See fig. 257 kindly offered by Dr. A. Morlet.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a rectangle, bordered by twigs and pearls in barbotine. Underneath the bull are the serpent and the scorpion. The god's flying cloak is decorated with a large rosette. Behind this scene are the dog and two cross-legged torchbearers with upraised torches. Between them in a metope is a sitting half-naked goddess with a *cornucopia* in her r.h. and probably holding a *patera* in her l.h. Before the bull a third torchbearer in the same attitude as his companions and another Abundantia.

Middle of the third century A.D.

908Cz

Matrix in terracotta (H. 0.09 Br. 0.09), found next to the preceding No. *Ogam IX*, 1957, 255f and Pl. XLIX.

The scene of Mithras as a bullkiller as in the preceding No. for which the matrix served.

## 908C3

Fragment of a mould (H. 0.05 Br. 0.05).

*Ogam* IX, 1957, 256f and Pl. L.

The lower part of a cross-legged torchbearer.

GENAVA

## 916

"Ara Genevae reperta in fundamentis ecclesiae cathedralis. Nunc in Museo".

Deonna in *Genava* IV, 1926, 229f No. 3; Howald-Meyer, 227 No. 110;

Staehelin, 525 n. 1.

The inscription probably is Mithraic as the god was worshipped in the Legio VIII.

LES BOLARDS

## 919

Read *d(e) s(uo) d(edit)* instead of *p(osuit)*.

ALESIA

## 937-938

These pieces are now at Alesia, Musée de la Société des Sciences de Semur (cf. *Ogam* IX, 1957, 256 n. 7).

SAINT PIERRE DE MESSEANC

## 938B

Dutch newspapers of 18 October 1956 mention the discovery of a Mithraeum at Saint Pierre de Messeanc in the district of Tarn. However, Prof. P. M. Duval kindly informs me that there is no question of a Mithraeum but of a mere *silo*.

EPAMANTODURUM

## 939 = 1324

ANGLEUR

## 954-964

See fig. 258, kindly sent by Mr. J. Philippe, Director of the Museum Curtius and d'Ansembourg in Liège. Bibliography: *Guide sommaire des sections belgo-romaine et franque du Musée archéologique*, Liège 1909, 16f; J. Philippe, *Guide du visiteur aux Musées Curtius et d'Ansembourg*, Liège 1952, Pl. V; L. Mathar-A. Voigt, *Über die Entstehung der Metallindustrie im Bereich der Erzvorkommen zwischen Dinant und Stolberg*, Lammersdorf über Aachen 1956, fig. 7; Tongres, *points de rencontre romain*, Catalogue 1958, 79.

PONS SARAVI

## 966

In the description it was stated that Mithras' head had got lost.

Now the Director of the Museum at Metz kindly sent me a photograph (see fig. 259) of a restoration made by Mr. Sinapi with the small fragments extant. Original: the upper eye-lids and the eye-brows; the front and the beginning of the nose; the upper part of the haircurls; the base of the cap.

966,3

Read: cypress

983

Read: pollute.

#### AUGUSTA TREVERORUM

985

In 1957 I was able to make a study of this monument and of the following Nos. at Treves in the Rheinisches Landesmuseum. Inv. No. ST 9981. The head of Mithras is in a Phrygian cap.

986

H. 1.04 Br. 0.43-0.45 D. 0.28. Inv. No. ST 9970.

H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 8 No. 25.

On the base the head of Sol in radiate crown; the globus and the whip.

L.H. 0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) S(oli) / Martius / Martia/lis pater / in suo / posuit.

987

H. 1.06 Br. 0.43-0.32 D. 0.28. Inv. No. ST 9969.

H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 8 No. 24. See fig. 260 kindly supplied by Dr Erich Gose.

At the bottom of the base a dagger with a Phrygian cap.

L.H. 0.035.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Martius / Martia/lis pater / in suo / posuit.

987bis

*Aedicula* in white sandstone (H. 0.335 Br. 0.22 D. 0.10) found in the Mithraeum in the Altbachtal. Treves, Rheinisches Landesmuseum (Inv. No. ST 12360). I am obliged to Dr E. Gose for the publication of this monument. See fig. 261.

H. Nesselhauf in *BRGK* XXVII, 1937, 55 No. 11.

The border of the roof is decorated with a waving line. In the centre of the *aedicula* part of the inscription and two holes.

L.H. 0.02-0.04.

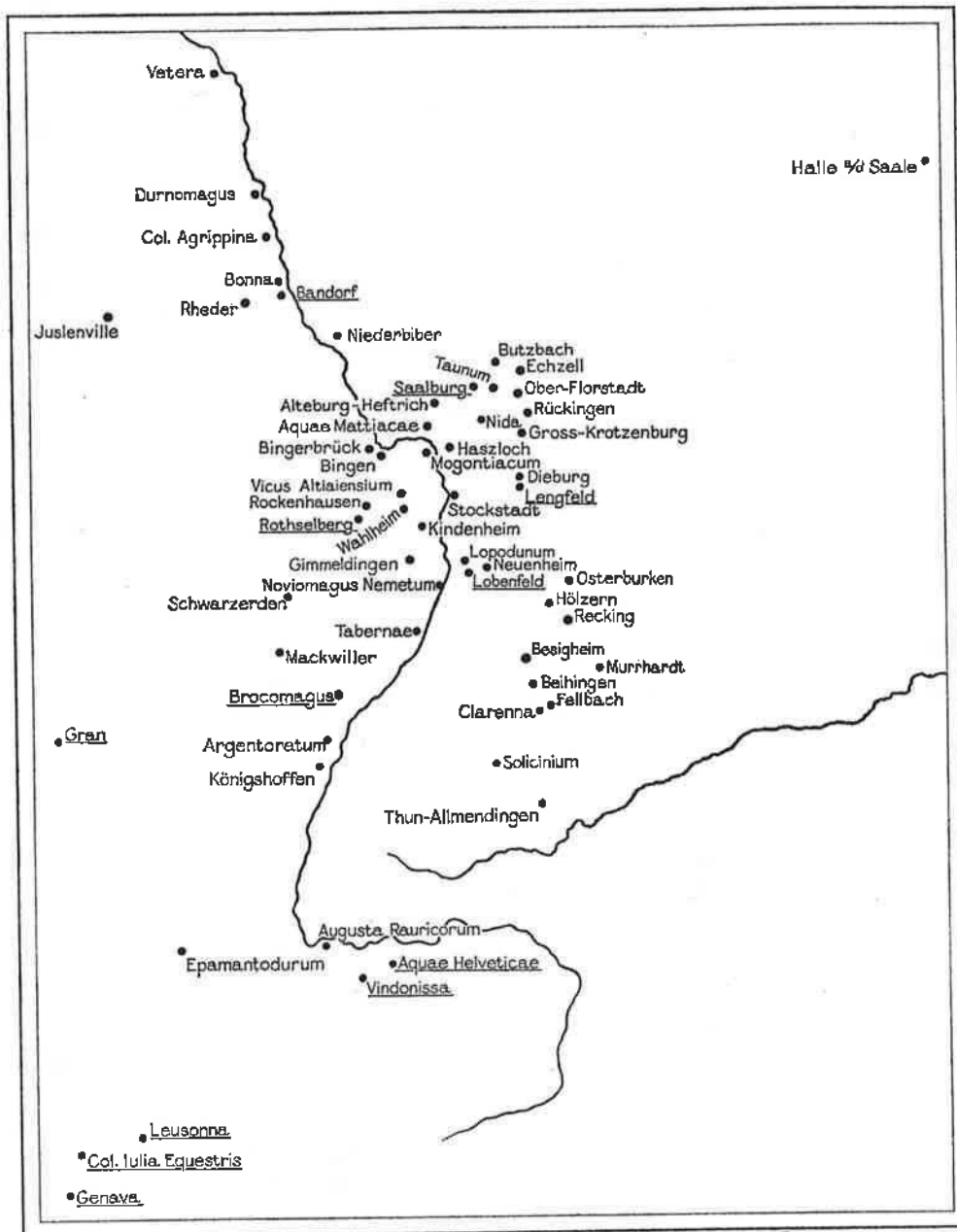
D(eo) M(ithrae) / i(nvicto) / Nicasius v(otum) [s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)].

#### UNKNOWN

1002

Read: Calvi instead of Calena.

## GERMANIA



1003

At some distance north of the Roman Camp and in the neighbourhood of the Roman pottery of the Legio XX and of the Legio XXX, two altars and a base were found in 1877. These objects discovered before the so-called Scharntor indicate that here must have been a Mithraeum. I do not know whether the finds are still in the Museum des Niederrheinischen Altertumsvereins at Xanten.

Dünzer in *Picks Monatschrift* IV, 1878, 51ff; MMM II 389 No. 266; Steiner, *Xanten* 74ff and fig.

1004

Altar of trachyt from the Drachenfels (H. 0.98 Br. 0.535 D. 0.38).

Steiner, 74 No. 1 (436) and fig. 5.

The altar has a triangular pediment with a rosette, on either side connected with another rosette. On the front an inscription:

1005

CIL XIII 8640; MMM II No. 463.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) M. Iul(ius) Martius c(enturio) leg(ionis) XXX U(lpiae) v(ictoris) leg(ionis) XXII p(rimigeniae) p(iae) f(idelis) Silanis duobus co(n)s(ulibus).

189 A.D.

1006

Base in sandstone (H. 0.435 Br. 0.18 D. 0.082) in three fragments.

Steiner, 75 No. 2 (437) and fig. 6; Lehner, *Sk. II Taf. X, 3; St. 227; Koepp, IV, Taf. XXXVI, 4; Esp. Rec. Gaule IX, 20 No. 6582.*

Standing Cautes in Oriental dress and cross-legged on the front. He lifts a long burning torch in both hands. On the right side there is an unclear ornament, probably an upturned vase with flowers.

According to Steiner this decoration belongs to the period in which the base served as an altar.

1007

Badly weathered altar in limestone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.27-0.305 D. 0.12).

Steiner, 75 No. 3 (438) and fig. 7.

The altar is standing upon a somewhat hollowed-out base in tuffo (H. 0.30 Br. 0.56 D. 0.27). In the pediment the bust of Sol in seven rays.

## 1008

Found at Birten near Xanten.

MMM II No. 469.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) pro / salute imp(eratoris) Severi / Alexandiri (sic!) aug(usti) deo / Apollini dyspro Lu(nae) S(olique) de(is) milites leg(ionis) / XXX V(aleriae) v(icticis) p(iae) f(idelis) sub cura / agent(ium) T. F(lavii) Apri Com(modiani) leg(ati) Aug(usti) p(ro) pr(aetore) et / Cannuti Modesti leg(ati) / leg(ionis) Sept(imius) Mucatra / imag(inifer) et Sept(imius) Callus / et Sept(imius) Mucatra et / Sept(imius) Deospor et Sept(imius) / Sammius e[t] Sept(imius) Mucatra / candidati v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito) / Maximo it(erum) et Aeliano / co(n)s(ulibus).

223 A.D.

*dyspro*: the meaning of this word is not clear.

JUSLENVILLE

## 1009

Inscription found together with the following No. at Juslenville near Theux in 1557.

MMM II No. 464; Schuermans in *Bull. Comm. royales d'Art et d'Arch.*, XXIX, 1890, 236 No. 455.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / d(co) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Ax[ius] / Verus / Q. Vet[us] / et Probinus / Veri v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

## 1010

Schuermans, 236 No. 456; MMM II No. 465.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) A P P / Freio et Friatto / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

1.1: A P P: aram posuerunt? (Cumont).

1.2: Friatto: Schuermans mentions an inscription found at Zulpich (cf. *BJLXXXIX*, 1890, 205; *WsdZ* (Korr.) IX, 1896, 249) Saitchamims / Primus Friat/tonis l.m.

DURNOMAGUS

## 1011

A Mithraeum found in a field near Dormagen in 1821.

Dorow in *Kunstblatt redigiert von Schorn* II, Stuttgart 1821, 358 No. 90;

Fiedler in *JVA XXI*, 1854, 45ff; Stark in *JVA XLVI*, 1868, 4ff; MMM II 386f No. 265.

It is not possible to give a complete description of this sanctuary as Dorow omitted to make a plan of it. We only know that a long underground room

(L. 11.60 Br. 2.90) was found beneath a vaulted room. The walls still bear traces of red and green painting. The cult-relief was erected against the back-wall.

## 1012

Relief in limestone (H. 0.51 Br. 0.57 D. 0.16). Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum. See fig. 262 kindly supplied by the Director H. von Petrikovits.

Lajard, Pl. LXXXI; Stark, *o.c.*, Pl. I; Dorow, *l.c.*; MMM II 387 and fig. 299; Hettner, *Katalog*, No. 70; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV, 57 and Taf. XXXV, 1; Lehner, *Sk.*, II Taf. X, 4; *Führer* I Taf. XXVII, 2; *St.* 224; *Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII*, 282 No. 6335; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus XI*, 1954, 48 No. 156.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual attitude and dress. His l. arm from the elbow is missing. The bull is represented and its tail ends in three corn-ears. The background is rocky; the dog leaps up against the bull; the serpent creeps over the ground; the scorpion is in the usual place. In the r. upper corner Luna. The face of Mithras, the bust of Sol and the raven are lost.

The bottom rim bears an inscription:

## 1013

CIL XIII, 8523; MMM II No. 462.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) imp(erio) C. Amandinius / Verus buc(inator) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(actus) m(erito).

*Imperio* has the sense of *ex imperio*. "La lecture *imperatoris* est peu probable cf. cependant *deo invicto regi*" (Cumont). Cf. No. 1017 and 1063.

## 1014

Fragments of a relief in white limestone. Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum.

Lajard, Pl. LXXXI, 2; Dorow, *l.c.*; Stark, Pl. II; Hettner, *Katalog* No. 69; Koepp, *o.c.*, 160 and Pl. XXXVII, 3; MMM II 387 and fig. 300; Lehner, *Sk.*, II Pl. X, 5; *Führer*, Taf. XXVII, 1; *St.* 225; *Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII*, 279 No. 6330 and fig.; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus XI*, 1954, 48 No. 157. See fig. 263 by courtesy of Prof. H. v. Petrikovits.

The left part (H. 0.67 Br. 0.50) of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The bull's head, the greater part of its body and its hind-legs are missing; its tail ends in three corn-ears. Mithras' head, his arms and his legs are lost. The scorpion is in the usual place. Underneath the bull there is a *krater* towards which a serpent winds its way. Behind the bull Cautopates, cross-legged and holding the burning torch downwards in his l.h. His r.h. with *pedum* leans on a base. In the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol in long hair and in radiate crown; behind him a whip. A separate fragment shows cross-legged Cautes with upraised torch in his r.h. (head, l. arm, l. foot and r.h. with torch are broken off). In the bottom corner an inscription:



## 1015

CIL XIII, 8524; MMM II No. 461.

L.H. 0.018.

Deo Soli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) p(ro) s(alute) i(mperatoris) Suran ... is [l(iber-  
tus?)] dupl(iciarius) al[a]e Noricorum ci[vis?] T[h]rax v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)  
m(erito).

## 1016

Two small altars without inscription, eight terracotta lamps and a bronze one with crescent-shaped handle; twelve stone balls; twelve coins of Vespasianus, Nerva, Trajanus and Antoninus (*cf.* MMM II 388 and figs. 301-303).

## BANDORF

## 1017

Altar in limestone (H. 0.25). Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum.

Lehner, *St.*, 219; MMM II No. 466.

L.H. 0.028-0.018.

Deo / invict(o) / regi pr/o bono / comun(i).

*regi: cf.* inscriptions with *imperatoris* in the index.

This inscription was found near the entrance of a square room, which was discovered in a valley at Bandorf near Oberwinter in 1870-1872 (Schaaffhausen in *BJ* LIII, 1873, 100ff; MMM II 426f No. 315 and fig. 359).

The room in no way resembles a Mithraeum. Outside, next to the entrance a relief in limestone with the representation of a reclining water-god was found. Remnants of animal bones and sherds of pottery came to light. The intention of the isolated room remains uncertain as the inscription does not allow a certain conclusion either.

## COL. AGRIPPINA

## 1018

Remnants of a Mithraeum discovered at Cologne (Köln) at the corner of the Richmond- and Breitesträße in 1927.

Fremersdorf in *Germania* XIII, 1929, 55ff. I did not yet consult the article of H. Jacobi in *Denkmalpflege und Heimatschutz* (*Heft 10-12*), 1927, 160ff; in general: H. Schmitz, *Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippensium*, Köln 1956, 133.

The monuments are in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum at Cologne. I am greatly obliged to Prof. Fremersdorf and Dr Ziegahn for information and photographs.

The Mithraeum is situated amid a block of buildings. It was impossible to narrowly determine its construction and lay-out, apart from two parallel walls to a length of ten metres and possible traces of one of the two podia (Br. 2.00). In its

stuccoed front there were two niches which on either side were decorated with a column on a base and which were provided with marble plates.

It was only possible to determine the end of the podium at its Eastern side, where there was a cross-wall and a step. Its plastering consisted of rectangular fields in black and red, under which a long yellow line.

## 1019

Fragment of a relief in alabaster (H. 0.055 Br. 0.11 D. 0.02).

Fremersdorf, 56 and fig. 2. See fig. 264.

Part of the upper border of a relief with the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the point of the Phrygian cap is preserved. Over it from l. to r.:

- 1) Part of a rocky border, probably part of the scene with the water miracle.
- 2) Bull in a small boat above a row of four altars.
- 3) The foremost part of the bull in a vaulted grotto.
- 4) Mithras lifts up the bull in order to carry him away.

## 1020

Fragments of a cult-vase (H. 0.335).

Fremersdorf, 56 and fig. 1. See fig. 265.

Vase with two handles and with a rim transpierced by five holes. Around one handle coils a serpent, on the other a remnant of a frog(?). Between both is a dove.

## 1021

Fremersdorf in the same publication (*Germania* 1929, 134 No. 11) gives a copy of a sepulchral inscription in limestone (H. 0.575 Br. 0.32 D. 0.08) which was found in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mithraeum.

Have / Cimber es(sedarius) et / Pietas Ensocho / essed(ario) sodali / [b]ene merenti / [pos]uit. Vale.

On the left above the word *Have* the copy gives *COR* but Fremersdorf reads *COR[A]X*, the first of the seven degrees in the Mithras-mysteries (cf. H. Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927 No. 366).

## 1022

Marble head (H. 0.21) found in the Luxemburgerstrasse.

*Germania* 1926, 115 cf. Ferri, *Arte Reno* 287 fig. 186.

Head of Mithras in Phrygian cap looking upwards.

## 1023

Fragment of a base in limestone (H. 0.32 Br. 0.225 D. 0.20) found in the Wolfstrasse in 1910.

Fremersdorf in *Germania* XIII, 1929, 133 No. 2.

Parts of a torchbearer and an inscription:

D(co) i(nvicto) M(ithrac) / L(ucius) Pervincius / Sequens / v(otum) s(olvit)  
l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1024

Relief in limestone (H. 0.71 Br. 0.25 D. 0.18) found at Cologne in the Rhine.  
Römisch-Germanisches Museum, Inv. No. 545.

Düntzer, *Mus. W. R.*, No. 82 who considers it as an Attis; MMM II 386 No.  
264; Fromersdorf, *Köln*, Pl. 38. See fig. 266.

A torchbearer standing on a base in Oriental dress and cross-legged. The torch  
is lost. Cautopatēs.

## 1025

Altar found at Cologne in 1588 together with a fragment of a column.

CIL XIII 8245; MMM II No. 467; H. Nesselhauf in *BRGK* XXVII, 1937 No.  
224.

Deo / invicto.

## 1026

CIL XIII 8436; MMM II No. 468.

cl Solis / ..[ae]terni / ...vo.a... / ...tve... / ...av... /

It is dubious if these two monuments are Mithraic.

## 1027

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.71) found in 1674.

MMM II No. 574b.

The l. side of the altar is decorated with a *tympanum* against a *pedum* under  
which a large altar. On the r. side an altar with a *thyrsus* and *crotala*. The front  
bears an inscription:

Deae Semelae et / sororibus ciuis (sic!) / deabus ob honorem / sacri matratus /  
Reginia fraterna / mater nata et facta aram po/suit sub sacerdot[e] Seranio  
Catullo patre.

*patre*: certainly the father of a Mithras community which had relations with a cult for  
women with a *mater*.

## BONNA

## 1028

Fragment of a statuette in limestone (H. 0.24 Br. 0.17 D. 0.11), found near Bonn  
on the Koblenz road "unweit des Steuerempfangshauses" in 1858 together with  
the three following monuments. Bonn, University Museum.

Kraft in *JVA* XXVII, 1859, 162; Hettner, *Katalog* No. 72; MMM II 385f No.  
261; Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII, 229 No. 6237.

Cross-legged torchbearer on a base. Only the lower part is preserved. On the

front of the base one reads C.F.A.; in its l. side is an iron hook for fastening it to the bullkilling relief.

## 1029

Fragment in sandstone (H. 0.37 Br. 0.43 D. 0.17). Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum.

Kraft, *l.c.*; Hettner, *Katalog*, 30 No. 79; MMM II 386.

The upper part is missing. Above an inscription (No. 1030) there is a cup from which probably a bust emerged.

## 1030

CIL XIII 8042; MMM II No. 460; Lehner, *St.*, 223.

L.H. 0.036.

L. Candidinius / Verus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1031

"Eine sehr eigenthümliche Darstellung eines aus lauter kleinen zügelnden Flammen gebildeten Feuers, die sich auf einem Sockel aufgestellt fand" (Kraft).

## 1032

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.18).

Hettner, *Katalog* 81 No. 220; MMM II 386 No. 262; Esp. Rec. Gaulc VIII, 220 No. 6219.

Standing Cautopates with torch downwards. On the right remnants of another representation, probably Mithras as a bullkiller.

Kraft mentions that all these monuments come from "ein ausgemauertes Grab." An urn with ash was found in it. Cumont justly remarks that here was a *speleum* of which perhaps only a small part was excavated.

## 1033

Fragment of relief in limestone (H. 0.35), place of discovery unknown. Bonn, University Museum.

Hettner, *Katalog* No. 219; MMM II 386 No. 263.

Standing Cautopates with torch in his r.h. The l. arm leaning upon a column, he seems to hold a *pedum* in his l.h. The head, the feet and part of a leg are broken off.

## RHEDER

## 1034

Altar found at Rheder near Bonn. Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum.

CIL XIII, 7958/9; MMM II No. 459; Lehner, *St.*, 220.

L.H. 0.015-0.017.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrac) Fir/mino vo/tum refe/ret Ius/tini Pat/crna / v...  
*Firmino: pro salute Firmini* (Hettner, *Catal.*, 71).

## BINGERBRÜCK

## 1035

According to *WsdZ* 1903, 443 (Museografic) and *BJ* 113, 1905, 63 a bronze statuette of Cautes (H. 0.15) was found in the Rhine near Bingerbrück (Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum Inv. No. 15127). Mr. M. Friedenthal, who kindly sent me a photograph (see fig. 267) of this monument, writes: "Sie ist als Applike gearbeitet und ist an der Rückseite mit zwei Eiscnieten und einem Nietloch versehen."

## NIEDERBIBER

## 1036

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.11). Found at Niederbiber near Neuwied. Probably in the collection of the Fürst von Wied in Neuwied.

Dorow, *Alt. Neuwied* II, 139 and Pl. XIII, 4; MMM II 385 No. 260 and fig. 298; *BJ* 133, 1928, 282; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 275.

The relief is divided into two parts by a horizontal rim. In the upper part is the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the god's r. arm and knee are preserved. The serpent holds its head near the wound. In front of the bull standing Cautes, cross-legged, with upraised torch. Above his head Mithras with upraised arms is being born from the rock. Next to him a small part of Luna.

The lower part of the relief has three representations, separated by vertical rims. From l. to r.:

- 1) One head is preserved (standing Mithras before Sol?).
  - 2) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast.
  - 3) The breast and the head of a standing person (Mithras ascending Sol's car).
- The whole relief has the form of a stele.

## 1037

At the same time as the preceding No. a head in Phrygian cap was found.

## ALTEBURG-HEFTRICH

## 1038

In the Roman village outside of the Castellum Alteburg-Heftrich remnants of a Mithraeum came to light under the walls of the Middle-Age Convent.

As far as one could see it was cellar-like but it was not possible to determine the exact ground-plan (L. Jacobi, *Alt. H.*, 4 and Pl. I fig. 3). In its neighbourhood is a well in brick-work.

## 1039

A piece of a knee with a part of a thigh in tuff (H. 0.185 D. 0.14) may have belonged to Mithras as a bullkiller (Jacobi, 12 No. 9). To this representation possibly belongs also a fragment of a head in tuff (Br. 0.18) on which wavy hair is visible. Jacobi supposes a woman's head. In this case it may be Luna (Jacobi, 12 No. 7).

## SAALBURG

## 1040

At Saalburg at a distance of about 250 mtrs west of the *decumanus* of the *castra* and 30 mtrs west of the Roman road to Heddernheim a room was excavated by L. Jacobi in 1903, which has been interpreted as a Mithraeum. It is situated south of the *Canabae* and is adjacent to a sanctuary of Cybele. The finds are in the Saalburg museum at Homburg.

L. Jacobi, *S.W.*; *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1903, 140ff; *BPhW* 1903, 861; Passauer, *Saalburg*, 1ff; H. Jacobi, *Führer Saalburg*, 34ff; *Saalburg* in ORL (*Lief. LVI* No. 11), 46ff and Pl. VII, 3; Leipoldt, fig. 8.

The sanctuary (L. 11.60 Br. 6.00) is built in south-eastern direction and has relatively slight walls (D. 0.50–0.64), which suggests a wooden construction. Through a plastered *pronaos* (Br. 4.00) one enters the cult-room proper, which is divided into a central aisle (Br. 1.55) and two *podia* (H. 0.70 Br. 1.10). The *pronaos* is on the groundfloor of the cult-room. The roof was vaulted and consisted of loam tiles. On one of the tiles are a crescent and a star. Hardly anything of the cult niche has been preserved, nor of its representation of the bullkilling. There are remnants of steps before the niche. On the south-west side of the Mithraeum is a well divided into seven basins by wooden partitions. On the east side of the sanctuary is an inner court.

H. Schönberger in *Saalburg Jahrbuch* 16, 1958, 87 considers the interpretation as a Mithraeum very doubtful: "Die Fundamente der 'dreischiffigen' oberirdischen Anlage setzten sich bei der Aufdeckung noch weiter nach Osten zu fort. Innerhalb der Mauerreste fanden sich in 1872 insgesamt 30 Brandgräber. Man hat daher eher den Eindruck von einem kleinen ummauerten Friedhof, der vielleicht zum benachbarten Metroon gehörte."

## 1041

Base (H. 0.50 Br. 0.31) for a statue, found before the niche. (Jacobi, *SW*, Taf. XXIII). Under it lay a *hamatus ensis*, an iron sword with hooked point (L. 0.58 Br. 0.05). Cf. *SW*, Taf. XXXIX, 1.

## 1042

A flat basin in sandstone (*SW*, Taf. XXVII, 1) a fragment of which was found, must have stood in the *pronaos* upon a short column (*SW*, Taf. XXI, 29 and 33).

1043

Bronze candlestick in the shape of a flower was found in front of the entrance (Jacobi, *F. Saalb.*, fig. 35).

1044

Lamps and pottery, among other things sherds of serpent-vases and fragments of a big red-painted urn in yellow clay.

1045

A column in sandstone (H. 0.69) walled in in the north-east corner of the r. podium with a small plate fastened to it. (H. 0.12 Br. 0.15 D. 0.02). This bears an inscription.

SW, Pl. XXIV, 2; CIL XIII 7460a.

L.H. 0.013-0.015.

I(nvicto) / M(ithrae?) / M(ercurio) / Condolli/us Mar/us v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

1046

Altar with inscription.

CIL XIII 7459.

Mercurio [ar]am... [Ant]oni[us? ...]rius d(onum) d(e)d(it).

1047

Ram's head (SW, Taf. XXVI, 3).

1048

Fragment of a shoulder of a statuette of Mercury with *caduceus*. Made in sandstone and found in the pit near the building.

1049

At Saalburg, north of the Idsteinerstrasse a sanctuary was excavated in 1921. It is divided into three parts but "so sehr dem Bau als solchem ein gewisser mithrischer Charakter nicht abzusprechen ist, so weisen die darin gefundenen Überreste des Kultbildes nach einer anderen Richtung" (Jacobi, *Saalburg Jahrbuch* V, 1913 (II) Frankfurt 1924, 26). Neither can the fragments of a wing which might have belonged to an Aion, nor a serpent-vase give a definite solution to the question whether or not this sanctuary is a Mithraeum.

BUTZBACH

1050

In the garden of Vogt on the north side of the castellum Butzbach the skin and the hoof of a bull in basalt (H. 0.30) were found in 1842. These fragments, now-

days in the museum of Darmstadt possibly belonged to a scene of Mithras as a bullkiller (Dieffenbach, *Tagebuch*, 5; Wetterau in *AHGA* IV, 212; Kofler, *Butzbach* (ORL 14) 20, No. 5).

## RÜSSELSHEIM-HASZLOCH

## 1051

Stone base (H. 0.51 diam. 0.36–0.38), found at Haszloch. Museum Darmstadt.

*Quartalblätter des hist. Vereins für Hessen* (NF) II, 1900, 628. I suppose that this piece is identical to the one mentioned by MMM I 365 No. 254, who believed that it was in Bonn.

Circular base encircled by a serpent, probably the lower part of an Aion.

## TAUNUM

## 1052

During excavations in the years 1849, 1881 and 1894 on the eastern slope of the town of Friedberg a Mithraeum was found in the Grosze Klostergasse.

Ph. Dieffenbach in *AHGA* VI, 1851, 243ff; de Ring, *Cautopates*; G. Dieffenbach in *KGv* 1881, 73; *Tagebuch* VIII, 61ff; XVIII, 1ff; G. Wolff in *KGv* 1882 Nos. 11–12; R. Schäfer in *KGv* 1881, 73f and 1883, 10; *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1882, 18f and 1883, 5; Goldmann in *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1894, 179ff; *AHGA* 1895, 275ff; MMM II 354ff No. 248; Buchhold, *Mus. Darmstadt*, 31ff; Schmidt, *Friedberg*, 10ff; G. Blecker, *Das Wetterauer Museum in Dreher-Blecker, Friedberg*; *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 57ff No. 83ff. See our fig. 268 from Goldmann.

The Mithraeum is situated near a crossing of Roman roads one of which leads towards the entrance. One enters this sanctuary (L.  $\pm$  11.00 Br. 5.45) by means of stairs which are constructed between walls with niches. It is not certain if there was a *pronaos*. The sanctuary, which actually lies three metres underground has the normal division into a central aisle (Br. 1.87) and two benches (Br. 1.24). The floor of the central aisle rises towards the back-wall. It was not possible to determine if the *podia* reached the north wall nor is it clear how the roof was made. The side-walls were plastered: traces of red and white painting are preserved. The Mithraeum had no cult-niche, but three bases were set up in the central aisle at some distance from the back-wall.

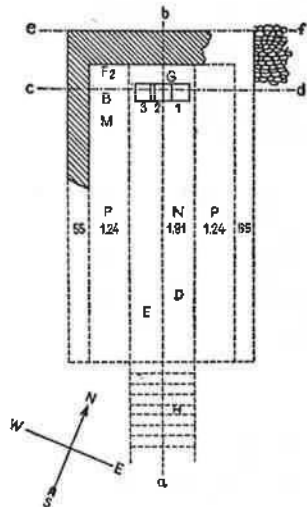


Fig. 268

## 1053

Relief in quartzite (H. 1.15 Br. 1.87 D. 0.04) in three fragments. Found in the centre of the sanctuary. Townhall at Friedberg.



Goldmann in *AHGA*, 295 and Pl. I, 1; MMM II 356 No. 248b and fig. 228; Esp. Rec. Germ., 57 No. 83; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 49 No. 188.

The relief made in sandstone from Naumberg is badly weathered. Mithras kills the bull whose tail ends in three corn-cars. Dog, serpent and scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) cross-legged. Behind the bull's tail there is a bearded head which is turned to Mithras. One fragment shows the upper part of the head of Luna in crescent; another the lower part of Sol's head and part of his radiate crown. A piece of stone (D. 0.05) at the back of the monument served for fastening it to the back-wall. Traces of red painting.

Goldmann interprets the bearded head as Marcus Aurelius, I think it is Saturnus.

#### 1054

Fragment of a small marble relief (H. 0.08 Br. 0.07 D. 0.03), found in the N-W corner of the sanctuary. Museum Darmstadt.

Goldmann in *AHGA*, 293 and Pl. I, 12; Wolff in *KGV* 1882 No. 11; MMM II 356f No. 248c and fig. 232; Esp. Rec. Germ., 59 No. 88.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a wreath of leaves. Preserved: the god's head and the upper part of his body, the bull's head and shoulder. In the arched grotto border there are four signs of the zodiac, from l. to r.: bull-twins-crab-lion's head. Traces of red painting.

#### 1055

Two reliefs in greyish sandstone, found in the south corner of the sanctuary. They probably stood at the entrance against the podia. Darmstadt, Museum. Dr. W. Jorns informs me that the numbers 1054-1055 seem to have got lost.

Ph. Dieffenbach in *AHGA* VI, 1851, 250 and fig. 1; Goldmann, 290 and Pl. I, 2; de Ring, *Cautopates*; MMM II 357 No. 248d and fig. 233/4; Esp. Rec. Germ., 57f No. 84.

1) Cautes in Oriental dress and cross-legged with upraised torch (H. 0.37 Br. 0.15 D. 0.09). Hands, base with feet and part of the legs are lost.

2) Standing Cautopates (H. 0.49 Br. 0.145 D. 0.085) in Oriental dress and cross-legged. With both hands he holds the torch downwards. In the bottom border an inscription:

#### 1056

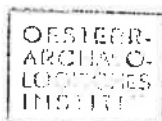
CIL XIII 7396; MMM II No. 442.

L.H. 0.01-0.02.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Cautopati.

#### 1057

Fragments of two reliefs in limestone (Jura-Oolith), found near the entrance and in the centre of the sanctuary near D in 1849 and 1894. They originally stood against the podia. Darmstadt, Museum.



Goldmann, 290 and Pl. I, 9-11; MMM II 357 No. 248e and fig. 235/6; Esp. Rec. Germ., 58f No. 85.

1) Relief (H. 0.20 Br. 0.20 D. 0.08) with the r. part of the border, the middle part of Cautes holding a *pedum* in his l.h.

2) Cautopates (H. 0.34 Br. 0.28 D. 0.08) between two columns. Cross-legged. Torch downwards.

According to Cumont it is remarkable that the Jura-Oolith is not found in Germania and as the monuments are of a more artistic value he supposes them to have been imported from Gallia.

#### 1058

Fragment of a statuette in sandstone (H. 0.14 Br. 0.115), found near the end of the l. podium near B. Townhall at Friedberg.

Goldmann in *AHGA* 302 and fig. 18, 18a; MMM II 358 No. 248f and fig. 237; Esp. Rec. Germ., 59 No. 86.

Curled head of a youth to the l.

#### 1059

Altar or base in sandstone (H. 0.75 Br. 0.25), found in the Southern part of the spelcum in 1849. Now lost.

Goldmann, 311; MMM II 358 No. 248g.

One of its sides was decorated with a Phrygian cap.

#### 1060

Fragments of a brown-yellow offertory plate in terracotta (H. 0.08 diam. 0.385-0.315), found in the N-W corner of the sanctuary. Friedberg, Townhall.

Goldmann, 293f and Pl. I, 4-5; MMM II 359 No. 248i and fig. 238-239.

The head and the tail of a serpent are visible on its rim. A small elevation ending in a point may be a pine-cone. Traces of white painting.

#### 1061

*Krater* in yellowish brown terracotta (H. 0.32 diam. 0.36), found in the Southern part of the Mithraeum in 1849. Darmstadt, Museum.

Ch. Dieffenbach in *AHGA* 258ff and fig. 2; Goldmann, 292 and Pl. II, 17; MMM II 359 No. 248j and fig. 240. See fig. 269. We are very grateful to Dr W. Jorns, Director of the Museum at Darmstadt for his help and his permission to study the monuments in his badly damaged Museum.

Serpents are twining round each handle and round the body. Besides the body is decorated with a scorpion and a ladder in relief. Part of the foot, of one handle and of the body are lost.

#### 1062

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.83), found in the *cella*. It probably stood on base 1 in the central aisle. Together with the other altars in the Townhall at Friedberg.

Goldmann, 311; MMM II 358 No. 248h.

On the r. side a knife and an axe. In the front an inscription:

# 1063

CIL XIII 7399; MMM II 472 No. 442a.

Soli / invicto / imp(erio) / C. Pauli/nius Ius/tus b(eneficiarius) co(n)s(ularis).

*imperator*: reads CIL but this is not very likely as has already been observed by Cumont in MMM inscr. add. 442a/b. Cf. the following No. 1065 and No. 1013 (Dormagen).

# 1064

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.83 Br. 0.44) probably stood originally on base 2.

Goldmann, 312 and Pl. II, 13 and 13a.

On the r. side of the altar a plate and a jug; on the l. side a staff with two knobs and with a hook at its end (symbol of the *beneficiarii*). In the front an inscription:

# 1065

CIL XIII 7400; MMM II 473 No. 442b.

Virtuti / invicti / imp(erio) / C(aius) / Paulinius / Iustus / b(eneficiarius) co(n)s(ularis).

# 1066

Altar (H. 0.34 Br. 0.54) probably stood on base 3. Only the upper part with an inscription on the capital is preserved.

CIL XIII 7397; MMM II 473 No. 442c.

Matron/is C. Iul(ius) Cresce/nis (*sic!*) pro / Respecto / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

# 1067

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.35 Br. 0.195), found in the centre of the sanctuary.

CIL XIII 7398; MMM II 473 No. 442d.

Deabus Quadrubis / M. Maianius Pervin[c]us ex / vo[to] posuit.

*Deabus Quadrubis*: Goldmann, 315f justly remarks that this dedication refers to the crossing near the sanctuary.

"In suo posuit supplendum est, cum lapis proveniat ex Mithreo."

# 1068

The upper part of a small altar has traces of red painting.

# 1069

In the sanctuary were found a sacrificial knife (L. 0.38) in five fragments, fragments of lamps and of pottery, bones of birds and teeth of a boar. One terracotta fragment has: SECUNDIN. F.

## 1070

Underneath base 1 a small silver cup was found in which were a coin of Faustina Minor and another of Trajanus. Under base 3 lay a coin of M. Aurelius from 180 A.D. These coins were concealed here on the occasion of the erection of these bases. The Mithraeum therefore must have existed at the end of the second cent. A.D., but when it was destroyed is not certain.

## 1071

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.60 Br. 0.56 D. 0.30). Found in the wall of the cemetery west of the gymnasium. It comes from Mithraeum II, the situation of which is not known. Darmstadt, Museum.

Wolff in *KGv* 1882, 91ff and fig.; *Römerkastell Gr. Kr.*, 40f; R. Schäfer in *KGv* 1881, 79; Goldmann in *AHGA* 1895, 317f and Taf. I, 8; *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1894, 227ff and fig. 2; Buchhold, *Mus. Darmstadt*, 31f No. 248; *MMM* II 359f No. 249; Schmidt, *Friedberg*, 12. See fig. 270.

Torso of Mithras as a bullkiller with parts of the arms and of the thighs. Head lost. The god is dressed in a tunic.

## 1072

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.32 Br. 1.08 D. 0.16), discovered in 1897 in the vestry of the Friedberg town church where it had been walled in. The relief probably belonged to Mithraeum III which has not yet been found. Darmstadt, Museum.

Goldmann in *WsdZ* (Korr.) XVI, 1897, 225ff and fig. 1; *AHGA* (N.F.) II 317 and Pl. L, 6; Schmidt, *Friedberg*, 12; *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 59f No. 89 and fig.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the lower part of the tunic and the upper part of the god's legs are preserved. Near the dagger in the wound the head of the dog is visible. Behind the bull the upper part of the body of Cautopates with the torch downwards.

## ECHZELL

## 1073

Relief (H. 0.43 Br. 0.23 D. 0.20) found S-W of Castellum Echzell "am Rand des Biederichgrabens." Darmstadt, Museum.

*MMM* I 365 No. 249 *ter*; *Quartalblätter Hist. Ver. f. Hessen* II, 1900, 629.

Torchbearer.

## OBER-FLORSTADT

## 1074

A Mithraeum found at a distance of about 85 metres from the north corner of the Castellum at Ober Florstadt in 1887-1888.

Kofler in *Hessische Quartalblätter* 1888, 55; *WsdZ* (Korr.) VII, 1888, 65;

Adamy in *KGV* XXXVI, 1888, 123ff; Buchhold, *Mus. Darmstadt* 34f; MMM II 360f No. 250 and fig.; Wolff in *WsdZ* XIII, 1894, 40f and fig.; Kofler, *Ob. Fl.*, 7f from which fig. 271.

The Mithraeum is situated on the slope of a hill which is called "die Warte." The building is an irregular rectangle (L. 13.40-13.90 Br. 6.73-6.40) and has brick walls D. 0.62-0.65).

One enters the cultroom proper by means of four steps in sandstone (H. 0.15

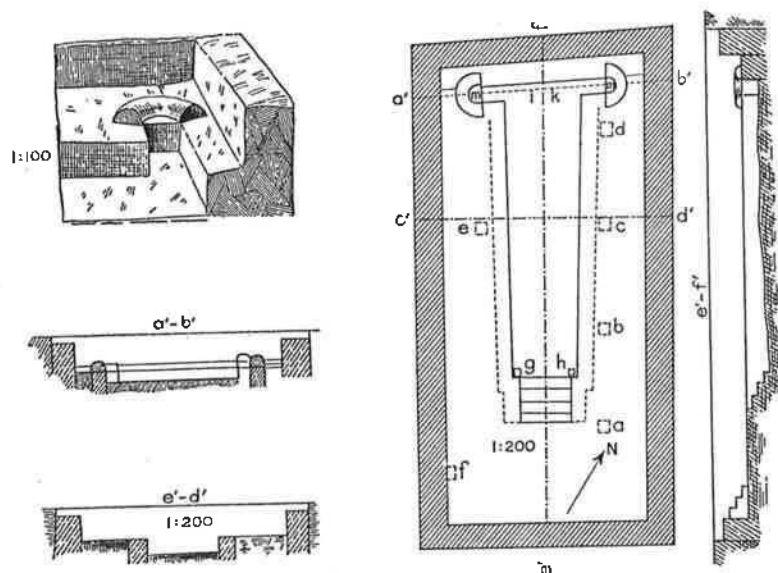


Fig. 271

Br. 1.33 D. 0.30) but during the first excavations already two or three other steps had been found so that it is not impossible that the whole flight of stairs had seven steps. The cultroom has a central aisle which at its entrance is narrow (Br. 1.92-2.10 L. 7.85) but widens gradually (Br. 3.32) towards the altar podium. The pavement is covered with a layer of slate stone. On either side of the aisle are the benches (H. 0.75); on the r. bench at regular distances *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* small bases are walled in and it seems that this was also the case in the l. bench but here only one base *e* remained. These bases possibly did duty either as stands for certain objects or as supports for the roof by means of wooden beams. On either side of the altar elevation and next to the side podia is a small corridor (L. 0.61 Br. 0.42), which ends near *m* and *n* in a semi-circular slab on which statues of the torchbearers must have been standing. The cult relief, now lost, rested upon the elevation.

The walls of the podia were plastered with a red layer; the outer walls were painted yellow and divided into squares indicated by red spots. The white ceiling was bordered by red and black lines. On this white there were squares in which

circles were painted in yellow-green-reddish-brown and grey colours. Each square has four circles and is partly surrounded by a wreath of leaves.

At a distance of 4-5 mtrs it was possible to delimit the walls of a room, which may have been built in connection with the Mithraeum.

A Roman road goes in the direction of the entrance and is on a somewhat higher level.

#### 1075

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.62 Br. 0.275 D. 0.80-0.15) found near *g*. Darmstadt, Museum.

MMM II 361, d; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, Pl. XXXIV, 4; Kofler, *Ob. Fl.*, 22 No. 1 with fig., *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 43 No. 56 and fig. See fig. 272.

Standing torchbearer in Eastern dress and cross-legged. In both hands he holds a torch downwards. Cautopates.

#### 1076

A head (H. 0.16) and a hand, found near *h*, certainly belong to a statue of Cautes (Kofler, *o.c.*, 23 No. 2-3 and fig.).

#### 1077

Two small altars in sandstone (H. 0.39 and 0.25 Br. 0.16 and 0.13) found near *i* or *k*.

#### 1078

Two altars in sandstone (H. 0.69-0.67 Br. 0.33-0.275 D. 0.24-0.20) the larger of which is decorated with a palm-branch on the upper cornice.

#### 1079

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.25 Br. 0.21 D. 0.21). Darmstadt, Museum.

MMM II 362h and fig. 247; Kofler, *Ob. Fl.*, 23 No. 4 and fig., *Esp. Rec. Germ.* 43 No. 57 and fig.

Two arched niches, in each of which naked Dioscur is standing, wearing a long shoulder cape and a *pileum* on their heads. Each holds a lance in his r.h. and rests his l.h. on a shield.

#### 1080

Varnished pottery; a red painted sherd; lamps, stamps of the VIII and XXII legions. Four coins of Nero, Nerva, Hadrianus and Julia Domna; animal bones e.g. of oxen and a bird. Fragment of a bone flute; parts of a lance-point; some links of a chain and a thick ring found near *f*; a small axe and a knife(?), four *stili*.

#### 1081

Fragment of a bronze helmet; the vizor is missing. On it one reads: *Virtut(i)* ..... *d(onum) d(edit)* and between these words *Leccus fil(ius?)* with some uncertain letters.

CIL XIII, 7425 reads: Virtut(i) (*sic*) Vib(ius) Leccus l(ibrarius) d(ono) d(edit) meaning Mithras' *virtus* (*Cf.* Mon. No. 1065 Friedberg).

NIDA

### 1082

Mithraeum I found near Heddernheim in the "Heidenfeld" in 1826. The finds are at Wiesbaden, Städtisches Museum, Sammlung Nassauischer Altertümer. I herewith express my gratitude to the Director Dr. H. Schoppa for his permission to study and to photograph the monuments.

Habel in *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* I (2) 1830, 161 and Pl. IV. See fig. 273. Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CVI; Wolff, *Römerkastell*, Pl. IV; MMM II 362 No. 251 and fig. 248; Leclercq, *Dict. Ant. Chrét.*, fig. 8206.

One enters the Mithraeum (L. 11.25 Br. 7.20) on the south (B)-side by means of seven(?) steps (L. 1.07 Br. 0.62 H. 0.24) constructed between two projecting walls

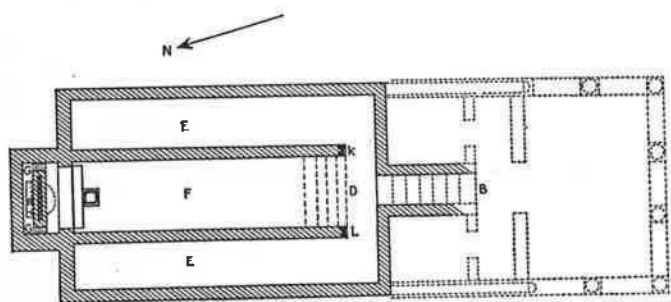


Fig. 273

(L. 3.45). The sanctuary is divided by two walls (D. 0.32) into the two podia *EE* (Br. 1.70) with two entrances near *K* and *L* and a deeper (0.60) central aisle *F* (L. 10.30 Br. 2.45) with three steps near *D*. On either side of these steps is a base

(*K*, *L*) supporting the reliefs of the torchbearers (See Nos. 1085 and 1890).

Opposite *D* by means of three steps one ascends the apse *G* (Br. 1.07 D. 1.15) with a base in sandstone (H. 0.64 Br. 0.56) for the larger cultrelief (No. 1083).

In front of the back-wall (D. 2.30) near *P* was a hole in the floor which contained potsherds, stone fragments and eleven bronze coins (not published).

The walls (H. 1.00 D. 0.43 actual measurements) of the Mithraeum are made in irregular stones and brick and are alternately decorated with vertical lines in white, red, blue and green.

It is highly probable, but not certain, that there was a *pronaos*. At a distance of 16 mtrs before the entrance of the sanctuary were three pits *M*. The walls of *M* (square 1.50 deep 10.00) were provided with planks.

### 1083

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.80 Br. 1.76 D. 0.22). Inv. No. 239.

The relief is so well-known that it has been reproduced in nearly every handbook of archaeology and of history of religions. I only mention the more specialized bibliography:

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 161, 180 and Taf. I/II; de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 127 and Pl. XIII, XIV; Müller, *Mithras* 40 and figs. 21/22; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. XC and XCI; MMM II 364 and 509 with Pls. VII, VIII; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 53 No. 239; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV<sup>2</sup>, 56 and Pl. XXXIV, 1; Koepp, *Römer Deutschl.*, 144; Blümlein, *Bilder III*, 113; Gündel, *Nida* 51 fig. 14; Cumont, *Rel. Or.*, Pl. XII; MM, Pl. II, 1; RRR II, 93, 1-2; Esp. Rec. Germ., 93ff No. 138; Leipoldt, Xf and figs. 17-18; Schoppa, Pl. 87. See figs. 274-275.

The relief is sculptured on two sides and it is revolving because it had a pivot at the top and a socket at the bottom.

A. The *front* has the usual scene of Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The bull's tail ends in three corn-ears. The raven sits on the god's flying cloak; the dog with a collar leaps up against the bull and the scorpion grasps its genitals. Underneath the bull is an amphora or *krater* with two handles with a serpent coiling against it. To its right lies a lion with menacing head. Cautes(r) with uplifted torch and Cautopates (l) with torch downwards in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Behind Cautes a tree surrounded by a serpent with its head stretched out towards Mithras. In the grotto's border are the signs of the Zodiac beginning (l) with the Ram and ending (r) with the Fishes. Between this border and a horizontal rim other scenes are represented:

On the left side standing Mithras shooting an arrow in the direction of a rock before which a figure with outstretched hands is kneeling.

On the right side a similar scene, but the person before the rock is kneeling on only one knee.

Above the horizontal rim there are the following representations from l. to r.:

1) Mithras in a cypress. He is in Phrygian cap and only the upper part of his body in tunic and cloak is visible.

2) Tree.

3) Mithras carrying the bull. Underneath the bull's snout a coiling serpent.

4) Tree.

5) Sol standing frontally in long shoulder-cape. He holds a *globus* in his l.h. and is in radiate crown. Mithras approaches Sol with outstretched r.h.

6) Tree.

7) Naked Sol kneeling on one knee before standing Mithras with outstretched r.h. Sol has a radiate crown over his head; the body of Mithras is restored, but the head in Phrygian cap is original.

8) Over these scenes between two cypresses Mithras ascending a *biga* of standing Sol dressed in a tunic. Sol holds out his r.h. to Mithras. The horses and the rocky background are restored.

9) Luna in *velum* lying in a descending *biga*. Under it rocks are visible.

Between the cars of Luna and of Sol there is a third cypress.

10) In the four corners of the relief the busts of the windgods are represented in medallions. They have wings in their hairs and three of them have beards (the god



in l. upper corner excepted). Wind issues from the mouth of the god in the r. bottom corner. Above and beneath these gods the busts of the four Seasons are visible:

11) Youthful head (l. upper corner) with flowers in her hair and a wreath of leaves on her shoulders (Spring).

12) Dressed bust (r. upper corner) of Summer with a ribbon in her hair.

13) Bust of Autumn (r. bottom corner) with crown of corn-ears in her hair and with leaves upon her breast.

14) Bust of Winter in *velum* (l. bottom corner).

Between these busts four other scenes are represented:

15) Naked Jupiter standing in threatening posture before a shapeless figure (probably a Giant). The god holds a lightning in his r.h. and an indistinct object in his l.h.

16) God reclining on a rock (Saturnus).

17) Naked Mithras born from the rock; arms not raised; the hands are missing.

18) Naked Mithras in Phrygian cap walking to the right. He gathers branches from a bush, only the lower part of which is visible (restored).

*B.* The reverse of the relief shows the sacred repast in a grotto. Behind a big lying bull a standing Sol in a dress which is gathered round his waist by a girdle. In his l.h. he holds a long whip and he offers to Mithras a large bunch of grapes. Mithras looks at it and slightly raises his l.h. The Persian god is in a cloak and in a Phrygian cap. In his r.h. a drinking horn. Between the gods a dagger from the top of which hangs a Phrygian cap surrounded by a crown of seven rays (partially restored). On both sides of the bull is a standing youth in Oriental dress. They present the gods with a basket with fruits or loaves.

Above the grotto in the centre an indistinct standing person (head lost) between four leaping dogs. Above the leftmost dog the hindleg of a horse and next to the upraised l. arm of the person the hindmost part of a leaping animal are visible. Underneath the leftmost dog a lying boar, and behind it a walking animal (dog or bear); underneath the rightmost dog a lying ox.

Restorations: the greater part of the bull, parts of the mantles of Mithras and Sol; the head of the dog or bear; part of the Phrygian cap upon the dagger.

#### 1084

Relief in white marble (H. 0.20 Br. 0.19 D. 0.012) in five fragments.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180, 2 and Pl. IV, 8; Lajard, *Rech.*, 180 and Pl. CIV, 3;

MMM II 366g and fig. 250; Cohausen, *Führer Wiesb.*, 85 No. 46; Esp. Rec.

Germ., 93 No. 137 and fig.; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 228.

See fig. 276.

Vaulted relief with Mithras as a bullkiller. Dog, serpent and scorpion, no raven. Standing Cautes (r) with bow in his r.h.; only the upper part of Cautopates'

Phrygian cap is visible (the figure is restored so that above the actual cap there seems to be an object. But this object seems to me part of the original cap).

In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r); between them Mithras' rockbirth, the god holds a torch in his upraised r.h. and in his l.h. a knife.

Underneath the principal scene and separated from it by a horizontal border:

1) Lion standing on its hindlegs and looking back at a person who sits on a rockstone and who lays his hands on the head of a person kneeling before him.

2) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast.

3) Sol in a car with one horse. Behind him Mithras prepares to ascend it.

#### 1085

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.68 Br. 0.35 D. 0.08-0.10). Inv. No. 241 which originally must have stood on a base near *K* or *L* (See plan).

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180, 3 and Pl. III, 2; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XIV, 6;

Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CIV, 5; MMM II 366f and fig. 249; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 56 No. 241; Esp. Rec. Germ., 97f No. 142 and fig. See fig. 277.

Cautopates in Oriental dress standing cross-legged on a base. With both hands he holds a torch downwards.

#### 1086

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.27 Br. 0.17 D. 0.05). Inv. No. 258.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 181, 17 and Pl. III, 3; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XVI, 7;

Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 56 No. 258; Esp. Rec. Germ., 98 No. 143 and fig. See fig. 278.

Standing Minerva who rests her l.h. on a shield. She holds a lance with the point downwards in her r.h. At her r. foot on the ground a helmet.

#### 1087

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.67 Br. 0.28-0.30 D. 0.165). Inv. No. 260.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 181, 17 and Pl. III, 3; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XVI, 7;

Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CIV, 6; MMM II 369s and fig. 261; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 56 No. 260; Esp. Rec. Germ., 96 No. 139 and fig. See fig. 279.

On one of its sides the representation of a Phrygian cap.

#### 1088

Statue in red sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.27). Inv. No. 278.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180, 7 and Pl. IV, 5 and 5a; Hammer, *Mithriaca*,

Pl. XVI, 3, 4; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CIV, 5; MMM II 367l and fig. 254; Esp. Rec. Germ., 96f No. 140 and fig. See fig. 280.

Young naked Mithras with curled hair being born from the rock. No Phrygian cap. Both upraised arms are broken off at the elbow. The neck and part of the breast are restored.

## 1089

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.74 Br. 0.52 D. 0.17). Inv. No. 280.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180, 5 and Pl. VI, 2; MMM II 367i and fig. 252; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 280; Esp. Rec. Germ., 99 No. 146 and fig. See fig. 281.

Weathered relief with standing Mercury whose body is covered only by a shoulder-cape. In his l.h. he holds a caduceus upwards; in his r.h. he holds a purse. Next to his feet a lying ram. Left to Mercury's winged head there is a bird.

## 1090

Fragment in sandstone (H. 0.17). Inv. No. 5481.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180, 8 and Pl. VII, 2; MMM II 368m and fig. 255; Esp. Rec. Germ., 98 No. 144. See fig. 282.

Damaged head probably of a torchbearer. The head is generally wrongly interpreted as that of a Mercury with a ribbon with two wings in his hair.

## 1091

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.28 Br. 0.21 D. 0.15). Inv. No. 253.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 181, 12 and Pl. V, 3 and 3a; Becker in *Frankfurter Archiv* II (6) 1854, 30; Klein in *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* IV (3) 1855, 504; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CV, 8, 8a; MMM II 368q and fig. 259, 260; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 253; Esp. Rec. Germ., 98f No. 145 and fig., Wolff, *Heddernheim*, 58 No. 12 and Pl. IV, 9. See fig. 283.

The front has an inscription (No. 1092). The reverse shows Mithras taurophorus [or carrying the bull] in flying cloak and in Phrygian cap to the right. The bull's head trails over the ground (very much restored).

## 1092

CIL XIII 7365; MMM II No. 438.

L.H. 0.005.

Fortun(ae) sacrum / Tacitus eq(ues) / alae I Fla/viac milli(ariae) / t(urma) Cl(audii) A[tt]ici / v(otum) [s(olvit)] l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

CIL reads *Tacilus*.

## 1093

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.16 Br. 0.24). Inv. No. 273.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180 No. 9 and Pl. IV, 7; MMM II 368n and fig. 256;

Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 56 No. 273; Esp. Rec. Germ., 100 No. 148 and fig.

Sitting lion in attacking posture. Its hindmost part is lost.

## 1094

Relief in basalt (H. 0.37 Br. 0.31 D. 0.10). Inv. No. 246.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 180 No. 4 and Pl. IV, 6; MMM II 367h and fig. 251;

*Sb. Ak. Wien* 1852, Pl. 1, b; Wagner, *Handbuch* No. 256 Pl. LI; Roscher, *Myth. Lex.*, 1291; S. Reinach, *Epona*, 39 and *RA* 1895 (I) 163, 309; 1898, 187; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 246; *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 92 No. 135 and fig.

Epona frontally sitting between two horses. In her l.h. she holds a *cornucopia*, with her r.h. she feeds one horse.

## 1095

Hexagonal altar in sandstone (H. 0.85 Br. of the sides 0.18).

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 181 No. 11 and Pl. V, 1-1a; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CV, 5; 5a; MMM II 368p and figs. 257-258; Klein in *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* IV (3) 1855, 502; Lehner, *Schriften* I, 235; *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 97 No. 141 and fig.

The side with the inscription is the front of the altar. This side as well as the two adjacent sides is decorated in the upper borders with two stars with seven rays. In the upper part the altar has a circular hollow (diam. 0.11) which communicates with another opening (H. 0.18 Br. 0.13) at the back. Espérandieu suggests an offertory box.

## 1096

CIL XIII 7363; MMM II No. 435.

L.H. 0.045.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / M(arcus) Ter(tius) Sene(cio) / p(ecunia) s(ua) p(osuit).

## 1097

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.88 Br. 0.395-0.49 D. 0.24-0.31). Inv. No. 242.

CIL XIII 7361; MMM II No. 437.

L.H. 0.055 in which traces of red colour.

I(nvicto) M(ithrac) Iu[l(ius?)] Iuvenali[s] / v(oto).

## 1098

Votive altar in sandstone (H. 0.33 Br. 0.18-0.22 D. 0.155-0.16) which three small arches in the border. Inv. 252.

CIL III 7362; MMM II No. 434.

L.H. 0.02-0.025.

D(eo) in(victo) C(aius) / Lollius / Crispus / (centurio) coh(ortis) XXXII / vol(untariorum).

## 1099

Votive altar or base (H. 0.30 Br. 0.165 D. 0.16). Inv. No. 250.

CIL XIII 7366; MMM II No. 440.

L.H. 0.03.

A.C.

## 1100

Two bases with two small columns on its front. In the reverse a sort of stairs is carved out. The bottom step has a notch in the middle which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the complete width. They bear an inscription (Nos. 1101-1102).

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 181 Nos. 18-19 and Pl. VI, 3, 3a, 4; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CIV, 7, 7a; MMM II 369t and figs. 263-264.

## 1101

CIL XIII 7367; MMM II No. 439.

H. 0.86 Br. 0.30 D. 0.25. Traces of red painting. Inv. No. 271.

L.H. 0.025. Inscription between the two columns.

l. avi/l d d a a/ag.sl/ms.

This reading differs from Cumont's: *M/i avil/l dom/ag / s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)* in which it would be possible to supply: *M(ithrae) / i(nvicto) Avil(ius) / l(ibertus) dom(us) a[u]g(ustae)* but after due verification I cannot agree with it, nor with CIL which supplies: *Caut(o)p(ati?) / L(ucius) . . . .*

Possible solution: *L. Avi(lius) / l(ibertus) d(ivinae) d(omus) a[ug](ustae) a. . . / ag(i) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) s(uo)*.

## 1102

Base (H. 0.43 Br. 0.17 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 270.

CIL XIII 7370; MMM II No. 433.

L.H. 0.02-0.03.

*I(n) h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / d(eo) i(nvicto) Mithrae / Murius Victor / aedilis c(oloniae) T(aunensium) ex v[oto]*.

On the l. side:

*[pos(uit) dcd(it)] q(ue) / [d. n. Phi]l[ippo et] Ti/[tiano] co(n)s(ulibus)*.

245 A.D.

## 1103

Altar (H. 0.83 Br. 0.26 D. 0.25). Inv. No. 267.

CIL XIII 7364; MMM II No. 436.

L.H. 0.04. Inscription on the r. side:

*D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / M. . . I. . . O*

CIL reads: *A. . . I. . . O*

## 1104

Round iron pan (diam. 0.95) with handle (Habel, 181 No. 20 and Pl. V, 8, 8a; MMM II 369u and figs. 265-266).

## 1105

Numerous fragments of rubbish were found in shaft *M*: fragments of brick and of cement; bones of birds; teeth e.g. a tooth of a wild boar, the top of which has

been transpierced; different forms of yellow, black and red pottery; an oxydized iron plate, a bronze ring decorated with a standing Mercury.

## 1106

The coins have not been published by the excavators.

## 1107

An altar (H. 0.60) with an inscription; another is without inscription.

CIL XIII 7368.

Caute / L(ucius) Dom/ . . [a]gi s(olvit) l(ibens) [m(erito)].

## 1108

Mithraeum II found in 1826 about 150 mtrs West of Mithraeum I.

The finds are in the Städtisches Museum at Wiesbaden. Many thanks to the Director Dr. H. Schoppa for his kind permission to take new photographs.

Habel in *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* I (2) 1830, 189ff and plan Pl. V; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CVI; Wolff, *Römerkastell Grosskr.*, Pl. IV; MMM II 369ff No. 252 and fig. 267. See fig. 284.

The lay-out and the dimensions of Mithraeum II do not differ very much from those of Mithraeum I. At its south side, near B, one enters by means of seven steps (Br.  $\pm 1.00$ ) the sanctuary proper (L. 13.40 Br. 6.08 Deep 1.35). These steps are built between two projecting walls (L. 2.45). The Mithraeum is divided by two small walls (D. 0.42) into the benches *EE* (Br. 1.26) and the central aisle *F* (Br. 2.20) which has to be entered at *D* by three steps (H. 0.60 Br. 1.15). Next to this entrance there were two basalt bases (*t*, *u*) for the statues of the torchbearers. Only one of them is preserved (No. 1110).

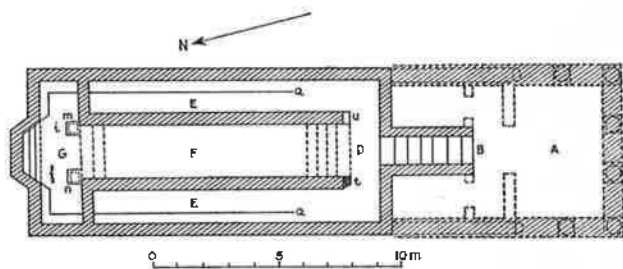


Fig. 284

The two benches end at a distance of 1.60 mtrs from the back-wall. Dais *G* which one ascends by three steps covers the entire width of the sanctuary. In the backwall a trapezium-shaped niche (depth 0.60) with three narrow (Br. 0.20) steps. The niche probably contained a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller (No. 1109).

Near *m* and *n* are bases in basalt; on either side of the cult-niche along the outer walls are narrow elevations (Br. 0.30 D. 0.50) beginning at *f* and *i* and proceeding as far as *Q*. It was possible to determine the outer walls (L. 8.40 D. 0.70) so that it is certain that room *A* is the *pronaos*. No traces of columns were found nor was it possible to determine the height of the building.

## II09

Two heads (H. 0.12) of a stone relief. Inv. No. 5484.

Habel, *Mithrastempel*, 195 No. 3-5 and Pl. III 6, 6a, 7, 7a; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XVI, 8; MMM II 370f, c and figs. 268-271; Esp. Rec. Germ., 100 No. 149 and fig.

The heads of both torchbearers in Phrygian cap. Part of Mithras' mantle and of his r. arm. Fragments of the greater cult-relief.

## II10

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.77 Br. 0.40 D. 0.05-0.135) originally standing near *t* or *u*. Inv. No. 240.

Habel, 195 No. 6 and Pl. III, 1, 1a; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XVI, 5; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CIV, 1; MMM II 371d and fig. 272; Esp. Rec. Germ., 101 No. 152 and fig.; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 240. See fig. 285.

Cautopates standing cross-legged and in Oriental dress holds the torch downwards with his r.h. In his upraised l.h. he holds a hooked stick(key?). The head is restored.

## II11

Damaged statue (H. 0.46 Br. 0.36 D. 0.30) in red sandstone. Inv. No. 279.

Habel, 195 No. 1 and Pl. IV, 4, 4a; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, Pl. XVI, 1, 2; Lajard, *Rech.*, CIV, 1; Maionica, *Felsengeburt*, No. IX; MMM II 371e and fig. 273; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 279; RRS III 141, 11; Gressmann, *Gestirnrel.*, fig. 2; Esp. Rec. Germ., 100 No. 150 and fig.; Leipoldt, XIV and fig. 29. See fig. 286.

Youthful naked Mithras being born from the rock. He rests his r.h. on the head. In his other hand resting on the rock he holds a dagger or a torch. The r. arm is restored. Traces of red painting.

## II12

A statue in red sandstone (H. 0.18 Br. 0.29) broken in two fragments. Inv. No. 272.

Habel, 195 No. 2 and Pl. V, 7, 7a; Lajard, *Rech.*, Pl. CV, 2, 2a; MMM II 371 and figs. 274-275; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 272; Esp. Rec. Germ., 101 No. 151 and fig. See fig. 287.

Lying lion. An opening goes from the snout through the body into the base.

## II13

Damaged altar (H. 0.32 Br. 0.13 D. 0.07) in red sandstone. Inv. No. 255.

Habel, 196 No. 8 and Pl. III, 5; MMM II 372g and fig. 276; Lehner, *Führer Wiesb.*, 57 No. 255; Esp. Rec. Germ., 100 No. 147 and fig.

On its front an axe.

## III4

An altar (H. 0.90); a large base (H. 1.09) and two smaller bases (H. 0.84) in basalt (Habel, 195 No. 7; 196 Nos. 9, 10, 11 and Pls. IV, 1; VI, 5; IV, 2, 3; MMM II 372*h*).

## III5

A small triangular sacrificial knife (Br. 0.10); two iron keys; a trowel; two *fibulae*; a red terracotta lamp (Habel, 196 No. 12-17 and Pls. VII, 4-7; MMM II 372*i* and figs. 277-280).

## III6

Two reliefs in sandstone from Vibbel, found in a pit at Hedderheim in 1884. Frankfurt, Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Holzhausschlösslein), where I could not find them. They probably got lost during World-War II, but they may be rediscovered at a reorganisation of the depots.

Donner von Richter-Riese, *H. Brunn.*, 4; Wolff in *WsdZ* 1894, 53 n. 36 who supposes them to originate from Mithraeum II; MMM II 425 No. 311.

1) Bust of Sol in radiate crown (H. 0.31 Br. 0.28 D. 0.09). He has small arms and holds an indistinct round object (globus?).

2) Bust of Luna with a crescent on her head (H. 0.32 Br. 0.23 D. 0.20). Both pieces may belong to a large relief of Mithras as a bullkiller.

## III7

Mithraeum III found N-W of the cemetery at Hedderheim in 1887 and completely excavated by G. Wolff in 1890. The finds are in Frankfurt, Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. The Director Dr. Ulrich Fischer most kindly enabled me to study and photograph the monuments.

Hameran-Möller-Zangemeister in *WsdZ* VI, 1887 (*Korr. Bl.*) 40ff, 86ff; Schaafhausen in *JVA* LXXXIV, 248; Wolf-Cumont in *WsdZ* XIII, 1894, 37ff; MMM II 372ff No. 253. See fig. 288 from Wolff.

Mithraeum III is rectangular in construction (L. 10.55 Br. 5.50) and is situated three mtrs below ground level. The outer walls (D. 0.60) as well as the inner walls (D. 0.40) are constructed only 0.10-0.15 deep in the ground. Room A of which few traces are preserved certainly was the *pronaos* (L. 3.50). From it by means of some steps one enters the sanctuary proper divided into a central aisle (Br. 2.30) and two benches (H. 0.80-0.90 Br. 1.20). The western bench is interrupted by a niche (Br. 2.30) and the central aisle equally ends in a niche (D. 1.15) which is constructed before the backwall. In this niche is a small wall of little height for the cult relief. This representation possibly was supported at the back by a wooden construction as the small space *m* lies even 0.50 below the floor level of the central aisle.

The roof of the *pronaos* must have consisted of slates, that of the sanctuary



probably of wood. The benches have traces of painting: green, red and white lines. Wolff suggested that the back of the cultniche was originally divided into three

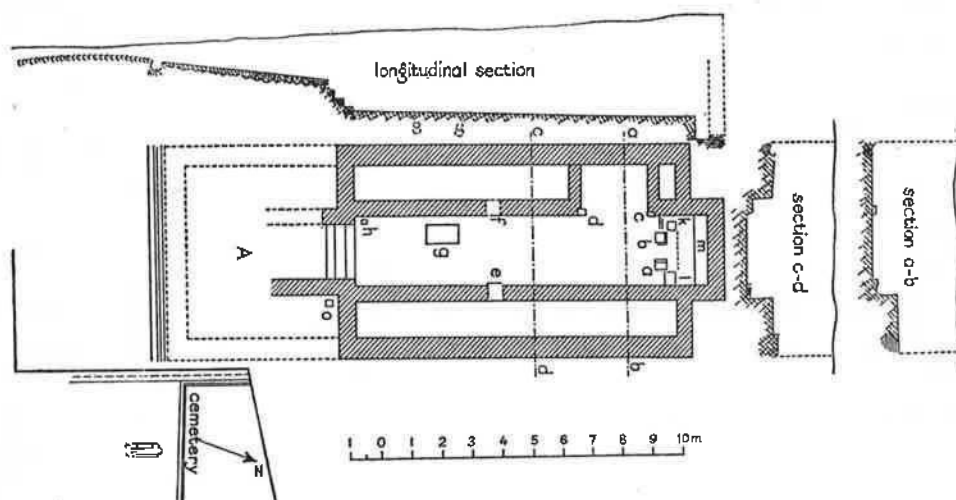


Fig. 288

parts, the last part, at the south side being covered by a basalt slab with an opening. Through this aperture it would have been possible to see the relief of Aion (No. 1123).

Near *g* is a brick walled pit (L. 1.00 Br. 0.50 D. 0.79). Another, much larger pit (D. 3.70) was situated outside the Mithraeum near its west wall.

#### 1118

Relief in white sandstone from Vibbel (H. 1.50 Br. 1.72 with border 3.30) found near *m*. Partly damaged in World-War II but some fragments are preserved and can be restored.

Wolff-Cumont, 52f and 70f with Pl. I, 7; Hammeran, *l.c.*; MMM II 373b and fig. 283; Esp. Rec. Germ., 102 No. 153 and fig.; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 189. See fig. 289.

According to Wolff the relief was bordered on three sides by a frame (Br. 0.50). Mithras kills the bull, whose tail ends in three corn-ears. The bull's attitude is remarkable as the forelegs are raised so that the impression is created that it is killed in full flight by Mithras. The dog leaps up against the animal and has its head near the wound. The scorpion is in the usual place; the raven sits on Mithras' flying cloak.

On either side of the central scene a torchbearer, standing cross-legged and in Oriental dress. Cautes (r) lifts the torch (the neck and part of the breast are lost); Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards.

Under the bull on the ground an *amphora*. Its handles are made in the form of a

serpent with a crest. A serpent is coiling towards the vase and a lion lies in front of it in threatening posture.

#### 1119

Two statues in yellowish sandstone (H. 1.40 Br. 0.42) found against the side walls of the niche near *k* and *l*.

Wolff-Cumont, Pl. I, 5; MMM II 374 and figs. 282, 284; Esp. Rec. Germ., 103f No. 154 and fig., RRS III 139, 2 and 9.

The torchbearers standing on a base (Br. 0.45) cross-legged and in jack-boots. They lean against a pole with one arm, in the hand of which they hold a *pedum*. In the other hand each has the torch up- or downwards. Cautes' head and his l. leg are missing.

#### 1120

Triangle in yellow sandstone (H. 0.255 Br. base 0.26 D. 0.075). Formerly Coll. Häberlin, now Frankfurt, Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. Inv. No. 15795.

Wolff-Cumont, *l.c.*; MMM II 374c and fig. 285; Autran, *Mithra*, 129 (fig.).

See fig. 290 by permission of the Director U. Fischer.

A crescent in a triangle in relief.

#### 1121

Two altars in sandstone (H. 0.80 Br. 0.36 D. 0.30) placed on two bases *a* and *b* (see plan). The tops are decorated with volutes. The cornice and the base both have a slit in the front (Br. 0.025) which according to Wolff possibly served to fasten a bar to them in order to partition off the cultniche if necessary.

#### 1122

Two altars in basalt resting upon basalt bases which are walled in in the corners of the West *podium* near *c* and *d* (see plan). One of the altars (H. 0.56 Br. 0.21 D. 0.19) used to be in the Coll. Häberlin and is now said to be at the Frankfurt Museum; the other has got lost.

#### 1123

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.225-0.25 D. 0.12), originally standing in the back of the cult-niche. Formerly Coll. Häberlin, now Frankfurt, Museum Inv. No. 15791.

Wolff-Cumont, 54 and Pl. I, 6; MMM II 375f and fig. 286; Esp. Rec. Germ., 104 No. 155; Leipoldt, fig. 40. See fig. 291.

Standing person with lion's head (Aion) whose body is only covered by a loin-cloth. On his r. leg the tail is visible of a serpent coiling around his body and resting its head on Aion's l. shoulder. On the breast a mask with swollen jaws (Medusa?). He holds in his r.h. a key and in his l.h. a shovel.

## 1124

Two blocks in basalt walled in in the podium near *e* and *f* at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mtrs S. of the cult-niche. They supported two bases in sandstone, one of which (H. 0.63 Br. 0.27 D. 0.23) is now in the Frankfurt Museum. Behind these bases there may have been wooden supports for the roof (Cumont).

## 1125

Fragment of a statuette (H. 0.52) standing on a base in sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.24 D. 0.10–0.16) found near *h*. Both in the Museum at Frankfurt; the statuette used to be in the Coll. Häberlin. Inv. No. 15792.

Wolff-Cumont, 58 and Pl. I, 5; MMM II 376*i* and fig. 287; RRS III 140, 7;

Esp. Rec. Germ., 104 No. 156. See fig. 292.

Standing torchbearer, cross-legged and in Oriental dress. With both hands he holds the torch downwards; its foremost part is broken off. The feet are lost, but fragments of them are visible on the base.

## 1126

Three fragments of a statuette in basalt (H. 0.44 Br. 0.28 D. 0.12) found near o. Frankfurt, Museum. Inv. No. X16185.

Wolff-Cumont, 61 and Pl. I, 2; MMM II 378*k* and fig. 292; Esp. Rec. Germ., 106 No. 158.

Person standing on a base. He has jack-boots and a loin-cloth, on which traces of red colour. In his r.h. the lower part of a *cornucopia*. Next to his r. foot is a small base upon which an indistinct bell-shaped object. The breast, the head, the l. arm and l.h., the r. arm and the l. leg are lost. Dr. U. Fischer informs me that the body and the r.h. of the figure apparently have got lost.

## 1127

*Stele* in basalt (H. 0.94 Br. 0.30 D. 0.22) found in the centre of the *cella*.

Wolff-Cumont, 59, 84ff and Pl. I, 1a–1c; MMM II 376f, *j* and figs. 289–291;

Loeschke in *TrH* 316 fig. 5; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV, 55 and Pl. XXXIII;

Esp. Rec. Germ., 104ff No. 157 and fig. See fig. 293.

The *stele* is decorated on three sides with reliefs; the back is partially rough. The reliefs are divided into two parts by a horizontal rim.

A) The *front* has the form of an *aedicola*. In a niche with two Corinthian columns is the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. In his upraised hands a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.); no Phrygian cap. The pediment has on its cornice an inscription, which is continued on the horizontal rim and on the pedestal. In the pediment a leaf ornament.

CIL XIII 7369; MMM II No. 441.

L.H. 0.025–0.03.

D(eo) inv(icto) Mit(hrae) / Senilius Car/antinus / c(ivis) Medio/m(atricus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito) / Sive Cracissiu[s].

Cracissius: "Minime legere licet litteram s cum Cumontio" (CIL which for the rest gives an unacceptable explanation).

In a horizontal rim:

P(etram) genetricem.

B) L e f t s i d e: in a niche between two columns standing Cautes in Oriental dress and cross-legged. With both hands he holds the torch upwards. On the base a representation of an eagle with outstretched wings sitting on a globe with a thunderbolt in its claws. The sphere is divided by two ribbons and is decorated with seven stars. In the pediment a rosette. In the horizontal rim:

Caute

On the base:

Celum

C) R i g h t s i d e: in a niche between two columns standing Cautopates in the usual dress and attitude with the torch downwards. On the base a representation of a reclining figure in long curly hair and beard. His l. arm leans upon a vase from which water pours forth. In his upraised r.h. he holds an anchor (Oceanus).

In the horizontal rim:

Caut(o)p(ati)

On the base:

Oceanum

The three sides of the roof of the temple-like building are covered with tiles. On the four corners the heads of the wind-gods were represented only one of which is preserved. He has swollen jaws and has a diadem in his long hair.

## 1128

Fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.43 Br. 0.35 D. 0.02-0.025).

Wolff-Cumont, 37; MMM II 378/ and fig. 293; Esp. Rec. Germ., 106 No. 159 and fig. See fig. 294.

The relief is arched. In its centre in a wreath of leaves is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Lost: the god's l. arm; the foremost part of his r. arm, the flying cloak; the bull's head, part of one foreleg and the end of his tail. A belt runs round the bull's body. The dog leaps up against the bull, the scorpion is lost; of the serpent only the hindmost part is preserved; the raven's head is visible outside the wreath.

On either side a torchbearer, cross-legged. Cautes (r) holds in his l.h. a bow; of Cautopates (l) only the legs are preserved.

In the field stars are visible; one near the Phrygian cap of Cautes; one next to the l. leg and one next to the r. foot of Mithras; one above scene 5; one before the

lion; one above the Capricorn; one in scene 10 (see *infra*). Four circlets are represented next to Mithras' head.

Around the main scene there are many other small representations:

1) Above the raven's head is a row of four altars which continues on the right side with a row of five altars.

2) Reclining figure in long hair and beard; he is dressed in a cloak which does not cover the upper part of his body. He rests on his l. arm and in his r. hand he holds an indistinct, oblong, thick object (Saturnus or Oceanus).

3) Behind him the bust of Luna with crescent on her forehead. The bust of Sol at the side is missing.

4) Mithras' rockbirth. The naked youth is in Phrygian cap and holds in the upraised hands a knife (r.h.) and a torch (l.h.). The l. arm is lost. Other scenes underneath it are:

5) A goat to the r.; head lost.

6) Capricorn to the r.

On the same height on the l. side:

7) Mithras carries the bull; the upper part is lost.

8) Mithras riding the bull which he holds by one of the horns.

9) Lion walking to the r.

In the upper border between a horizontal rim and the arch from l. to r.:

10) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots his bow towards a rock before which a person kneels with raised hands. The upper part of Mithras' body is lost.

11) Three standing gods from l. to r. Naked Mercury with a *marsupium* in his r.h. and with a *caduceus* in the l.h. Next to him standing Mars in helmet, cuirass and *paludamentum*. He leans his l. arm on a shield which rests on the ground. In his r.h. he holds a lance. On the l. side of Mars stands Saturnus in a cloak, which does not cover the breast. He is in a beard and in a *velum*. The objects in his hands are indistinct.

12) Mithras in Oriental dress walking to the r. with a stick in his r.h. The breast, part of the head and his l.h. are lost.

13) Bull coming out of a little house.

14) Bull in a small boat.

Under the main scene and separated from it by a horizontal rim:

15) Standing person in beard and in mantle. Damaged. He lifts an indistinct oblong object in his l.h.

16) Mithras in Oriental dress walking to the r. With his l.h. he lays a bent object (rhyton) on the head of Sol, who kneels down before him with joined hand. In his upraised r.h. Mithras holds an indistinct object (probably a piece of meat).

17) Mithras in Oriental dress reclining on a square *kline*. By his side Sol of whom only some traces are preserved. Other scenes, probably Sol ascending to heaven, are lost. Traces of painting: red on the outer edge of the relief, Mithras' nimbus, the bull's belt; yellow: the hairs of the figures and the lion; green: the

dress of Luna and the leaf-crown, the *kline* in 17; the mantle in 15; blue the cap of Mithras.

## 1129

Square bronze plate (Br. 0.024 D. 0.004). It used to be at the Frankfurt Museum but it seems to have got lost.

MMM II 509 No. 253<sup>n</sup> and fig. 463.

The front of the plate is polished and has been engraved with hardly readable letters. Wolff (in a letter to Cumont) explained it as a *tessera* but later on interpreted it as an *exagium* which does not belong to the Mithraeum.

MMM II No. 441<sup>a</sup>.

Soli i(nvicto).

Underneath it an indistinct symbol, which looks like a G. Another reading, however, is (*cf.* MMM I 365 No. 253<sup>n</sup>):

Solidi G.

## 1130

An iron box with hinges and bronze nails (H. 0.10 Br. 0.11).

## 1131

Iron bell.

## 1132

Terracotta lamps; three iron keys; two torches; a bent iron knife; fragments of pottery and glass; five coins of Trajanus, Verus, the younger Faustina, Commodus and Maximus.

## 1133

In pit g many animal bones were found such as bones of birds.

## 1134

Fragment of a statue in greyish sandstone (H. 0.245). Formerly at Bonn, now at Frankfurt. Found at Heddernheim in Roman Terms.

Hübner in *JVA* LVIII, 1876, 154 and Pl. VIII, 2; Hettner, *Katalog* No. 221;

MMM II 381 No. 254 and fig. 294; RRS III 141, 7. See fig. 295.

Upper part of the naked body of Aion with lion's head. In his upraised l.h. he holds a key; his r. arm is broken off at the shoulder. In his mouth traces of red colour. A piece of iron at the back was meant to attach it to a wall.

## 1135

Fragment of a sandstone relief (H. 0.33 Br. 0.23 D. 0.15). Inv. No. 256. Dr. H. Schoppa writes that the monument does not come from one of the Mithraic temples, but was discovered separately.

Standing torchbearer with a torch downwards in his r.h. (Cautopates). Lower part of his body, his head, his l.h. are lost; the foremost part of the torch is broken off.

## RÜCKINGEN

## 1136

A Mithrasrelief found at Rückingen near Hanau at a distance of about 200 mtrs N-W of the north-west corner of the Roman Camp in 1950 proves the existence of a Mithraeum at the end of the second and in the beginning of the third century A.D.

Birkner in *Germania* XXX, 1952, 349ff. The finds are in Schlosz Philippsruhe at Hanau and belong to the Hanauer Geschichtsverein. I commemorate in gratitude the late director H. Birkner and Mr H. Kroegel who forwarded the photographs.

The sanctuary itself was not found back, but on the site of discovery of the cultrelief a pit (Br. 0.70–0.95 D. 1.90) was excavated, the walls of which were revetted with by wooden planks. In this pit many fragments of pottery and sculpture were found. Two varnished cups (H. 0.073) of the Niederbieber 33a type had been placed at a depth of 0.90 and 1.20 mtrs as a building sacrifice before the S-O and N-W corner-stakes of the fence. It is not certain when the sanctuary was destroyed.

## 1137

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.09 Br. 0.65–0.67 D. 0.22) sculptured on both sides. The stone probably comes from Vibell.

Birkner, 349ff No. 1 and Pl. 23–25 *b* and *d*; Alföldi in *Germania* XXX, 1952, 352ff. See figs. 296–297.

The relief could turn on a pivot. The greater part of the damages was done on purpose and especially the heads of the main-figures have suffered badly.

## A) The front

The relief is divided in its centre by a horizontal rim. The lower part has the representation of Mithras in Oriental dress and in flying cloak as a bullkiller. The bull's tail ends in three corn-ears. The dog and the scorpion are represented in the usual places. The serpent is visible next to the scorpion and it is probable, that there was also a standing *krater*, but there are no traces of a lion. Mithras wears a belt; the bull has three belts. On either side cross-legged Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) with a torch and with a short stick. The arch of the grotto shows the signs of the Zodiac which begins with ram and finishes with fishes. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna, before her a lamp with two wicks. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol, before him the raven.

The upper part of the relief is divided into four rows by horizontal rims.

The description is from l. to r. and from top to bottom:

1a) Two small fragments, the head and the lower part of a person standing frontally in short tunic. On his right parts of the legs of a walking person (water-miracle?).

b) Last scene, the others are lost. Standing Mithras in short tunic with upraised r.h. above naked kneeling Sol with outstretched hands. Mithras holds his l. hand at a sword?

2a) Sol kneeling with outstretched hands before Mithras in about the same posture. Mithras' r.h. is lost.

b) Four busts in pairs placed above each other (Seasons). The heads of the two upper figures are lost. Of the figures below, the l. one has a beard and a *velum* (Winter); the r. one a woman's head.

c) Bull standing frontally and in shrinking posture before a person who is probably naked and of which only the lower part of the body is preserved.

d) The legs of a person walking to the r., behind him an indistinct mass (probably Mithras carrying the bull).

e) Mithras carrying the bull on his shoulders.

f) Mithras carried along with the bull.

3a) Mithras taurophorus.

b) Mithras standing before a tree with three branches each of which ending in a head in Phrygian cap. Mithras seems to gather fruits from the tree.

c) Sol standing in a *quadriga*. He holds a whip in his r.h.

d) Raven.

e) Naked man walking to the r. grasps with his r.h. the hair of an escaping and resisting woman. Mars and Venus.

4a) Standing Saturnus in long dress puts the lightning in Jupiter's r.h. No altar.

b) Standing naked Sol with a globe in his l.h. A standing woman touches Sol's globe with her r.h. and in her l.h. she herself holds a smaller globe (Luna).

c) A person with outstretched r.h. and with a purse in his uplifted l.h. walks up to Luna (4b).

d) Mithras (r) and Sol (l) shaking hands (*iunctio dextrarum*).

e) Sol and Mithras reclining on a *kline* which is covered by the bull's skin. Before it a small table. Mithras embraces Sol with his r.h. On either side of the *kline* a standing servant in Oriental dress.

B) The reverse is also divided into two parts. In the lower part a representation of Sol and Mithras on a *kline* which is covered by the bull's skin. The two gods wear tunics and shoulder-capes. Mithras wears a belt and a Phrygian cap. He rests his l.h. on the skin and he stretches out his r.h. towards a basket(?), which is offered by a person in Oriental dress. Sol raises his r.h. and a drinking horn; with his l.h. he touches the bull's tail, which ends in three corn-ears. Next to him a servant in Oriental dress whose r. arm is lost. Before the *kline* is a table with three legs. At Mithras' side a sword with a crown of nine rays.

The upper half of the relief is partly left rough in order to give the impression of



a rocky landscape. In its centre Mithras as a hunter riding a horse. In his uplifted l.h. he holds a lasso. Around the god various animals are represented: a dog (l. upper corner); a boar (behind Mithras); a lying horse; a foal (underneath Mithras) and before it a boar and a deer; an ox (before Mithras).

The heads of all the persons are damaged.

The sides of the reliefs are decorated with stylized leaves. The l. side has long leaves with a small bud in the centre; the r. side has double leaves.

#### 1138

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.73 Br. 0.33).

Birkner, 356f No. 2 and Taf. 25, c. See fig. 298.

The lower part of a standing goddess in a long tunic and cloak; her r. arm is missing. To the right of her r. foot a trident, a stick with Phrygian cap and the stem of a ship. Above it a crown with five rays. Above the trident a lance, an indistinct object above her l. arm. On the base remnants of an inscription:

#### 1139

L.H. 0.018-0.021.

De[ae san]c[tae] / Nu.....o.

#### 1140

Small fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.059).

Birkner, 357 No. 2 and Pl. 25, c.

The upper part of a head in Phrygian cap.

#### 1141

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.64 Br. 0.145).

Birkner, 357 No. 3 and Pl. 26, 4. See fig. 299.

On a base a man walking to the r. with a kantharus in his r.h. His l. leg, his l. arm, his head and part of the vase are lost. Traces of a *torques* or of a shoulder-cape on the breast.

#### 1142

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.151) in sandstone.

Birkner, 358 and Pl. 26, 4a.

Only the lower part of the body of a walking person is preserved. The legs are lost.

#### 1143

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.245).

Birkner, 358 No. 4 and Pl. 26, 9.

Only the top and the r. side are preserved. In an arched niche an indistinct

standing figure, probably a woman. Her l. arm downwards. It is not certain if she holds either a *patra* or a shield. Her r. arm is lost.

#### 1144

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.31 D. 0.13) in sandstone, found W. of the pit at a depth of about 0.40 mtr under the ground.

Birkner, 358 No. 5 and Pl. 25a.

The upper part of an undressed man in a niche. His head and l. arm are lost.

#### 1145

Two fragments of a relief in yellow sandstone (H. 0.13; 0.083).

Birkner, 358 No. 6 and Pl. 26, 2.

Two women's heads looking to the l.

#### 1146

Various fragments of a relief in sandstone.

Birkner, 359 Nos. 7-13 and Pls. 26, 1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 10; 12.

a) (H. 0.40 D. 0.12). The fragment shows two reliefs separated by a horizontal border. Of the lower one only the head of a man, looking to the l. (Hercules) is preserved. On his right: part of a second head. In the border: *Vepi* and upon it the naked feet of a figure with a small part of the seam of a dress.

b) H. 0.265. The upper part of a female figure preserved from the neck to the thighs. The r. arm downwards (lost) a fragment of a hand with small basket (Birkner, Pl. 26, 5a). The l. arm is side-ward; the l.h. holds a cloth with many folds, probably belonging to the dress of the preceding No. 1146, a.

c) Br. 0.235. Fragment of a border and underneath it a head (H. 0.18) in long beard and with two horns (Pan) in a niche. Upon the border a l. foot with foot-gear.

d) H. 0.297 (See fig. 300). The upper part of a standing Aion in loin-cloth. In his l.h. he holds a stick, which ends in four teeth (a key). No serpent. The r. arm and the legs and the head are lost.

e) H. 0.265. The upper part of a man's body. In the upraised l.h. he holds a staff, the end of which is missing. The r.h. is lost.

f) H. 0.245. The lower part of the body of a youthful naked male.

g) H. 0.144. Part of a figure and of a l. arm with a hand in which probably a kantharus.

#### 1147

Some other fragments of a group of seven or eight figures are preserved, but there are not enough indications to reconstruct a whole.

Two balls in sandstone (diam. 0.08-0.11).

Fragments of a cult-vase and remnants of "Räucherkelchen", lamps; two candlesticks.

## GROSS-KROTZENBURG

## 1148

Behind the west part of a Roman cemetery near the camp at Gross-Krotzenburg a Mithracum was found in 1881. The finds were in the museum at Hanau, but they were destroyed during World-War II.

Wolff, *Römerkastell Gr. Kr.*, 29ff; MMM II 351 No. 247 and fig. 222; Wolff, *Kastell Gr. Kr.*, 13ff; 29ff from which our fig. 301.

Few remnants of the Mithracum have been preserved as its bricks were used to construct the cemetery. At a depth of 1.50 mtrs only a large room (L. 10.50 Br. 2.30) could be distinguished, certainly the central aisle of the sanctuary with part of the *pronaos*. At the back a dais which served for the main representation.

## 1149

Relief in sandstone (H. 2.14 Br. 2.12 D. 0.33) in two fragments. Found near 1 and 2 (See plan).

Wolff, *Römerkastell Gr. Kr.*, 36ff and Pl. I; *Kastell Gr. Kr.*, 29 and Pl. VII, 5; MMM II 352 with fig. 223; Kutsch, *Hanau*, II, 86 and fig.; Esp. Rec. Germ., 45f No. 65 and fig.; Lübbecke, *Hanau*, 37. See fig. 302.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto-like niche. The god's head and the l. upper corner of the relief are lost. Mithras in Oriental dress and with boots is riding the bull in an unusual posture, as his r. foot does not touch the ground and because he thrusts the dagger not into the bull's neck but into its back. The dog leaps up against the bull, the scorpion is in the usual place; the serpent is not represented; the raven is lost. Underneath the bull an *amphora* with a lion in aggressive attitude. Cautes (r) with torch in upraised r.h. and a stick in his l.h.; Cautopates (l) with the torch downwards. Both are in Oriental dress and cross-legged. The border of the grotto is decorated with the signs of the Zodiac, of which only six have been preserved: Wega-Archer-Scorpion-Capricorn-Aquarius and Fishes.

In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna with crescent upon her head; Sol is lost.

## 1150

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.80 Br. 0.29 D. 0.16) the base of which was found near 3 at a distance of 1.30 mtr from the cult-relief.

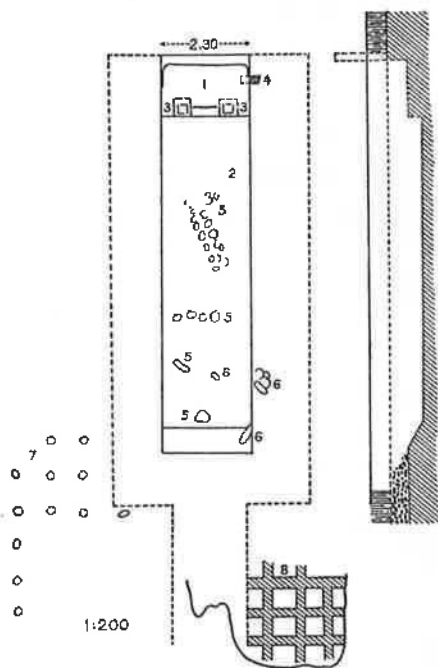


Fig. 301

Wolff, *Römerkastell Gr. Kr.*, 42f and Pl. I; MMM II 353c; Wolff, *Kastell Gr. Kr.*, 29 No. 24 and Pl. VI, 1; Kutsch, *Hanau* II Pl. VI, 1; Esp-Rec. Germ., No. 67.

The cornice of the altar is decorated with spirals. Above it the head of Sol in radiate crown between two volutes with bulls' heads. On the r. side an axe and a sheath of a dagger or knife; on the l. side a *patera* and a jug. The front has an inscription:

## 1151

CIL XIII 7416; MMM II No. 430.

Deo Soli / invict(o) Mytrae / Iul(ius) Macrinus / immun(is) leg(ionis) / VIII Aug(ustae) ex voto / suscept(o) solvit / l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1152

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.62 Br. 0.23 D. 0.17) the base of which was found at 0.70 mtr to the right of the preceding No. 1151 before the cult-relief.

Wolff, *Kastell Gr. Kr.*, 30 No. 25 and Pl. VI, 3; Esp. Rec. Germ., No. 73.

The cornice of the altar is decorated with four pairs of leaves. Above it a triangle in which a crescent. An inscription in its front:

## 1153

CIL XIII 7415; MMM II No. 431.

D(eo) [S(oli)] inv(icto) / L(ucius) Fabi(us) / Anthi(mus?) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito) / med[icus coh(ortis)] IIII? / [Vin(delicorum)].

## 1154

Fragment (D. 0.025) of a terracotta vase with *graffito*: ...furit... (R. Suchier, *Die römischen Münzen, Stempel und Graffite von Gross-Krotzenburg und der Umgegend von Hanau*, Kassel 1882, 33 No. 1).

## 1155

Minor finds are a small head in Phrygian cap; a fragment in the shape of a fir-cone; a coin of Trajanus and two other coins of Hadrianus; fragments with brickstamps of *coh(ors) IIII Vindel(icorum)*; fragments of two columns.

## 1156

Fragment of a statue in sandstone (H. 0.20 Br. 0.20) found in the W. part of the village when a cellar was dug in 1848. It may belong to the Mithraeum.

Duncker in *Zeit. Hess. G.* VIII, 1879, 11; Wolff, *Römerkastell Gr. Kr.*, 48f; MMM II 353f No. 247bis and figs. 224-225; Wolff, *Kastell Gr. Kr.*, 30 No. 26 and Pl. VI a, b; Kutsch, *Hanau*, 88, 4. See fig. 303. Kindly supplied by Dr. H. Birkner.

Upon a base with inscription one foot of a standing person. The foot is placed upon the remnants of a serpent near the lower part of a vase.

On the reverse of the statue two handpalms.

1157

CIL XIII 7419; MMM II No. 432.

.... Spera/[tus ... c]öh(ortis) IIII Vin(delicorum).

STOCKSTADT

1158

At Stockstadt east of the Roman Camp and in the neighbourhood of a Dolichenum a Mithraeum I was found in 1908. The monuments are at Bad Homburg v. d. H. in the Saalburg Museum and I want to express my gratitude to Mr. Schönberger for the photographs sent to me.

Drexel, *Stockstadt*, 25ff and Pl. V, 2 (See fig. 304) and Pl. VI, 4; Esp. Rec. Germ., 182ff.

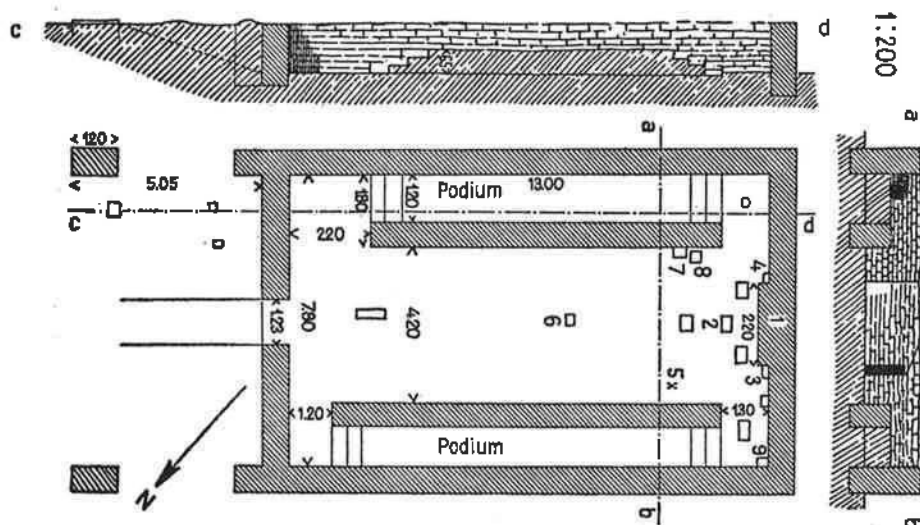


Fig. 304

Before the rectangular building (L. 13.00 Br. 7.80) a *pronaos* must have been situated as there was a stone base for the support of a wooden beam at a 3.15 mtrs' distance from the entrance. This entrance (Br. 1.25) leads into a central aisle (Br. 4.20). The two benches (H. 0.65 Br. 1.80) end at a distance of 1.30 mtrs from the back-wall and have small steps at the sides. In the centre of the back-wall is a dais (H. 1.50 Br. 2.20 D. 0.23) for the cult-relief. The roof of the sanctuary had tiles, some of which have the stamp of the Cohors IIII Vindelicorum. The walls were plastered. A pit in brick-work is next to the entrance.

## 1159

Fragments of a large relief (H. 1.45 Br. 1.60) in red sandstone. When the sanctuary was destroyed, the greater part of the relief was thrown in the river Main.

Drexel, 81f No. 1; Esp. Rec. Germ., 183 No. 284.

Of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller only the r. upper arm with elbow; the r.h. with knob of the dagger, the lower part of his r. leg and part of the dress are preserved. Only one of the hoofs of the bull. The l. torchbearer is badly damaged. His head, parts of his breast and his arm with hand holding the torch have been discovered.

## 1160

The r. upper corner of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.18 Br. 0.275 D. 0.11).

Drexel, 82 and Pl. XVI, 14.

Bust of a beardless figure in velum (Winter or Wind-god). Probably a fragment of the large relief.

## 1161

Fragments of a relief in white sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.45 D. 0.12), found near 2.

Drexel, 82 No. 2 and Pl. XIV, 7 and 9; Esp. Rec. Germ., 182f No. 283 and fig. See figs. 305-306.

The relief was sculptured on either side.

A. F r o n t: the l. lower corner with a border on which an inscription. Next to it two scenes separated from each other by horizontal rims:

1) Naked Mithras being born from the rock. He pulls his r. leg out. In his r.h. a knife(?) and in his l.h., which rests upon the rock an oblong object (probably a torch).

2) Rock upon which the lower part of a person in a mantle (Saturnus or Oceanus).

B. R e v e r s e: Fragment of a circular border in which were the signs of the Zodiac. The Ram and the Fishes are preserved. Inside this border there was probably a representation of the sacred repast of Mithras and Sol, but the relief is badly damaged. A vertical line may be a table-leg and the shapeless piece before it probably a lying bull.

Outside the border is the naked bust of a person in beard (Wind-god).

## 1162

CIL XIII 11788.

L.H. 0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Pa..... [per]/pe[tu]s ha[rus]pex [de]/suo po[s]uit....

## 1163

Stele in red sandstone (H. 0.375 Br. 0.275 D. 0.13) found near 3.

Drexel, 83 No. 4 and Pl. XIII, 1; Esp. Rec. Germ., 183 No. 285 and fig.;

Leipoldt, fig. 32. See fig. 307.

Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged standing on a base. He holds a torch downwards with his r.h. and in his l.h. he raises a hooky object (key).

## 1164

Stele in red sandstone (H. 0.59 Br. 0.24 D. 0.15) found near 4.

Drexel, 83 No. 3 and Pl. XIII, 3; Esp. Rec. Germ., 184 No. 286 and fig.

Only the lower part of Cautes. Cross-legged. On the base an inscription:

## 1165

CIL XIII, 11787.

L.H. 0.011-0.016.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) Cauti et Caut/op(a)t(i) Florius Florentius et / An[c]arinius Severus nepos / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(aeti) l(ibentes) m(erito) Faus[tino et Rufino] co(n)s(ulibus).

210 A.D.

## 1166

Stele in sandstone (H. 0.47 Br. 0.23 D. 0.15), found near 5.

Drexel, 83 No. 5 and Pl. XIV, 1; Esp. Rec. Germ., 185 No. 289 and fig.

Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged. He holds a burning torch downwards with his r.h. His l.h. rests on a *pedum*, traces of which are still visible.

## 1167

Stele in sandstone (H. 0.36 Br. 0.28 D. 0.06) found near 5.

Drexel, 83 No. 6 and Pl. XIV, 3; Esp. Rec. Germ., 185 No. 290 and fig.

Cautes cross-legged and in Oriental dress, his l.h. resting on a *pedum*. His upraised r.h. with torch is lost.

## 1168

Relief in grey sandstone (H. 0.48 Br. 0.30 D. 0.17).

Drexel, 84 No. 7 and Pl. XIII, 5; MM, 4; Esp. Rec. Germ., 184 No. 287 and fig. See fig. 308.

Mithras in Oriental dress walking to the r. and carrying a bull on his shoulders. The l. arm is lost.

## 1169

Fragment in red sandstone (H. 0.55 Br. 0.26 D. 0.07).

Drexel, 84 No. 8 and Pl. XIII, 4; Esp. Rec. Germ., 182 No. 282 and fig. See fig. 309.

Mithras in Oriental dress and with outstretched r.h. walks towards Sol, who kneels before him with outstretched arms. The foremost parts of the arms of both figures are lost; the face of Sol is damaged; Mithras held an object in the r.h.

## 1170

Fragment in white sandstone (H. 0.235 Br. 0.205).

Drexel, 84 No. 9 and Pl. XIV, 6.

Naked torso of a male who was represented with arms raised (Mithras' rock-birth). The head is missing.

## 1171

Two fragments in white sandstone.

Drexel, 84 No. 10 and Pl. XIV, 5.

The fragments seem to represent a rock with probably part of a serpent in the centre (Mithras' rockbirth?).

## 1172

Base in red sandstone (H. 0.127 Br. 0.245).

Drexel, 85 No. 11 and Pl. XIV, 4.

Upon a base which has an inscription (No. 1173) are the feet of a standing figure. Next to the l. foot, part of a serpent (Aion?).

## 1173

....]rtionis.... / [....]ssextis... / [.....d]e su/o....

Drexel observes that the Suppl. of CIL XIII, 148 gives the *praetorium* as the place of discovery and that is probably the reason why he supplies *A]rtionis(acrum)*, but the find-spot is the Mithraeum.

## 1174

Damaged statue in red sandstone (H. 0.28 Br. 0.23 D. 0.19) found near 6.

Drexel, 85 No. 12 and Pl. XIII, 8. See fig. 310.

Naked Sol in flying cape standing in a *quadriga*. The head and the arms of the god as well as the head of one of the horses are lost.

## 1175

Relief in yellow sandstone (H. 0.25 Br. 0.35 D. 0.12) found near 7.

Drexel, 85 No. 13 and Pl. XIII, 7; Esp. Rec. Germ., 190 No. 307 and fig. See fig. 311.

Six dressed persons lying on a bench over which a dress is spread out. The figures wear beards and they look at each other. Their l. hands rest on the bench.



## 1176

Statuette in white sandstone (H. 0.93 Br. 0.27 D. 0.255), found in the r. back corner of the sanctuary.

Drexel, 86 No. 14 and Pl. XIV, 11; Phyllis Pray Bober in *HTR* 1946, 46; Ch. Picard in *RA* 1949, 88. See fig. 312.

Standing Mercury in shoulder-cape. He has two wings in his hair. He holds a purse in his r.h., which rests on the head of a ram, standing by his side. The god carries on his l. arm a child round which a serpent seems to be coiling.

On the base an indistinct projection. The ram's head; Mercury's r. knee and cape; the child's head and breast are partly restored.

## 1177

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.51 Br. 0.33). See fig. 313.

Drexel, 86 No. 15 and Pl. XIII, 2.

Standing Mars in helmet and with a lance in his r.h. His l.h. on a shield. The god is dressed in a tunic without sleeves and in a cloak. The niche in which he is standing, the head and the helmet are partly restored.

## 1178

Statue in yellow sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.28 D. 0.14).

Drexel, 86f No. 16 and Pl. XIII, 6. See fig. 314.

Rough statue of sitting Mercury in a cloak. His r.h. resting on his knee seems to be holding a purse. In his l.h. he holds a *caduceus*. His r. foot is on a tortoise. His l. leg and his face are lost.

## 1179

Statuette in red sandstone (H. 0.30).

Drexel, 87 No. 17 and Pl. XIV, 8.

The upper part of a statuette of Mercury in a cap with two wings. A mantle on his l. shoulder.

## 1180

Fragment of a relief in red sandstone (H. 0.30 Br. 0.31 D. 0.09).

Drexel, 87 No. 18 and Pl. XIII, 9.

Standing Hercules dragging Cerberus out of a cave. The dog has a collar and a chain. Hercules holds a club in his upraised r.h. The upper part of the god's body is partly restored.

## 1181

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.24 Br. 0.22).

Drexel, 87f No. 25 and Pl. XV, 5.

Standing Victoria in a long garment. Her l. foot on a globe; she holds in her l.h. a shield on which she is writing. Before her a column.

**1182**

Fragment in sandstone (H. 0.22 Br. 0.19).

Drexel, 87 No. 19 and Pl. XVI, 1.

The lower part of a person in armour (Mars?).

**1183**

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.255 Br. 0.14).

Drexel, 88 No. 26 and Pl. XV, 3.

Standing woman in a long garment. She holds a lance in her l.h. The head and the l. arm are lost (probably Minerva).

**1184**

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.185 Br. 0.15).

Drexel, 88 No. 28 and Pl. XV, 10.

Standing Diana in a long garment, a cloth hangs down from her r. shoulder. She holds a bow in her l.h.; with her r.h. she draws an arrow from the quiver which is visible on her back. At her l. foot lies a deer. The heads of the goddess and of the animal are lost, but restored.

**1185**

Fragment of a relief in red sandstone (H. 0.20 Br. 0.17).

Drexel, 88 No. 29 and Pl. XV, 2.

The lower part of naked Vulcanus. Before him an anvil on which a hammer. In his l.h. the god holds a pair of tongs.

**1186**

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.175 Br. 0.16).

Drexel, 88 No. 30 and Pl. XV, 6.

The lower part of a naked Hercules standing with stretched legs. It is clear that he held a club in his r.h. and that a lion's skin was draped over his l. arm.

**1187**

Fragment of a relief in red sandstone (H. 0.155 Br. 0.145).

Drexel, 88 No. 31 and Pl. XV, 4.

The upper part of Hekate with three heads two of which are clearly visible. She holds a long object in her l.h.

**1188**

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.12 Br. 0.125).

Drexel, 88 No. 32 and Pl. XV, 7.

Epona riding horse to the r.

## 1189

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.22 Br. 0.15).

Drexel, 89 No. 36 and Pl. XV, 11.

Male person with outstretched hands walking to the r. in a somewhat stooping posture. The head is covered by a *velum*.

## 1190

Two fragments of a statue in grey sandstone (original H. 0.45).

Drexel, 89 No. 38 and Pl. XVI, 2 and 6.

Fragments of a lion standing on a base. Part of the tail is lost.

## 1191

Statue in dark red sandstone (H. 0.54 Br. 0.79 D. 0.215).

Drexel, 89f No. 39 and Pl. XIV, 10 and 11.

Lion standing above an outstretched ox. The tail of the ox is visible on the l. hindleg of the lion.

## 1192

Statuette in red sandstone (H. 0.385 Br. 0.27).

Drexel, 90 No. 40 and Pl. XIV, 2.

Raven. Parts of its legs, neck and beak are lost, but restored.

## 1193

Two fragments in grey sandstone.

Drexel, 90 No. 41.

Two fragments of a bird probably a raven. This representation was much larger than the preceding one.

## 1194

Fragment in red sandstone (Br. 0.085).

Drexel, 90 No. 43 and Pl. XVI, 16.

*Iunctio dextrarum*.

## 1195

The lower part of a small altar; the upper part of the body of a genius; the upper part of a *cornucopia*; a small woman's head; the lower part of a relief with a dressed goddess with a he-goat at her feet; a sitting person with his chin in his l.h.; the head of a youth; the lower part of a group with two animals (bears?).

## 1196

Two fragments of a basin in reddish sandstone (diam. 1.00).

Drexel, 90 No. 45 and fig. 8.

Two fragments of the rim. On the outside the Zodiac was probably depicted (one of the Twins and the Archer are preserved); the inside is covered with a layer of lime so that it probably was a water-basin.

**1197**

Altar in grey sandstone (H. 0.79 Br. 0.45 D. 0.295).

Drexel, 91 No. 48 and Pl. XV, 15.

On the l. side a *cornucopia*; on the r. side an eagle upon a thunderbolt.

**1198**

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.76 Br. 0.435 D. 0.235).

Drexel, 91f No. 49 and Pl. XV, 14.

Upon the altar a sacrificing dish between two volutes. In the centre of the front is a square hole (0.14), which could be covered by a glass plate. In this opening a fragment of crystal was found (L. 0.082 Br. 0.044) together with a small lamp. The hole was pierced through the altar.

**1199**

Altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.83 Br. 0.46 D. 0.32) with a sacrificing dish. In the front was an inscription, which has been obliterated and is only partly legible.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) / et Iunoni reg(inae) . . . . . [om]nium.

Drexel, 90 No. 46 justly remarks, that this altar which originally had been dedicated to Jupiter was transported later on to the Mithraeum.

**1200**

Altar in grey sandstone (H. 0.71 Br. 0.40 D. 0.24) with a triangle between two rosettes. In the front an inscription which has become illegible . . . . . l(ibens) m(erito).

**1201**

Altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.78 Br. 0.34 D. 0.195).

Drexel, 92 No. 50 and Pl. XV, 12. See fig. 315.

At the bottom is a square hole, which is pierced through the whole altar. Above it a bust of Sol in radiate crown; he holds in his r.h. a whip.

In the upper rim a vase between two rosettes.

On the l. side a *patera* with handle; on the r. side a cypress.

**1202**

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.545 Br. 0.205 D. 0.15).

Drexel, 92 No. 52.

Upon the altar a sacrificing dish; on the r. side a jug; on the l. side a tree in which a bird. At all sides parts have been hewn from the altar to use the material again for building purposes.

## 1203

Three fragments of a cone-shaped mortar in grey sandstone (diam. 0.43 D. 0.25). The upper rim of the greater fragment has a handle to it (Drexel, 93 No. 56).

## 1204

Eleven balls in sandstone.

## 1205

Four altars without any decoration or inscription.

## 1206

Small silver plate (H. 0.13 Br. 0.10 D. 0.001). Museum Saalburg. According to Wirth it was found "beim Aufbrechen des Sockels für das Kultbild zwischen den Steinen steckend."

Drexel, 93ff No. 61 and fig. 9; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV, 57 and Pl. XXXV, 2; Esp. Rec. Germ., 182 No. 281 and fig.; Saxl, fig. 59. See fig. 316.

An *aedicola* with two columns decorated with spiral shafts and leaf capitals. It has a triangular pediment, stylized *akroteria* and roof tiles. Under an arch the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual dress and attitude. The god looks at the raven sitting upon his flying cloak. The bull's tail seems to end in two corn-ears. The dog and the scorpion. Underneath the bull is a standing amphora with a serpent (l) and a lion (r). On a base standing Cautes with upraised torch and cross-legged (l); of Cautopates (r) only the crossed legs are preserved.

Around Mithras there were seven stars within an arch, six of which are still preserved. In the pediment is a representation of Mithras' rockbirth; he holds a torch in his upraised l.h.; his other hand with the knife is lost.

In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in radiate crown; the bust of Luna is lost. Also the upper part of the r. column, of Cautes and part of the pediment. Traces of gilding are visible on the bull's head, in the folds of Mithras' cloak, on the head of Mithras being born from the rock, and above the amphora.

Many traces of fire. In the lower border an inscription:

## 1207

CIL XIII, 11786.

[D(eo)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) et S(oli) s(ocio) Argata / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

Domaszewsky reads: s(ocius) s(uis). For *socius* see index s.v.

## 1208

Two fragments of an altar in white sandstone (H. 0.23 and 0.20 Br. 0.235 and 0.18) with an inscription:

L.H. 0.055.

[I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) Doli]ch[en(o)] / [conserv](atori) [et] / [Iuno]ni reg(inae) / [.....]tus V[.....]t Se/[.....]p]ro salu[te sua et su]oru[m].

The altar was certainly found in the Mithraeum but it may have been brought there from the Dolichenum which is in the neighbourhood.

## 1209

A Mithraeum II found at Stockstadt in 1909–1913. It is situated in a slope near the river Main at a distance of 20 mtrs from the rail-road Stockstadt–Aschaffenburg “kurz bevor diese auf steinerner Brücke den Main überquert”. I am not familiar with the actual situation. The finds are at Aschaffenburg, Museum der Stadt. Dr. E. Schneider kindly supplied me with some information and photographs.

Schleiermacher in *Germania* XII, 1928, 46ff with plan (see fig. 317); Esp. Rec. Germ., 190ff; Stade, *Nachtrag Stockstadt*, 35ff with plan.

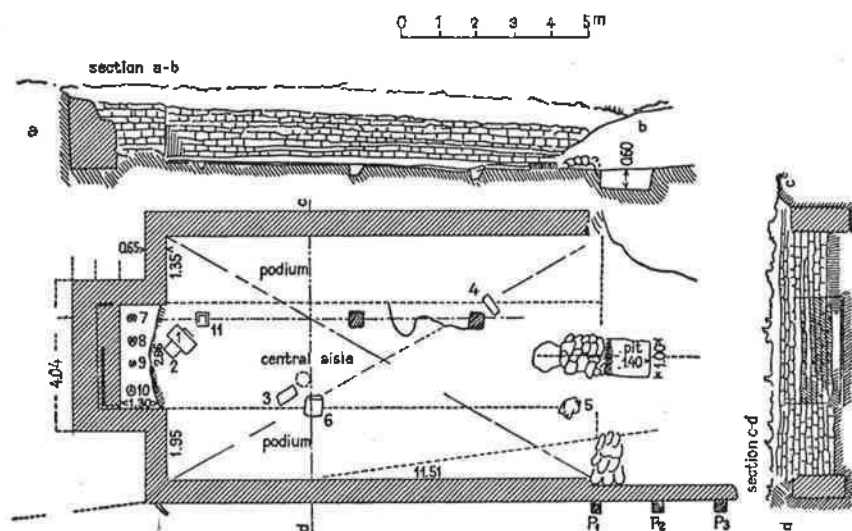


Fig. 317

The walls of the Mithraeum (L. 11.50 Br. 6.50) are partly preserved (H. 0.75–1.75 D. 0.65) but the entrance and the possible *pronaos* have not been recovered. The sanctuary has a central aisle (Br. 2.86) and two benches probably made of wood. The central aisle leads to a dais (H. 0.30 Br. 3.00 D. 2.00) for the cult-relief. In the floor is a square opening which could be covered. The roof probably consisted of loam with tiles; fragments of glass suggest windows. In a section of the altar of the cult-niche are remnants of painting in white, green, bright-red and yellow colours. At a distance of ten mtrs before the sanctuary there is a well. Many traces of fire indicate that the Mithraeum was destroyed.

## 1210

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.78 Br. 0.32 D. 0.49) found near 5.

Schleiermacher, 50f No. 1 and figs. 3, 4; Esp. Rec. Germ., 191f No. 309; Leipoldt, XIII and figs. 26-27; Stadel, 36f No. 1 and Pl. 5 figs. 1-3. See fig. 318 for which I am indebted to Dr. E. Schneider.

Mercury sitting on a rock dressed only in a small shoulder-cape. In his l.h. the god holds a *caduceus*. In his r. arm he holds a youthful Bacchus, who has a bunch of grapes in his l.h. Mercury has winged feet; before his r. foot a tortoise. On the sides of the rock are a lying ram and a cock. In the base an inscription. Lost: the r.h. and part of the r. knee of Mercury and the heads of both gods.

#### 1211

CIL XIII, 11788a.

L.H. 0.035-0.018.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrac) Mercuri[o] / Q(uintus) P(ublius) Gemellus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

#### 1212

Altar (H. 0.215 Br. 0.174 D. 0.06) in sandstone.

Schleiermacher, 51 No. 2 and fig. 5; Esp. Rec. Germ., 192 No. 310; Stadel, 37 No. 2 and Pl. 5, 5.

Standing naked Jupiter with lightning in his r.h. and with a staff in his l.h.

#### 1213

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.81 Br. 0.38 D. 0.28) with an offering plate; another altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.87 Br. 0.38 D. 0.25), both found in front of the niche and both without an inscription. The lower part of an altar in sandstone was found in the *pronaos*.

#### 1214

Altar in bright red sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.20 D. 0.12), found near the S. podium at a distance of 3 mtrs from the niche. It is decorated with two rosettes and bears the following inscription:

CIL XIII 11791a; Schleiermacher, 52 No. 6.

L.H. 0.037-0.098.

D(eo) C(auto)pati / T(itus) Mar(tial)i(us) / Candi(dus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

#### 1215

Altar in bright red sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.23 D. 0.12) found near the N. podium at a distance of 9 mtrs from the cult-niche. Broken in two fragments.

CIL XIII, 11791b.

L.H. 0.043-0.044.

D[e]o C(auti) / T(itus) Mar/[ti]al(i)us Candi/dus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

I prefer Schleiermacher's reading, 52 No. 7 to CIL which reads: D(eo) Or(ienti) and D(eo) Oc(cidenti). Drexel in Schleiermacher 52 No. 7 remarks: "Die Lesung eines ligierten PAT anstelle des im CIL eingesetzten R dürfte wohl angefochten werden. Sie gleichwohl vorzuschlagen veranlassen mich die beiden Skizzen die ich am Fundort und später in Aschaffenburg von der Inschrift abgenommen habe. Mir vorliegende ältere Photographien lassen auf 11791b deutlich DEO C, auf 11791a am ehesten DCP erkennen (die Reste hinter P entziehen sich sicherer Deutung)."

#### 1216

Fragment of a silvered bronze plate (H. 0.05 Br. 0.105 D. 0.0015). Inv. No. 373.

Schleiermacher, 54 No. 3 and n. 8 (Drexel) and figs. 6, 7; Esp. Rec. Germ., 190f No. 308 and fig.; Stade, 39 No. 3 and figs. 5, 6. See fig. 319.

Only the upper part is preserved. Mithras grasps the bull in order to kill him. The god has a *tunica manicata*. The god's head, his r.h. and wrist and the bull's head are preserved. Cautes with upraised torch is turned to the bull. In the border of the grotto is the raven; in the field before Mithras are four stars (originally there certainly were seven). Outside the arch the bust of Sol(l) in radiate crown and the bust of Luna (r) with a crescent. Behind them are two busts of youthful figures. Traces of gilding on the heads of the deities, on the hand of Mithras and on the head of the bull, but not on the torchbearer. The heads behind Sol and Luna are interpreted by Drexel as belonging to Phosphorus and Hesperus, but it seems to me that the r. most figure has a pair of wings in his hair. If this should be so we have to do with a representation of the wind-gods. Upon the arch of the grotto and above Mithras' head a burning altar may have been represented.

#### 1217

An altar with a fragmentary inscription.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrac).

#### 1218

An altar with an inscription.

L.H. 0.035.

D(eo) [i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / . . . . Ma[t]t[o] / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

#### 1219

In the niche under the floor four small, brown, painted cups came to light which had been placed in a row at equal distances. Each of them was accurately encircled by stones. One of them was still covered well and contained a small piece of sulphur.

Three coins (Augustus, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius) and some other small finds were found.



We have probably to do with a building sacrifice and so the Mithraeum can be placed in the second half of the second century. Later on it was destroyed by fire and used as a rubbish pit as is shown by the pottery (Schleiermacher, 49).

## 1220

White painted vase of yellow clay. Inside the border a band with seven holes. Around one of its handles creeps a serpent, which tries to drink from the vase. There are three other animals two of which are upon the handles (Schleiermacher, 54f and fig. 8).

## 1221

A similar red painted vase. Only the serpent's body and its tail are preserved.

## 1222

Fragments of censers (Raucherschalen) and 13 lamps; bronze mounting of a sheath, a ring of a sheath.

## MOGONTIACUM

## 1223

Altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.62 Br. 0.29 D. 0.24) found "am Eisgrubweg in der Nähe des Gautors im Fundamente der römischen Stadtmauer." Mainz, Altertumsmuseum.

Neeb in *Mainzer Zeitschrift* XXIII, 1928, 86 No. 3.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / . . . r equi(tum) / [coh(ortis) I I]tur(ae-  
rum) / . . . . . / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1224

Small fragment of an altar in sandstone, which according to Neeb "ebenfalls am Eisgrubweg aus der alten Stadtmauer ausgebrochen ist".

CIL XIII 6755; MMM II No. 444.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) M(arcus) A. . . / dup(licarius) al(ae) . . . / petra [genito  
deo?] / omni. . . / bus in [suo pos(uit)] / Messal [a et Sabino co(n)s(ulibus)].

214 A.D.

## 1225

Fragment of a relief in white sandstone (H. 0.325 Br. 0.685 D. 0.16) found in the wall of a house "auf dem Höfchen" in 1864. Mainz, Städtisches Altertumsmuseum.

Becker in *AnnVerNassAlt* VIII, 1866, 569; MMM II 381 No. 257 and fig. 295; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII, 301 No. 5775 and fig. See fig. 320 kindly given by Prof. Dr. H. Klumbach.

The fragment is divided into two parts by a vertical rim. On the r. side the head of a blowing Windgod. Next to it a person dressed in tunic and shoulder-cape

kneels down with outstretched hands before standing Mithras. The god is dressed in a cape and Phrygian cap. He shoots his bow before a rock. On the left remnants of an inscription:

## 1226

CIL XIII 6758; MMM II No. 445.

L.H. 0.029-0.034.

[Deo invict?]o / ...ng/...ni/... [v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)] m(erito).

## 1227

Two fragments of an altar in sandstone, the l. upper corner of which is preserved (H. 0.75 Br. 0.45). Mainz, Städtisches Museum.

CIL XIII 6754; MMM II No. 458; K. Körber, *Inschriften des Mainzer Museums. Dritter Nachtrag zum Becker'schen Katalog*. Mainz 1900, 16ff No. 14.

L.H. 0.05.

[D]e[o] invi[cto] Mithrae or Soli / imp(eratori) Cae[s(ari)] M(arco) Aure]lio Anto[nino] / pio felic[i] augus[to] Part[ico] max(imo) / Britanni[co] ponti]fici max(imo) [tri(bunicia p(otestate) XVI] / co(n)s(uli) IIII p[ro] co(n)s(uli) p(atri) p(atriciae)] / Q(uintus) Iunius [...f(ilius)....] / Quintia[nus] leg(atus)] eius pr(o) [pr(aetore) Germa]niac su[perioris] / devot[issimus] / numin[us] eius di]catiss[imus]que].

213 A.D.

The objections of Körber to assign the inscription to Mithras are valueless.

## 1228

„Ara litteris rubricatis”.

CIL XIII 6757; MMM II No. 445a.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [Q(uintus)] V... I...v(ovit) / [s]o[lv]it l(ibens) l(actus).

## 1229

“Tabella aenea ansata”.

CIL XIII 6756; MMM II No. 446. Museum Darmstadt. Lost in World-War II.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) ... / Catia.../tum ex [visu v(otum) s(olvit)?] l(ibens) m(erito).

## AQUAE MATTIACAE

## 1230

E. Ritterling in *MittNassAlt* 1902-3, 16f publishes some altars from Wiesbaden and now conserved there in the Städtisches Museum (cf. *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1902, 64ff).

Votive altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.78 Br. 0.35-0.425 D. 0.28-0.31). Inv. No. 15650.

Ritterling, 16 No. 2; *WsdZ* 1902, 66 No. 1; CIL XIII 7570a.

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / C(aius) Va[r]o/nius / Lupulu(s) / l(ibens) m(erito) s(olvit).

#### 1231

Votive altar in white limestone (H. 0.54 Br. 0.215-0.26 D. 0.165-0.21). Inv. No. 15651.

Ritterling, 17 No. 5; *WsdZ*, 67 No. 3; Esp. Rec. Germ., 17f No. 19.

At the top the head of Cautes and the upper part of an upraised torch. In the front an inscription:

#### 1232

CIL XIII 7570d.

L.H. 0.01-0.02.

Deo in[victo] / miles piu[s].

The attribute *pius* (cf. No. 1234) had been common since the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, but the corresponding εὐσεβής is rare in inscriptions (IG XIV 472; CIL X 7064; A. Bruhl in *MEfrR* LVIII, 1956, 127ff). Cf. CILRM I No. 15.

#### 1233

Fragment of an altar in limestone (H. 0.18 Br. 0.11 D. 0.15-0.165). Inv. No. 365. Found "beim Abbruche eines Theiles des s.g. Heidenmauer" in 1865.

MMM II 381 No. 255; Lehner, *Führ. Wiesbaden*, 68 No. 365; Esp. Rec. Germ., 18f No. 21 and fig.

Only the lower part is preserved with the crossed legs of a torchbearer. Underneath it an inscription:

#### 1234

CIL XIII 7571; MMM II No. 443.

L.H. 0.01-0.02.

Deo in[victo] / miles [pius].

#### 1235

Votive altar in sandstone (H. 0.76 Br. 0.355-0.41 D. 0.26-0.29). Inv. No. 15677.

Ritterling, 17 No. 6; *WsdZ* 1902, 67 No. 3; CIL XIII 7570b.

The top has two rosettes and a leaf ornament; underneath it ivy leaves.

L.H. 0.02-0.03.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / deo Soli invic/to C(aius) Silvinius / Materninus et L(ucius) / Adiutorius At/tillus et C(aius) Vet/tinius Paternus vet(crani) leg(io-nis) XXII v(otum) s(olverunt) / l(ibentes) m(erito) permitten/te Varonio Lup/ulo in suo.

218 A.D.

## 1236

Votive altar in sandstone with traces of red painting (H. 0.70 Br. 0.46–0.50 D. 0.27–0.31). Inv. No. 15652. Part of its front is lost.

Ritterling, 17 No. 4; *WsdZ* 1902, 66 No. 2; CIL XIII 7570c.

L.H. 0.025–0.04.

[Imp(eratore) Macrino et Adv]ento co(n)s(ulibus) per/mittente Varonio Lu/pulo in suo.

Upon the base: in suo.

218 A.D.

Ritterling in *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* XLIV, 1918, 230ff supplies additional interesting information concerning the construction of the sanctuary. "Für den Kult ist wichtig, dass sich hinter dem Kultbilde ein kleiner Raum befand, den man ungesen von der Gemeinde betreten und wieder verlassen konnte (*cfr.* MM, 235f).

## 1237

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.40 Br. 0.18 D. 0.06), found at Wiesbaden, Schützenhof in an underground room in 1858. Inv. No. 363.

MMM II 381 No. 256; Lechner, *Führ. Wiesb.*, 64 No. 363; Esp. Rec. Germ., 19f No. 23 and fig.

Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged. He holds a torch downwards in his r.h. and a dagger in his l.h.

## 1238

Statuette in red sandstone (H. 0.07 Br. 0.22), found at Wiesbaden in the Schützenhof grounds. Inv. No. 360.

Lying lion. Part of the snout and the hindmost part of its body are broken off. The feet are lost.

## VICUS ALTIAIENSII

## 1239

Fragment of an altar (H. 0.36 Br. 0.21 D. 0.15) found in the N-W corner of the Castellum at Alzey in 1920.

Anthes in *Germania* IV, 1920, 82; H. Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 57 No. 177;

Lechner in *BJ* 129, 1924, 84 No. 206.

Upon the altar a sacrificing dish between two volutes.

Deo / invicto / Adiutorius / Tertius.

*Adiutorius*: CIL XIII 4193; 11696; 11698; CIL III 5787.

At the same time a larger altar (H. 0.90 Br. 0.40 D. 0.20) without an inscription was found and also a relief with a *kantharus* encircled by a serpent. This last find makes it more probable that the *invictus* is indeed Mithras.

## BINGEN

## 1240

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.22 Br. 0.24 D. 0.12) found together with two altars in Amtstrasze 6 in 1922. Here was probably a Mithraeum. Bingen, Museum, Inv. No. 2462. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Gebauer, the Burgomaster of Bingen, for sending me information about these monuments of his town.

Behrens in *Germania* VI, 1922, 82f and fig.; *REA* XXVI, 1924, 137; *AJA* 1924, 344; Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII, 109 No. 7418 and fig.; RRS V 225 No. 6; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, Pl. XXXVII, 2; Behrens, *BL*, 20 No. 1 and fig. 31. See fig. 321.

Naked Mithras being born from the rock on which a coiling serpent. The transition of the rock into the body of the god is indicated by a wreath of large flowers. The god's head and the upper part of the arm with the hands are lost.

## 1241

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.94 Br. 0.54 D. 0.40). Bingen, Museum, Inv. No. 2464.

Behrens in *Germania* VI, 1922, 82; Lehner in *BJ* 129, 1924, 86 No. 240; Cagnat in *Ann. Ep.*, 1923, 11 No. 35; Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII, 109 No. 7419; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 75 No. 227; Behrens in *Mainzer Zeitschrift* XXXII, 1937, 43 No. 13 and fig. 27; Behrens, *BL*, 22 No. 3 and fig. 32.

In an almost square niche the dressed bust of Sol with a crown of seven perforated rays. Sol holds a whip; the head is damaged. In the back of the altar is a second niche in order to illuminate the radiate crown of Sol. An inscription:

## 1242

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) Soli / invicto Mitrae (sic!) / aram Privati Se/cundinus et Ter/tinus et Confinis / ex voto Privati / Tertini v(otum) s(olverunt) l(aeti) l(ibentes) m(erito).

The same dedicators are mentioned on an altar with representations of Victoria and Mars (CIL XIII 7505) found near Bingen in 1775.

## 1243

Altar (H. 1.24 Br. 0.70 D. 0.43) in sandstone. Bingen, Museum, Inv. No. 2465.

Behrens in *Germania* VI, 1922, 81f; Cagnat in *Ann. Ep.*, 1923, 11, No. 34; Drexel in *BRGK* XIV, 1922, 11; Lehner in *BJ* 129, 1924, 86 No. 240; *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 1937, 42 No. 12 and fig., Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 72f No. 226; Behrens, *BL*, 22f No. 4 and fig. 33.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / deo invicto / Myrthe (sic!) ara/m ex voto dei / de suo impen/dio instituer(unt) / A(ulus) Gratus Iuven/vis pater sacroru/m et A(ulus) Gratus Po/tens m(iles) l(egionis) XXII mat/ricarius fratres / dedic(aver)unt co(n)s(ule) Afri(cano).

1.4: *ex voto dei* is a correction of *et templum*. Traces of red colour.

1.7: *Iuven(is)* correction of *Ioven(is)*. The *gentilicium* Gratius in CIL XIII, 7083.

1.10: *matricarius* is in Behrens' opinion connected with the Mithras community and not with the Legio XXII, 236 A.D.

#### 1244

Small altar (H. 0.22) without inscription. Bingen, Mus. Inv. No. 2463 (Behrens, *BL*, 20 No. 2).

#### 1245

It is quite possible that at Bingen in the Hennebergstrasse a Mithraeum II existed (*Jahresb. hess. Denkmalpflege* IV, 1930, 100; Behrens in *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 1937, 44 No. 14 and fig. 28; Behrens *BL*, 28). Here a small temple was found the east wall of which had traces of painting (H. 0.90 Br. 2.40 D. 0.40). But up to now the discovery of a small altar, of coins from the Constantine period and of a stone with remnants of an inscription (Museum at Bingen) has not given sufficient proof for this supposition.

#### DIEBURG

#### 1246

A Mithraeum found at Dieburg at the corner of the Minnefelderseestrasze (Fr. Eberstrasse) and the Forsthausstrasse in the N-E part of the town in 1926.

Behn in *Gnomon* II 1926, 685ff; *NDV* II 1926, 81ff; *FuF* 11, 1926, 193ff; *Angelos* II 1927, 163ff; *die Umschau* 31, 1929, 272ff; *M. Dieburg*; cf. Lehner in *BJ* 133, 1928, 248ff; Cumont in *JS* 1927, 122ff; *JRS* XVII, 1927, 233f;

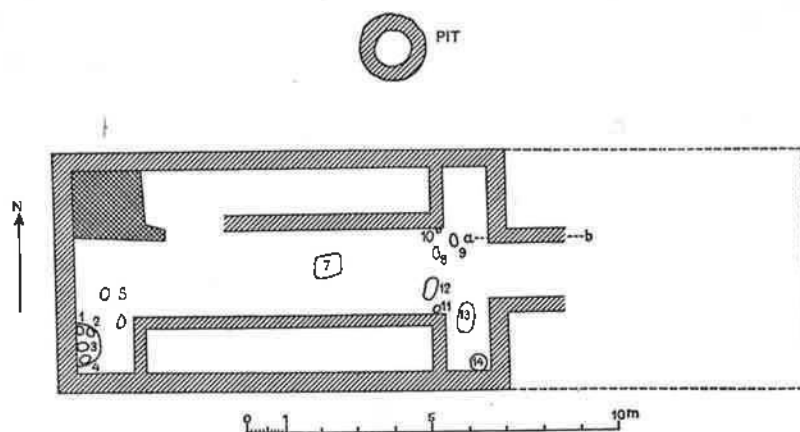


Fig. 322

Nock in *Gnomon* 6, 1930, 30ff; Deubner in *ARW* XXXIII, 1936, 124; Esp. *Rec. Germ.*, 163ff; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, 58ff. See fig. 322. (from Behn).

The Mithraeum is built of trachyte from Eppertshausen near Dieburg. The

sanctuary in East-West orientation (L. 11.20 Br. 5.60) has the normal division into a central aisle (Br. 2.40) and two benches (Br. 1.60) which begin at a distance of 1.20 mtrs from the entrance. At the beginning of these benches at 0.30 mtrs a cup had been embedded. The r. bench is connected with the base which served for the cult-relief whereas the l. bench ends at a distance of 1.55 mtrs before the backwall. Between the backwall and the bench is a pit; another pit (diam. 1.10 D. 1.75) is at a distance of 3 mtrs N. of the sanctuary. Of a *pronaos* only a few traces remained which point to a wood-construction. The whole building has a 2 : 1 proportion. I feel very much inclined to back Cumont's supposition that the destruction of the sanctuary took place in 260 A.D., the end of the *Limes*, when the Germans made their invasions.

## 1247

A relief in red sandstone (H. 0.902 Br. 0.855 D. 0.09) found near 9. All finds from this Mithraeum are at Dieburg, Kreismuseum, Marktplatz 1. Inv. No. 220/52.

We are very much indebted to Mr. A. Nowotny and his son for their help during our studies at the Museum. Mr. A. Nowotny gave me the opportunity to take the new photographs which I publish now.

Behn, *M. Dieburg*, 8ff and Pls. I-II; *Gnomon*, l.c. and figs. 1-2; *Angelos*, l.c. figs. 8-9; *Umschau*, l.c., figs. 1-2; Leipoldt, figs. 23-24; Esp. Rec. Germ., 163ff and fig.; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, Pl. XXXVI; Buday in *Dolgozatok* VI, 13ff and fig.; Clemen in *ARW* XXXIV, 1937, 217ff. See figs. 323-324.

A special bibliography about the reverse of the relief: Snijder in *Mnemosyne* 1927, 401ff; Cumont in *RHR* CIV, 1931, 29ff; *RHR* CV, 1932, 102f; cf. Radet in *REA* 1932, 123f; Rose in *RHR* CV 1932, 98ff; Wüst in *ARW* 1935, 219ff; Albizzati in *Athenaeum* 1937, 193ff and fig.; Schoppa, Pl. 89.

A. The front: The relief revolves on a pivot.

The front is divided by horizontal and vertical rims into eleven panels. In its centre a representation of Mithras in a short tunic and in a flying cloak as a horseman. The god whose head is damaged shoots an arrow from his bow. Before the horse a tree. On either side a torchbearer in Oriental dress and cross-legged standing upon a *krater*. The l. one lifts a torch with both hands; the r. one lifts a torch with his l.h. and holds a torch downwards with his r.h. Next to the r. torchbearer an animal with long ears (probably a hare) is represented. Mithras as a horseman is accompanied by three large dogs.

Around this main scene there are various other representations:

1) Two capricorns with long horns standing the one above the other (I do not agree with the interpretation of Behn who thinks that the animals are horses).

2) Naked man in beard sitting on a rock. He supports his head with his l.h. and he holds a knife in his r.h. (according to me it is Saturnus and I cannot agree with

Behn and Cumont who interpreted this figure as Ahriman nor with Kutsch in *Germania* XIV, 1930, 148, who interprets him as Herakles).

3) Mithras being born from the rock with a torch in his l.h. and a knife in his upraised r.h.

4) Naked Mithras in Phrygian cap walking to the r. with a knife in his r.h. (Cumont in *JS*, 123 is of the opinion that we have to do with a representation of the water-miracle. I think it is a representation of Mithras-Perses).

5) Mithras climbing a tree. The hindmost part is lost.

6) Mithras in Oriental dress standing with his l. foot on a rock, menacingly picks up a rock with his r.h., as if on the point of throwing it at a temple-like building in which the bull lies. In the pediment of this building a goose sits upon a stone and on either side of it a bust is represented.

7) Mithras taurophorus walking to the r.

8) Mithras dragged away by the bull.

9) Mithras carries the bull to the r.

10) A tree with three branches ending in heads in Phrygian caps.

11) Mithras and Sol reclining behind a table covered with the bull's skin. They are drinking each other's health from a *rhyton*. Mithras is in Phrygian cap, Sol has a nimbus.

12) Naked Sol standing in a *quadriga*, Mithras is ascending. Sol has a nimbus and holds a whip in his upraised r.h.

13) Underneath the central panel is an inscription on the borders:

Behn, *M. Dieburg* 22ff; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 60f No. 187.

L.H. 0.01-0.03.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Silvcs/trius / Silvi/nius et Silvestrius Pe[r]pctus et A]urelius Nepos / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) l(aeti) m(erito).

Around scene 11:

Silvinus artis quadratariae Aureli[us. . . .] d(ono) d(ederunt).

Around scene 2:

Perpetus frater artis sutor(iac?).

The formula *v.s.l.l.m.* is also written around scene 2 but it belongs to the main dedication. *Silvestrius Silvinus*: the name of this artist occurs also on a base of a statue with Diana from Dieburg (CIL XIII 6434). He is a Biturex.

The identification which was proposed by Behn (*cf.* Schröder in *FuF* 1929, 124) that Mithras as a horseman should be equivalent to Wodan has already been contradicted by Clemm (*o.c.*, 221). The hypothesis is definitely contradicted by the finds at Dura-Europos (Mon. No. 52). The representation is not only found in Germany (Neuenheim Mon. No. 1289, Osterburken Mon. No. 1292,5f and Rückingen Mon. No. 1137) but also in the East.

#### B. Reverse:

The whole scene is represented inside a circular border in which an engraved



inscription. The only figures outside this border are the busts of the four windgods; the one in the r. upper corner is lost.

The front of a temple with four Corinthian columns. Between these columns garlands are hanging. In the centre of the triangular pediment is a medallion with a head (Sol?).

1) In the front of this building a naked person (Helios-Sol) descends from a throne. His l. foot on a footstool; a cloth covers his r. leg and his l.h. in which he holds a staff or sceptre. His r.h. is lost; the head is damaged.

2) Standing youth dressed only in a long shouldercape (Phaeton-Mithras). He rests his l.h. on the throne and he raises up his r.h.

3) On Helios' left a standing woman only partly dressed in a mantle (Summer). She leans against the throne and in her l.h. she holds an oblong object (corn-ear).

Behind the central part three standing women are represented from l. to r.:

4) Standing woman the upper part of whose body is not covered, holds a plate with fruit in her outstretched l.h. (Autumn). She lifts her r.h. over her head. Both hands are damaged.

5) Youthful woman, the upper part of whose body is undressed holds her r.h. above Sol's head (Spring).

6) Standing older woman dressed in a mantle holds a long thin object (reed?) in her l.h. (Winter).

7) On the four sides of the throne naked youths dressed in shoulder-capes. Each of them leads a horse and holds a twisted club in his l.h.

8) Three figures are represented in the foreground. In the centre a bust of a man in beard and above him an arched *velum* (Caelus). On his right a reclining woman the upper part of whose body is undressed. She lifts up her r.h. and she holds in her l.h. a *cornucopia* (Tellus). To the l. of Caelus a reclining man in beard who wears a ribbon in his hair. The lower part of his body is dressed in a mantle. He holds a jug in his r.h. (Oceanus).

In the figures of Caelus, Tellus and Oceanus the elements of air, earth and water are symbolized. The element of fire is represented in the main scene which is unique in Mithraic monuments and which refers to the end of the world. According to Cumont (Cf. *Les Mages hell.*, I, 92; II 147 No. 4; *Rel. Or.*, 274 No. 14; *Symb. fun.*, 75 No. 1) Phaeton, who implores Helios to guide the *quadriga*, is a symbol of the Platonic and Stoic *ekpyrosis*. The Mithraists were of the opinion that Mithras himself was the author of the world-conflagration and so they identified Mithras with Phaeton.

Inscription on the border.

L.H. 0.04.

Silvestrius Silvinu[s] et Silvestrius Perpetus et Silvinius Aurelius d(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

1248

Statue in red sandstone (H. 0.55), found in the pit of the Mithraeum. Inv. No. 3635/52.

Behn, *M. Dieburg*, 28f No. 2 and fig. 27; Esp. Rec. Germ., 168 No. 249. See fig. 325.

On a base (H. 0.23) a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The naked god holds in his upraised r.h. a torch and in his other hand a dagger which is still partly hidden in the rock. The head is lost.

#### 1249

Statue in yellow sandstone (H. 0.39 Br. 0.22 D. 0.025-0.075), found in the pit of the Mithraeum. Inv. No. 145/52.

Behn, 29, No. 3 and fig. 28; Esp. Rec. Germ., 168 No. 248. See fig. 326.

Mithras dressed in tunic and long shoulder-cape is standing next to an altar. He holds in his l.h. a bow and in his r.h. an indistinct object (arrow?). The head and the feet are lost (water-miracle). Next to his r. leg is a vase.

#### 1250

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.395 Br. 0.325 D. 0.135). Found in the well outside the Mithraeum. Inv. No. 3636/52.

Behn, 30 No. 4 and fig. 29; Esp. Rec. Germ., 169 No. 251. See fig. 327.

Mithras in a short tunic carrying the bull. The upper part of the relief is lost. In the base an inscription:

#### 1251

L.H. 0.023.

.....mapio / .....stor ex / [iussu v(otum) s(olvit)] l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

l. 1: probably [Her]mapio.

#### 1252

Relief in bright sandstone (H. 0.44 Br. 0.275 D. 0.085). Found near 5. Inv. No. 3637/52.

Behn, 30 No. 5 and fig. 30; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 60 No. 186.

Standing naked Hercules with lion's skin over his l. arm and his r.h. resting on a club. The head and the hands are broken off. In the base an inscription:

[D]eo i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [Pet]ronius Perpe/[tu]s ex iussu / [v(otum) s(olvit)] l(ibens) m(erito).

#### 1253

Statue in yellow-red sandstone (H. 0.44 Br. 0.26 D. 0.195), found in the pit of the Mithraeum. Inv. No. 147/52.

Behn, 31 No. 6 and fig. 31. See fig. 328.

Standing figure the upper part of whose body is naked. He holds in his l.h. a double *cornucopia* which emerges from two leaves. With his r.h. he puts a *patera* on an altar. The l.h. and the head are broken off (Genius).

## 1254

Head in red sandstone (H. 0.12).

Behn, 31 No. 6 and fig. 31 in which the head is erroneously represented as belonging to the preceding No. See fig. 329.

Head in oblong cap.

## 1255

Relief in bright sandstone (H. 0.475 Br. 0.285 D. 0.15) found in the pit of the sanctuary. Inv. No. 3638/52.

Behn, 31f No. 7 and fig. 32. See fig. 330.

Standing male figure whose body is only partly dressed in a mantle. He has foot-wear. With his r.h. he holds a *patera* with offerings over an altar and in his l.h. he holds a *cornucopia*. The head, the r.h. and the upper part of the *cornucopia* are lost. Above the *patera* a kneeling child is partly visible. Next to his l. foot there is a basket with fruit on which a child is sleeping, its head resting on the crossed arms. In the base an inscription:

## 1256

Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 60 No. 185.

L.H. 0.01-0.02.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Priscinius Sedulius / Primulus fratris (*sic!*) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

1. 2: Sedulius *cf.* No. 1267.

1. 3: *fratris* instead of *fratres*.

## 1257

Statue in red sandstone (H. 1.04 Br. 0.535 D. 0.30). In 23 fragments which were found in various places in the Mithraeum but especially near 12 and 14. Inv. No. 3639/52.

Behn, 32f No. 8 and fig. 33.

Standing Mercury the upper part of whose body is dressed in a cape. He holds a purse in his r.h. and a caduceus in his l.h. Next to his r. foot lies a ram and between his winged feet the foremost part of a tortoise is visible. Next to his l. foot the foremost part of a cock. The head, the l.h. and the upper part of the caduceus are lost.

## 1258

Fragment of a statue in red sandstone (H. 0.11 Br. 0.23 D. 0.08-0.15).

Behn, 33f No. 9 and fig. 34.

Only the base is preserved. The feet of a standing person. Next to his r. foot part of a lying ram (Mercury).

**1259**

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.12 Br. 0.125-0.09 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 3643/52.

Behn, 34 No. 11 and fig. 36.

Indistinct representation of an animal seen from behind.

**1260**

Fragment in bright sandstone (H. 0.235) found in the foremost part of the sanctuary. Inv. No. 3642/52.

Behn, 34f No. 12 and fig. 37.

Part of a standing woman dressed in a tunic and mantle, which is fastened on her l. shoulder. The head, the arms and the lower part of the body are lost (Minerva?).

**1261**

Fragment of a statue in bright sandstone (H. 0.15 Br. 0.255 D. 0.04), found in the well. Inv. No. 146/52.

Behn, 35 No. 13 and fig. 38.

Bust of a woman with a diadem (Juno?).

**1262**

Statue in red sandstone (H. 0.23 Br. 0.18 D. 0.12), found near 8. Inv. No. 3641/52.

Behn, 35 No. 14 and fig. 39. See fig. 331.

Goddess sitting on a throne and nursing a child.

**1263**

Base in bright red sandstone (H. 0.12 D. 0.105) on which a r. foot is visible and next to it a piece of a dress or a fragment of the club of Hercules.

**1264**

Fragment of a statue in red sandstone (H. 0.08). Inv. No. 3644/52.

Behn, 36 No. 15 and fig. 40.

The upper part of a head in Phrygian cap. Mithras or a torchbearer.

**1265**

Altar in red sandstone (H. 0.835 Br. 0.42-0.355 D. 0.22-0.25), found in the sanctuary near 13. Inv. No. 3646/52.

Behn, 36 No. 17 and figs. 42-43.

The altar had already been used and has in its front an indistinct, razed inscription. Between two rosettes another inscription.

On the l. side two sacrificial knives in sheaths and an axe.

On the r. side a casserole and a jug. Upon the altar a *patera*.

## 1266

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

## 1267

Small altar in yellow-red sandstone (H. 0.35 Br. 0.17-0.145 D. 0.09) found near 9. Inv. No. 148/52.

Behn, 37 No. 22 and fig. 46; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 59f No. 184.

L.H. 0.01-0.015.

Deo xanc/to Mercu/rio Prisc/[i]nius Sed/ulius v(otum) / s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

1. 1: xanco = sancto; cf. Commodianus, *Instr.*, 1, 35, 21 and 2, 19, 21.

1. 4-5: Sedulius is a Celtic name: Holder, *Altcelt. Sprachschatz* II, 1433 cited by Finke, *l.c.*, 60. Cf. No. 1256.

## 1268

Other fragments of bases and altars were found in the sanctuary. Two balls of sandstone and fragments of two mill-stones.

## 1269

Three fragments of a vase (H. 0.21 diam. 0.21). Inv. No. 3662/52.

Behn, 39 and fig. 49. See fig. 332.

On the vase are traces of red painting. The border has eight holes at regular distances. One of the handles is lost.

## 1270

Many fragments of plates, jugs, dishes, cups and of "Räucherschalen". Two bronze coins of Antoninus Pius and of Septimius Severus. In the well the bones of an ox and of a pig were found.

## 1271

Fragment of a relief in red sandstone (H. 0.19 Br. 0.29 D. 0.08), found at Dieburg in the Frankfurterstrasse. Inv. No. II A 17.

Behn, 6 and fig. 4. See fig. 333.

The upper corner with four busts of the planetarian gods in a row.

Underneath them in a circular frame three signs of the zodiac: Twins-Scorpion-Lion. A leaf ornament.

## ROCKENHAUSEN

## 1272

Fragment of a relief in grey limestone (H. 0.47 Br. 0.30 D. 0.10-0.15), found at the "Pfingstborn" near Rockenhausen. Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz, Inv. No. 1591a.

Hildenbrand, *Mithras im Pfalz*, 202ff and fig.; Esp. Rec. Gaule VIII, 104 No. 6036.

Remnants of standing Cautopates in short tunic and cross-legged; parts of the torch; head lost.

## 1273

Head found together with the preceding No. (Inv. No. 1591b).

Hildenbrand, 204 No. II and fig.

Head in Phrygian cap and long hair. Probably a torchbearer.

## ROTHSELBERG

## 1274

Head (H. 0.19) found in "Allenkirchen" near Rothselberg in 1894. Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz. Inv. No. 1378a.

Hildenbrand, *Mithras im Pfalz*, 204f and fig.

Head in Phrygian cap looking upwards. Probably Mithras.

## LOPODUNUM

## 1275

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.86 Br. 0.79 D. 0.20), found at Mannheim before 1599. At first at Ladenburg, from 1763 at Mannheim in the Grossherz. Antiquarium, now in the Zeughaus. We are very grateful to Dr. L. W. Böhm, the Director of the Reiss Museum, for the photograph. See fig. 334.

Freher, *Or. Pal.*, c. 19; Fladt, *Pf. Alt.*, 10f; Cullmann, *Spicilegium*, 98ff and fig. II, 1; Lamey, *Act. Pal.*, I 1766, 204 and Pl. II, 3; Creuzer, *Symbol.*, 13, 262 and Pl. IV, 11 (trad. Guigniant, Pl. XXVII No. 133); Andreae, *Lupodunum*, 1772, 11; Seel, 281 and Pl. XIIIc; N. Müller, *Mithras* 11 and Pl. I, 3; Wagner, *Handbuch*, 385 No. 701; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. LXXXIV, 1; Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 95 No. 20; Fickler-Christ, *Mon. Heidelb.*, No. 20a; Stark, *Zwei Mithräen*, 28; JVA XLIV, 1866, 11ff; Rjb XLVI, 1869, 23 and Pl. IV, 1; MMM II 343f No. 244 and fig. 218; Haug, *Denkst. Mannheim*, 14 No. 6; Walter, *Gesch. Mannheims*, I, 17 (fig.); Wagner-Haug, *Fundst.*, II 238f No. 150 and fig. 207; Forrer, *MH*, fig. 81; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.* IV<sup>2</sup>, 58 and Pl. XXXV, 3; Ferri, *Arte Reno*, 84 fig. 24; Esp. Rec. Germ. 262f No. 408 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 49 No. 179; Vermaseren in *Mannheimer Hefte* 1958, 16ff and figs.

Mithras only in a flying cloak grasps the bull by one of the horns in order to kill him. A small part of the bull's snout is lost; above it the raven; no scorpion. A standing frontal figure dressed in shoulder cape holds the bull's tail with his l.h. and with his r.h. he lifts a curved object (Cautes). He is not cross-legged. Behind him a boar and under his feet a row of seven altars. Underneath the main scene is a large serpent holding its head above a *krater*. Next to it an altar above which a standing person holds an incense-box. He has a jug in his l.h. In the r. bottom corner sits a dog, which raises its head towards Mithras.

## LOBENFELD

1276

Found at Lobenfeld near Heidelberg.

CIL XIII 6392; MMM II No. 454.

Deo Sol(i) / Vita[l]ius / Severus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

1277

CIL XIII 6391; MMM II No. 455.

Deo invic/to L. Vitru(vius) / Quintus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## LENGFELD

1278

Ara alta sesquipedes quinque lata quatuor. Found at Lengfeld near Aschaffenburg.

CIL XIII 6432; MMM II No. 456.

Num(ini) aug(usto) S(oli) / deo invicto Lucius Trougilli / ex voto suscepto / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

1279

Ara pedes alta quatuor, lata duos.

CIL XIII 6431; MMM II No. 457.

Num(ini) aug(usto) / deo invicto / C. Atulius Maior / ex voto suscepto / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## SCHWARZERDEN

1280

A Mithraeum situated in a rock (H. 6.00) the so-called Schäfershütte near St. Wendel near Schwarzerden. It has been restored since 1840 (see dotted line in the plan fig. 335).

Schoepflin, *Als. Ill.*, I, 501ff and Pl. IX; Seel, *Mithrasgeh.*, 283ff and Pl. XV; Müller, *Mithras*, 12 and fig. 5; Hammer, 82 No. 5 and Pl. IV; H. Düntzer in *BJ* 1842, 105; J. Friedlieb in *BJ* 1844, 95; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. LXXXV-LXXXVI; E. Aus'm Weerth in *BJ* 1861, 215; Engelmann in *Bericht des antiq. hist. Vereins für Nahe und Hunsrück* XI, 1869-1871, 16ff; H. Schaafhausen in *BJ* 1873, 129; Welcker in *Zoega*, 410ff; MMM II 283 No. 258 and figs. 296-297; Schmitz, *Schwarzerden*; Esp. Rec. Gaule VI, 315 No. 5138; Krencker in *BJ* 127, 1922, 253; *Germania* IX, 1925, 27ff. See figs. 335-336.

In the description I follow Krencker's acceptable reconstruction: on the rock wall is a relief. Holes on either side of it (not all of which are antique, however,) point to a construction before the wall. The holes *n*, *q* as well as *f* and *d* may have served for the consolidation of a gable-roof. Its top probably was at the level of *c* where slits for beams were observed. Other holes for attaching beams may have

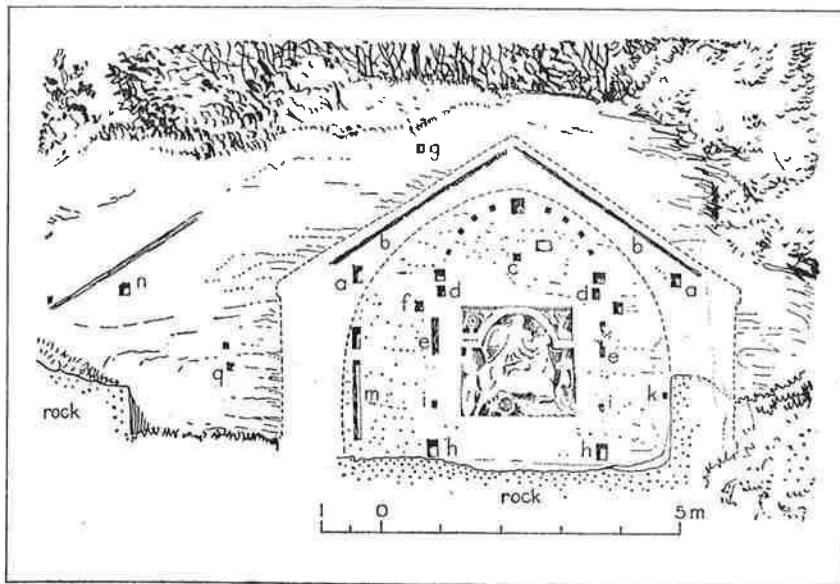


Fig. 335

been near *a* and *b*, whereas *g* is from a later date. The depth of the sanctuary is unknown. In front of the construction lies a meadow and a little further there is a brook. The sanctuary itself is constructed four mtrs above the level of the meadow and is vaulted. The side-walls are preserved to a height of about 3 mtrs; the vault was undoubtedly plastered. The Mithraeum has a central aisle (Br. 2.60) and two benches, traces of which are visible in the holes *h* and *i* (H. 0.55). In this manner the whole breadth of the sanctuary is 5.15 mtrs which corresponds with the traces of the roof. To the left of the Mithraeum was a secondary room (Br. 3.70) which, however, was not the case on the east side.

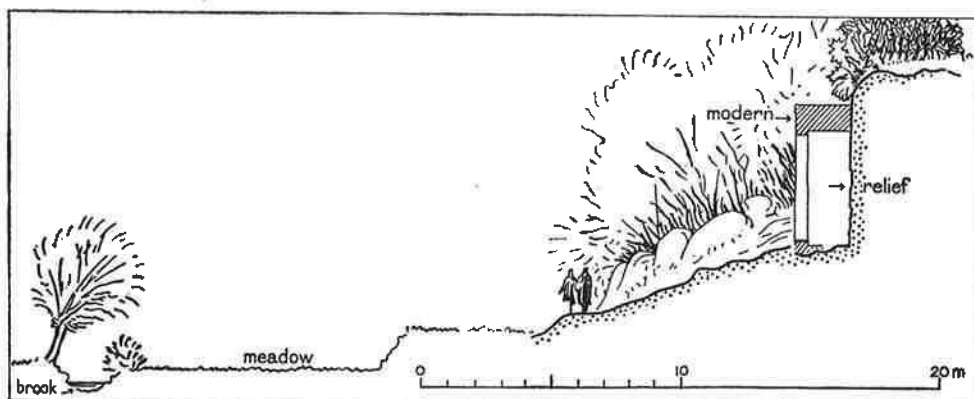


Fig. 336



## 1281

The relief (H. 1.80 Br. 1.90) begins at a height of 0.70 from the floor and shows the normal representation of Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The scorpion and the serpent are clearly visible, but dog and lion are indistinct. There are no more traces of the raven. On either side of the main scene Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) standing on a base. On either side of the arched border a head is visible (wind-gods?). In the upper corners the head of Sol (l) in a nimbus and the bust of Luna (r) in crescent.

NEUENHEIM

## 1282

A Mithraeum discovered in 1838 opposite Heidelberg on the eastern slope of the Heiligenberg, which is situated on the r. side of the main road and near the entrance to the village of Neuenheim.

Creuzer, *Mithr. Neuenheim*, 625ff; *Deutsche Schriften* II, 282ff and Pl. I; Lajard, Pl. CVII; MMM II 345 No. 245 and fig. 219; Wagner-Haug, *Fundstätte* II, 275ff.

Cumont already clearly showed that Creuzer's description is full of hypotheses and lacks reliable facts. Many of his data about the construction of the sanctuary are not dependable. According to Creuzer the brick walls preserved at a height of 0.80 mtrs must have belonged to a single room (L. 3.20 Br. 2.50) before which were two columns. But it is certain (see No. 1284) that there was only one column which served as a Jupiter column and which did not stand on this spot. This column in sandstone (H. 3.50 diam. 0.37) is ornamented with vine-tendrils and with leaves and fruit. The Corinthian capital has a double row of *acanthus* leaves and has four volutes between which are four busts of goddesses with long hairs (Seasons cf. MMM II, 508).

We only know a small part of the sanctuary, in the immediate neighbourhood of which was a well.

One coin is of Marcus Aurelius (159 A.D.) and another is of the younger Faustina (175 A.D.).

## 1283

Relief in red sandstone (H. 2.26 Br. 2.40). Karlsruhe, Badisches Landesmuseum. I am deeply indebted to Dr. R. Schnellbach and Dr. Eva Zimmermann for sending me the photographs. The Museum was badly damaged during World-War II and therefore it was not possible for me to check all the monuments personally.

Creuzer, *Mithr. Neuenh.*, 10ff and Pl. II; *Deutsche Schriften*, 324ff; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCII; Fröhner, *Samml. Karlsruhe*, 5 No. 16; Stark, *Zwei Mithräen*, Pl. I; MMM II 345ff No. 245b and Pl. V; Blümlein, *Bilder*, 112; Wagner-Haug, *Fundstätte*, II 276ff and fig. 234; Fritsch, *Baden*, fig. 16; Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV, 57 and Pl. XXXIV, 3; Esp. Rec. Germ., 288ff No. 443 and fig.; Saxl, fig. 82; Leipoldt, IX and fig. 16. See fig. 337.

The monument has a base (H. 0.42) and consists of a main scene surrounded by other minor scenes on three sides. In the centre the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller, whose tail ends in seven corn-ears. The face of the god has a sorrowful expression and it looks towards the raven, which was sitting on the god's cloak but it is no longer visible. The dog and the scorpion in the usual place. The serpent coils over the ground towards a *krater* behind which a lion.

On either side of Mithras tauroktone and on a rocky base a torchbearer is visible in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Cautes (r) raises a burning torch with his r.h.; Cautopates (l) holds a torch downwards. Both have a *pedum* in their l. hands. In the corners the busts of Sol (l) in radiate crown and of Luna (r) with crescent. Between them four cypresses (originally seven?) standing in a row against a rocky background.

In the upper corner between two blowing Wind-gods from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras standing before a cypress and apparently breaking off branches.
- 2) Mithras as an Archer kneeling before a rock.
- 3) Sol in radiate crown standing in a *quadriga* and holding a whip in his upraised r.h. Mithras is ascending.

4) Naked Luna standing in a *biga* drawn by two oxen. The heads of the animals are hidden behind the rocks. Luna has a whip in the r.h.

5) Mithras as an Archer kneeling before the rock.

6) Dressed bust of Mithras in Phrygian cap amidst the leaves of a cypress.

In the l. part from bottom to top:

7) Person in Oriental dress is kneeling and carries a large globe on his shoulders (Mithras-Atlas).

8) Reclining person on a rock the upper part of whose body is undressed. He is bearded and his head rests in his l. hand. In his r.h. he has an oblong object (Oceanus or Caelus).

9) Bearded person clad in a mantle and in a velum (Saturnus) has a *harpe* in his l.h. and over an altar hands the thunderbolt to Jupiter who in his upraised l.h. has a sceptre (Cf. Eisler, *Weltenmantel* II, 440 and fig. 55). Jupiter is also bearded, he wears a long shoulder-cape and a diadem in his hair.

10) Naked youthful Mithras being born from the rock. His r.h. with dagger rests upon the rock; in his uplifted l.h. he holds a globe.

In the r. part from top to bottom:

11) Grazing bull.

12) Mithras carrying the bull on his shoulders; he holds it by the four legs. The god is looking backwards.

13) Running bull dragging Mithras along.

14) Mithras carrying the bull to the r.

1284

Base in red sandstone (H. 0.85).

Haug in *WsdZ* X, 1891, 26 No. 40; MMM II 507 No. 245f; the description of Creuzer, 7, 55, 58, VIII is not right.

On each side is a representation of a deity standing in a niche.

On the front standing Hercules in lion's skin holding a club in his r.h. and a bow in his l.h. Behind his l. shoulder the end of a quiver is visible. On the r. side a standing Minerva clad in a long tunic and holding a lance in her r.h. The r. part of the figure is lost.

On the l. side standing Mercury clad in a short tunic and holding a caduceus. The l. part of the figure, feet, head and shoulders are lost.

The fourth side is completely destroyed, but is sure to have represented Juno.

According to Creuzer this monument together with the following Nos. must have belonged to the Mithraeum but this is not at all certain as the excavations were done very inaccurately. One doubts especially his opinion about this monument. Creuzer was of the opinion that there were two columns in front of the sanctuary. But according to a communication from Wagner to Cumont all fragments belong to one column. This column possibly stood upon this base with the representation of four deities and the whole may have been a column of Jupiter with a giant. Up to now such a column has not been found within a Mithraeum (*cf.* MMM II 509).

#### 1285

Rocky base (H. 0.31 Br. 0.22).

Creuzer, 58, VII; 60; Stark, *Zwei Mithräen*, 26; Maionica, *Felsengeburt*, 42 No. XIII; MMM II 347 and 508g.

A base which probably bore a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. A head without a Phrygian cap and a hand with a globe were found. These fragments belong to the same representation.

#### 1286

Altar.

CIL XIII 6396; MMM II No. 424.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) sacrum / Candidius / Quartus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

#### 1287

Fragment of an altar in sandstone (H. 0.50).

CIL XIII 6406; MMM II No. 425.

Senti[o]/nius Tert/inus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

#### 1288

The point of a lance, a key, a bronze lamp and fragments of pottery and of bricks (Creuzer, 60, XVIII; MMM II 247k which overthrows Stark's (26) misconception, that one of the lamps bore a representation of Aion with lion's head).

## 1289

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.48 Br. 0.34 D. 0.135), found at Neuenheim in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mithraeum. Heidelberg, Kurpfälzisches Museum, Inv. No. 915. I am obliged to Mr. G. Poensgen for sending me a photograph.

Stark, *Zwei Mithräen*, 4 and 27; *Mithrassteine Dorm.*, 24f and Pl. IV, 2; MMM II 424 No. 310 and fig. 357; Forrer, *MH*, fig. 82; Lehner, *Führer*, 58 No. 239a; Ferri, *Arte Reno*, 85 fig. 25; Behn, *M. H. Dieburg*, fig. 7; Esp. Rec. Germ., 280f No. 431 and fig.; Leipoldt, XI and fig. 22; Schoppa, Pl. 88. See fig. 338.

The arched relief shows Mithras riding a galloping horse to the r. The god is clad in a short tunic and in a flying cloak; he wears a Phrygian cap. In his r.h. he holds a globe. He is accompanied by a serpent and a lion. The background of the relief is formed by cypresses and other trees.

## 1290

Mr. G. Poensgen kindly sent me a photograph of a statue of a torchbearer, found by Dr. B. Heukemes at Neuenheim. Cautopates holds with two hands a torch downwards. The monument is in Heidelberg, Kurpfälzisches Museum and is still to be published (see fig. 339).

## OSTERBURKEN

## 1291

A large Mithras relief was found at Osterburken when a cellar was dug not far from the Kirnachbrücke at the beginning of the Bofsheimerstrasse in 1861. The relief points to a Mithraeum which, however, could not be excavated bodily owing to the water of a well in the immediate neighbourhood. The monument had been covered carefully with sand and before it stood two altars in sandstone (H. 1.28 and 1.10 Br. 0.59 and 0.65 D. 0.19 and 0.23). At a depth of 2.40 mtrs a wall was discovered in N-E direction which was connected with another semi-circular wall in N-W direction (probably the apse of the sanctuary). On the pavement were fragments in red yellow and green stucco. Fragments of pottery and two small lamps were found.

## 1292

Relief in yellowish sandstone (H. 1.76 Br. 1.70 D. 0.19). Karlsruhe, Badisches Landesmuseum. The director Dr. R. Schnellbach kindly sent me a photograph. The museum will be organized in the Schlosz; during my visit in 1957 it was preserved in the depots. The relief is to be found in nearly all handbooks dealing with archaeology in Germany and with its religious history. I therefore mention only the most important publications:

Stark, *Zwei Mithräen*, 25; Friederich-Wolters, No. 1954; MMM II 348 and 509 No. 246 and Pl. VI; RRR II 56, 2; Wagner-Haug, *Fundstätte II*, 400ff No. 290 and fig. 340; Esp. Rec. Germ., 131ff No. 200 and fig.; Saxl, 69ff and

figs. 83, 143, 150, 156, 164, 167, 170; Turchi, *RRA*, Pl. XXV, 1. See figs. 340-342.

Mithras in Oriental dress kills the bull in a grotto. The god's r.h. and dagger are lost; the bull's tail ends in three corn-ears. The border of the grotto is decorated with the signs of the Zodiac: Ram-Bull-Twins-Cancer-Lion-Virgo-Libra-Scorpion-Archer-Capricorn-Aquarius and Fishes. Outside this border on the l. the raven is perched on two stone blocks. The dog (the hindmost part is lost) leaps up against the bull in order to lick the blood from the wound; the scorpion grasps the testicles. Underneath the bull a *krater* above which the serpent holds its head; next to it a sitting lion.

Before the bull standing Cautes with upraised burning torch in his r.h.; at the other side Cautopates also in Oriental dress and cross-legged. With his r.h. he holds the torch downwards, in his l.h. he holds a twig which ends in flowers or leaves.

The upper part of the relief is divided into three parts by vertical rims:

1) In the centre the assembly of the gods is represented in two rows. In the foreground bearded Jupiter sitting on a throne with thunderbolt in his r.h. and with a staff in his upraised l.h. (the staff is now lost). The god is dressed in a mantle, which leaves the breast uncovered.

On his l. three standing divinities. Naked Apollo standing cross-legged wearing only a shoulder-cape. With his l.h. he rests a cither on a altar, in his other hand he probably holds the *plectron*. Next to him standing Mars in cuirass and in helmet. He rests his l.h. on a shield, in his upraised r.h. he probably held the lance. Robust standing Hercules with a club in his r.h. and an apple in his l.h. Over his l. shoulder a lion's skin. On Jupiter's r. there are three goddesses. Juno in long dress and in velum with a small box in her l.h. Next to her standing Minerva in long tunic and in helmet. She holds a shield in her l.h. and a lance in her r.h. Naked Venus dressing her hair and holding a mirror in her l.h. In the second row of gods there is a winged Victoria who holds a large palmbranch in her l.h.; with her r.h. she puts a crown on Jupiter's head. On her l. the naked bust of bearded Neptune with a trident in his l.h. On Victoria's other side a standing Proserpina in a long dress and a velum; next to her standing bearded Pluto with a sceptre in his upraised r.h. Youthful Diana who seems to take an arrow from the quiver attached to her shoulder.

2) In the l. part Sol standing on a *quadriga*. The god is in nimbus, has a shoulder-cape and holds a whip in his upraised r.h. Above the ascending *quadriga* a naked flying child (Phosphorus) with a torch in its outstretched hands. In the corner the bearded mask of a blowing Wind-god with wings in the hair. Next to it a small bust. Behind Sol a tree from the top of which Mithras emerges; he is dressed in a tunic and in a Phrygian cap. Before the tree Mithras in Phrygian cap only cuts off a fruit with a knife. Behind the raven Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a torch and a knife in his upraised hands.

3) In the r. part Luna descending in a *biga* drawn by two oxen whose heads are hidden behind the rocks. Luna is only partly dressed; she has a crescent on her head. Behind the car naked Hesperus tumbles down with torches in his hands. Underneath this figure the bull walking to the r.; above it Mithras carrying the bull on his shoulders. In the upper corner the head of a beardless god who blows the wind upwards.

4) The l. column of the niche is divided into six panels by horizontal rims. From bottom to top:

a) A head in a flowerlike irregular circle (Chaos).

b) Reclining woman with naked upper part of the body who rests her l. elbow on a basket with fruit (Terra); she raises her r.h. over her head. Naked bust of Atlas who supports the globe with both hands.

c) Three standing women in long dresses (Parcae). The goddess in the centre holds a balance; the l. one holds a scroll, the r. one an indistinct object.

d) Standing Saturnus in *velum* gives the thunderbolt to Jupiter. In the centre is an altar.

e) Jupiter with thunderbolt in his upraised r.h. grasps the hair of a kneeling Giant in order to kill him.

f) Reclining Oceanus in beard who holds an oblong object (reed?) in his r.h.

5) The r. column is also divided into various panels. From top to bottom:

a) Standing Mithras shoots an arrow in the direction of a rock before which a person in Oriental dress is kneeling down with outstretched hands (water-miracle). A second person in Oriental dress is kneeling before Mithras.

b) Mithras is dragged along by the bull.

c) Mithras ascending Sol's *quadriga*. Mithras touches Sol's head with his r. hand.

d) Mithras in Oriental dress holds a piece of meat over the head of Sol kneeling before him and stretching out both hands. Between the gods a radiate crown on the ground. Sol wears only a shoulder-cape; Mithras holds his l.h. at the sheath of the dagger.

e) Mithras in the same attitude as in the preceding scene is shaking hands with Sol over an altar. Sol wears a shoulder-cape and a nimbus.

f) Mithras riding a horse to the r. He shoots an arrow from his bow. Behind him a walking person in Oriental dress. He has a quiver upon his r. shoulder. Underneath the horse a lion.

g) Mithras (r) and Sol (l) reclining at a table, which is covered by the bull's skin. The two gods raise drinking-horns in their r. hands. Mithras in Oriental dress; Sol has a nimbus.

In the lower border of the relief is an inscription.

L.H. 0.03.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) M[er]catorius Castrensis in suo const(ituit).

# HÖLZERN

## 1294

Relief in red sandstone (H. 0.31 Br. 0.95 D. 0.15) from Hölzern. Since 1861 at Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum, Inv. No. 220. I am grateful to Dr. R. Roeren for having supplied me with all information during my visit to the Museum in the Altes Schloss.

Haug, *Kön. Würt.*, 164; Sixt, *Schwaben I*, 56 No. 242; *Führer Stuttgart*, No. 202; MMM II 343 No. 243; Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Würt.*, 289 No. 384; Esp. Rec. Germ., 431f No. 684. See fig. 343.

The relief, which is badly damaged, forms part of the border of a large cult-relief and is divided into four scenes by vertical rims:

- 1) Standing Mithras shoots an arrow in the direction of a rock.
- 2) Mithras is walking in the direction of a rock or a person.
- 3) Mithras taurophorus.
- 4) Mithras ascends the car of Sol who gives him a hand. The car and the horses are lost; only the upper part of Sol's body is preserved.

# RECKING

## 1295

Altar (H. five feet), found at Recking near Heilbronn in 1615.

CIL XIII 6477; MMM II No. 423.

Soli invicto / Mithrae / sacrum / P. Nas[e]lli/us Procli/anus / [c(enturio)] leg(ionis) / VIII aug(ustae) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

P. Nasellius Proclianus dedicated another altar to Apollo Pythius in 148 A.D. (*Bockingen*: CIL III 6469) and at the same time an altar to Fortuna (MMM II 472 add. No. 427).

# HALLE

## 1296

Bronze statuette (H. 0.055 Br. 0.055 D. 0.025) dredged up from the river Saal near Burg Giebichenstein in 1900. Halle a/Saal, Provinzial Museum.

Loeschke, *TrH*, 334ff and fig. 20.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual attitude. The god has no Phrygian cap. The l. leg is lost.

# MURRHARDT

## 1297

Altar (H. 1.20 Br. 0.63 D. 0.36) from Murrhardt, but the exact circumstances of the find are unknown.

CIL XIII 6531; MMM II No. 428; Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. W.*, 304 No. 400.

L.H. 0.07.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Sex(tus) Iulius / D(ecimi) f(ilius) Hor(atia) Flo(rus) Victori(nus) trib(unus) coh(ortis) XXIIII v(oluntariorum) c(ivium) R(omanorum) tem[p(lo)] / a solo restitu/[to] votum pro / se ac suis solvit.

## WAHLHEIM

1298

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.73) found at Wahlheim in 1896. Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum.

MMM II 507 No. 242bis and fig. 457; Sixt in *WsdZ* (Korr.) 1897, 1ff and fig.; Mettler, *Wahlheim*, 9 and 14; Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Württ.*, 50 No. 354; Esp. Rec. Germ., 255 No. 400 and fig. See fig. 344, kindly supplied by the Direction of the Museum.

Naked torso encircled by two serpents, which hold their heads above a vase which is carved in relief on the body of the standing god (Aion). On the l. shoulder part of a cape. The head, the arms and the l. leg. as well as the r. leg below the knee are lost.

## CLARENNA

1299

Head in sandstone (H. 0.115) found at Cannstatt "Bei Kanalbauten in der Karlstrasse". Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum.

MMM II 524 No. 309bis and fig. 491; Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Württ.*, 173 No. 255 and fig.

Head in Phrygian cap probably of a torchbearer.

1300

Two rectangular reliefs found at Zassenhausen near Cannstatt in 1825. Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum.

Memminger in *Württ. Jahrb.* 1825, 69ff; Sixt in *Württ. Vierteljahreshefte* 1894, 218ff; Sixt, *Stuttgart*, Nos. 62 and 63; MMM II 423f No. 309 and figs. 355-356; Eisler, *Weltenmantel* II 455 fig. 59.

In each relief a bust of a man is represented in opposite direction. On their foreheads they have a pair of wings and wind is blowing from their mouths. These Windgods were probably placed at the corners of a Mithraic relief.

To the same relief belongs a fragment on which Sixt distinguishes a representation of Mithras who gathers the leaves from a tree (MMM I 365 No. 309).

## BESIGHEIM

1301

Two fragments of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.28 Br. 1.92 and 0.98 D. 0.21). They were walled in in a house in the market-square at Besigheim; then they were transported to Heilbronn, but later on they came back to Besigheim where they are kept in the Townhall.



Haug, *Kön. Württ.* I, 161; C. Müller in *WsdZ* 1887, 49f; Sixt, *Schwaben* I, 52ff; Sixt, *Stuttgart*, No. 261; Richter in *Neckar-und Enzbote* 1894, No. 50; MMM II 342f No. 242 and figs. 216-217; Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Württ.*, 252f No. 352 and fig. 148 a-b; Esp. Rec. Germ., 250ff No. 394 and fig. See figs. 345-346.

The two fragments form the upper- and lower borders of a Mithraic relief. The various scenes are separated from each other by vertical rims. In the upper border:

1) Mithras in Phrygian cap and in crouching attitude stretches his l.h. up to some round objects, probably fruits of a tree, the leaves of which are visible in the background.

2) Standing Mithras in Oriental dress with a bow in his l.h. With his r.h. he takes an arrow from the quiver which he carries on his back. Before him a kneeling person who with outstretched hands tries to scoop up the water flowing from the rock.

3) Standing Mithras shoots an arrow from his bow in the direction of a rock before which a person in Phrygian cap kneeling with his outstretched hands in order to scoop up the water. Before Mithras kneels a second person also in Oriental dress. With his outstretched l.h. he touches Mithras' l. knee; with his other hand he touches his own Phrygian cap.

4) Mithras in Oriental dress is leading a bull by one of the horns. The god's head is lost. The lower border:

5) Naked Mithras being born from the rock holds a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.). On his left a standing person in Oriental dress leading a sheep which he is patting.

6) Naked person in Phrygian cap walks towards a person in Oriental dress who holds a shield or a large dish in his hands. The first person has a knife in his r.h. and raises up his l.h.

Six persons standing in a row in a hieratic attitude. The relief is badly damaged on this spot and so it is not clear whether another person was represented (planets?).

#### TABERNAE

##### 1302

Vase in terra-sigillata (diam. 0.135) found at Rheinzabern. It was added to the Comarmond collection at Lyon about 1835, but I do not know where it is kept at present.

Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. C, 3; *Rech.*, 23; MMM II 385 No. 259; Loeschke, *Tr. H.*, 331 and design; H. Müller in *Congrès de Rhodania à Châlon*, Beaune 1931, 201ff and Pl.

Vase with flat border in which a graffito:

##### 1303

CIL XIII 6086; MMM II No. 447; Ann. Ep. 1933, 430 No. 240.

Deo invicto Mytrae vassa decem Tertius Rustici v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)  
l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1304

Fragment of terra-sigillata found at Rheinzabern in 1902. Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz (Sammlung W. Ludovici).

L. Grünenwald in *WsdZ* XXI, 1902, 416; *WsdZ* (Korr.) XXIV, 1905, 213;  
Hildenbrand, *Mithras im Pfalz*, 205f; Loeschke, *Tr. H.*, 332 n. 2; *MM*, 236;  
H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 50 No. 154; Sprater in *Pfälzisches Museum*  
1926, 229.

The fragment has a graffito:

## 1305

[vas]sa decem.

## FELLBACH

## 1306

Relief in grey sandstone (H. 1.33 Br. 1.18 D. 0.30) found at Fellbach near Cannstadt in the wall of a vineyard on the road to Eslingen. Since 1835 at Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum.

Studion, *Or. Würt.*; *Ratio Würt.*, 69; Sattler, *Gesch. Württ.*, 191ff and Pl. XI;  
Seel, *Mithrasgeh.*, 286ff; Wagener, *Handbuch*, 288 and fig. 437; Welcker in  
Zoega, 411; N. Müller, *Mithras*, 14 fig.; Hammer, *Mém. Mithra*, 96; Stälin,  
*Württ. Gesch.* I, No. 104; Haug, *Kön. Württ.* I, 157; Sixt, *Schwaben* II, 39ff and fig.;  
*Stuttgart*, 46 No. 212; *MMM* II 341 No. 241 and fig.; Kapf-Haug, *Alt. Cannstatt*,  
418; Sixt, *Württ. Vorzeit*, 71; Goessler, *Führer Stuttgart*, 53 and Pl. XVI No. 5;  
Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Württ.*, 206 No. 300; *Esp. Rec. Germ.*, 430 No. 682  
and fig. See fig. 347 for which I am obliged to Dr. R. Roeren.

In a vaulted grotto Mithras kills the bull, whose tail ends in three corn-ears. The raven is perched on the god's flying cloak. Mithras wears a fringed tunic and has a sheath on his r. side; his head is damaged. The attitude of the god is peculiar because he is not kneeling upon the bull but is standing frontally before him with bended l. leg. The dog leaps up against the bull; the scorpion is in the usual place. Underneath the bull a *krater* from which a serpent tries to drink, but it is attacked by a lion. Before the bull's head an altar is represented. Between two volutes it has a triangle decorated with a crescent above which a star. Above the l. arm of Mithras a burning lamp is attached to the vault of the grotto. Underneath it a hilt of a sword.

In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) both with a whip. Sol has a radiate crown; Luna has a crescent. In the bottom border there was originally an inscription:

1307

CIL XIII 6530; MMM II No. 427.

M(ithrae?).

## SOLICINIUM

1308

Altar (H. 0.64) found at Rottenburg am Neckar when a cellar was dug "ad sinistram viae, qua itur Seebronn, in campo aperto".

CIL XIII 6362; MMM II No. 429.

Invicto / Mithrae / P. Ael(ius) Voc/co mil(es) l(egionis) XXII / p(rimigeniae) p(iae) f(idelis) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) / m(erito).

1309

Altar from Solicinium. According to Haug-Sixt, *Röm. Inschr. Württ.*, 91 No. 122 on either side a tree is represented "leicht umrissen".

CIL XIII 6363.

D(eo) i(nvicto) eter(no).

It is, however, also possible to read: *Di(ti) et Er(ecure)*.

## BROCOMAGUS

1310

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.34 Br. 0.52 D. 0.18), found at Brumath in a house in the marketplace in 1800 "avec plusieurs dalles revêtues d'inscriptions" (Merck). Strassburg, Museum Inv. No. 2434.

Riff in *Anz. f. elsäss. Alt.* 1912, 303 and fig.; Henning, *Denkm. Els. A.*, Pl.

XLVII, 9; Forrer, *M. H.*, 107f and Pl. XXVII, 2.

A lion lying to the r. Before him a vase. All over the statue traces of red painting. In the base an inscription:

1311

..... Tertius ex voto.

Another lion (H. 0.67 Br. 0.80-0.34) found at Brumath in the Fröhnweg (Forrer, *MH*, 108 and Pl. XXVII, 1) holds a large animal's head between its forepaws. Its Mithraic character is doubtful.

## NOVIOMAGUS NEMETUM

1312

Fragment in sandstone, found at Speyer "bei Kanalisationsarbeiten unmittelbar vor dem Dom". Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz.

H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 51 No. 158.

[In] ho(norem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / [deo] Soli / [Mi]trh/[ae].

## GIMMELDINGEN

## 1313

At Gimmeldingen in the Pfalz a Mithraeum was excavated in 1926. It is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the ruins of a Gothic chapel in a steep slope between the Oberweg and the Loblocherstrasse. The finds are at Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz. I am grateful to Dr. Roller for his permission to take photographs of the monuments and for his information.

Sprater in *Pfälzische Heimatkunde* 22, 1926, 1ff.

Only few remnants of the sanctuary have been preserved; the south side with the entrance was destroyed by former unsystematical excavations. On the north side a base (H. 0.65 Br. 2.40) was unearthed on which the cult-relief was erected. Before it stood an altar and some other objects must have been placed in the centre aisle. About the construction of the Mithraeum we only know that it had a wooden roof. The sanctuary has been destroyed by fire.

## 1314

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.10 Br. 1.42 D. 0.26).

Sprater, 3 and fig. 2; Esp. Rec. Gaule X, 183 No. 7545; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 49 No. 187. See fig. 348.

The usual representation of Mithras killing the bull whose tail ends in three corn-ears. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; no traces of the raven. Cautes (l) and Cautopates (r) with burning torches in the usual attitude. The bust of Sol (l) in a crown of thirteen rays and in a nimbus; the bust of Luna (r) with crescent.

## 1315

Votive monument in red sandstone, in three fragments (H. 0.37 Br. 2.35 D. 0.20). It stood on the base and supported the cult-relief. The first part of the inscription is in a *tabula ansata* and is decorated with a palmbranch.

Sprater, 3 and fig. 1; H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 52f No. 162.

L.H. 0.045.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / deo inviht[o] (*sic!*) Midre (*sic!*) / Maternin[i]us Faustinu(s) / carax (*sic!*) fan[um] cum solo inviht[o] / in suo fecit c[onsac]ratus XI k(alendis) Feb(ruariis). Fanus consacrat(us) / per Potentianum / patrem co(n)s(u)libus / Paulino et Iuliano / l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

l. 2: Midre: Sprater reads Mithre.

l. 5: XI k.: Sprater and Finke read X K.

22 January of 325 A.D.

## 1316

The lower part of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.44 Br. 0.37 D. 0.17).

Sprater, 3 and fig. 3; Esp. Rec. Gaule X, 185 No. 7548.

Part of a torchbearer in a long cloak; cross-legged. Probably Cautes.

## 1317

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.52 Br. 0.37 D. 0.115).

Sprater, 3 and fig. 4. See fig. 349.

Standing Mercury in a shoulder-cape. He has a *caduceus* in his l.h. and a purse in his r.h. Behind him a ram and next to his head a cock(?). The head and the upper part of the *caduceus* are damaged.

## 1318

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.38 Br. 0.45).

Sprater, 3 and fig. 5.

The upper part of two standing figures. A male with the breast only partly dressed. He has a beard (Vulcanus?). Minerva in helmet who has a lance in her r.h.

## 1319

Altar in sandstone (H. 1.05 Br. 0.65-0.57 D. 0.315). In the upper border a rosette.

Sprater, 3 and fig. 6; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 54 No. 164.

L.H. 0.04-0.05.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / Deo / invihto (*sic!*) / Materninius / Fautinus  
car[a]x / in suo posuit / l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

Fautinus instead of Faustinus.

Carx instead of Corax.

## 1320

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.80 Br. 0.35-0.28 D. 0.17-0.25).

Sprater, 3 and fig. 7; H. Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 54 No. 166.

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

[De]o / [i]nviht(o) / [Fa]ustinus / [c]arax / [v]o(tum) s(olvit) / l(ibens) l(aetus)  
m(erito).

## 1321

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.82 Br. 0.31-0.425 D. 0.175-0.24).

Sprater, 4 and fig. 8; Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 53 No. 164.

Deo / Lune / . . . . / . . . . o / . . . . / . . . . / l(ibens) l(aetus) [m(erito)].

The fact that Luna is mentioned as a male deity should not be explained (as Sprater does) by the linguistic phenomenon that the word "moon" in German is masculine. In the Orient the moon was conceived as a male deity as well (Cumont, *Astrology and Religion*, New-York-London, 1912, 125f).

Finke, however, suggests, that the word *deo* may already have been carved in before the altar was dedicated to Luna.

## 1322

Fragments of an altar in sandstone (H. 0.22 Br. 0.40 D. 0.13) show in its upper part a *patera*; in the lower part of another altar (H. 0.58 Br. 0.285-0.35 D. 0.17-

0.22) are still visible the letters (L.H. 0.035): v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito). Fragments of pottery (*cf.* Finke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 54f No. 167).

## KINDENHEIM

## 1323

Plate in sandstone (H. 0.67 Br. 0.35 D. 0.20) which was walled in in the cellar of a house at Kindenheim. Speyer, Historisches Museum der Pfalz.

Sprater in *Pfälzisches Museum* 1926, 292; Esp. Rec. Gaule X, 185, No. 7549 and fig.

Standing Aion with wings. His head and part of his body are damaged. Traces of lion's mane on his breast. In each hand he holds an object; in his r.h. an oblong object; the one in his l.h. is undistinct.

## EPAMANTODURUM

## 1324 = 939

"Stela, rep. a. 1895-6 Mandeure in ripa dextra fluminis Doubs ad sinistram pontis haud longe a theatro antiquo" (Gauthier in *CRAI* 1906, 106).

CIL XIII, 11556; MMM II No. 422a.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute Sexti / [Ma]eni Pudentis.

## BEIHINGEN

## 1325

Plate in sandstone (H. 0.94 Br. 0.58) found at Beihingen in the Neckar-valley not far from Ludwigsburg. Stuttgart, Württembergisches Landesmuseum.

Sixt in *Würt. Vierteljahreshefte* 1893, 326f; Sixt, *Führer Stuttgart*, 17 No. 57; MMM II 506 No. 241bis.

On one side a youth in Oriental dress standing in a vaulted niche. In his r.h. a bow; he rests his head on his l.h. On the other side, also in an arched niche, a standing person with lion's(?) head and two large wings. He holds his l.h. with an oblong object (key?) against his breast. It may be an Aion.

It is possible, that the monument is Mithraic, but the combination of an Aion and a Cautes or Cautopates is exceptional.

## ARGENTORATUM

## 1326

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.65 Br. 0.415 D. 0.16) found at Strassburg in 1866 "au centre de la ville dans les fouilles effectuées pour l'approfondissement d'une cave" (Saum) and "près de l'ancien fossé des tanneurs" (Blumstein). Strassburg, Archaeological Museum.

A. Saum in *Revue d'Alsace* 1866, 417f; *Bull. Mon.* XXXIII, 1867, 308; A. de Longpérier in *BSAF* 1868, 147; F. Pottier in *Bull. Soc. Arch. de Tarn-et-Garonne* 1869, 92; Froehner, *Mus. France*, 75 Pl. XXIII; Straub, *Souvenirs*,

376; Quicheret, *Mélanges d'arch. et d'hist. Antiquité*, 336 and Pl. IV; MMM II 340 No. 240 and fig. 214; Blumstein, *Strasbourg*, 81; Henning, *Denkm. Els.*, 51 and Pl. XLVII; Forrer, *MH* 105ff and Pl. XXVI; RRR II 97, 5; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII, 142 No. 5492 and fig.; Leipoldt, XVI and fig. 41; Forrer, *Als. Rom.*, 165 and Pl. XXXVII; Hatt, *Strasbourg*, fig. 19. See fig. 350.

Standing Aion in a loin cloth which is fastened in front. He has a human head and a long beard. Four wings are attached to the shoulders and the hips. In his l.h. he holds a staff and in his upraised r.h. a key. Behind him a lion holding its head above a vase which is encircled by a serpent. Next to Aion's l. foot is the cover of the vase.

## 1327

Fragment of a statue in sandstone (Br. 0.26) which was walled in in the Roman town-wall near the Löwenbrau. Strassburg, Archaeological Museum, Inv. No. 9260.

Forrer, *MH* 107 and Pl. XXVII, 3.

The upper part of a head on which a serpent's head. The fragment may have belonged to an Aion.

## 1328

Forrer, *MH* 107; *Als. Rom.*, fig. 51 mentions a small bronze bust of Sol with five rays around his curled hair. It was found at Strassburg during the construction of a new protestant Grammar School (1863-1873).

MACKWILLER

## 1329

J. J. Hatt in *CRAI* 1955, 405ff; *CAAAH* 1957, 51ff with figs. gives the first preliminary information concerning the find of a Mithraeum found on the so-called Siltzberg at Mackwiller (section B2). The Mithraeum was constructed about A.D. 150 and next to it there was a small wooden sanctuary for an indigenous well-god. The ground-plan proper of the Mithras sanctuary is still unknown, because it is hidden by a square *cella* with a vase in the pavement of its floor. The Mithraic monuments, all in the Archaeological Museum in Strasbourg, were found in 1955-1958 under this pavement. These sculptures were destroyed in A.D. 352 by the Alamans.

## 1330

Fragment of a large cult-relief in stone.

*CRAI* 1955, 407 and fig. 1; *CAAAH* 1957, 58 and fig. 16.

The lower part of the centre of the relief with the forefeet of the dog, part of a serpent and a vase. In the base an inscription:

...us .eq(ues) Rom(anus) ...nario in...

Hatt supposes that *nario* are the last letters of the name of the worshipped Celtic god.

## 1331

J. J. Hatt in *CAAAH* 1957, 78 and fig. 22 gives a provisory reconstruction of the relief with the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller:

- 1) Part of the rock.
- 2) The breast, the l. shoulder, the r. arm; the r.h. with dagger, the l. arm, the Phrygian cap of Mithras. Parts of the flying cloak and of the hips.
- 3) The bull's muzzle and the fingers of Mithras' l.h. Part of the bull's horn.
- 4) The head, the bust and torso, one knee of a torchbearer in Phrygian cap (Cautopates?). The eyes were laid in with glass (*CRAI* 1955, 406 and fig. 2; *CAAAH*, fig. 15).
- 5) The greater part of the body of the torchbearer; his Phrygian cap, part of a flaming torch (Cautes?).
- 6) The head of a Wind-god (*CRAI* 1955, 406 and fig. 3; *CAAAH*, fig. 21).
- 7) Torso of Sol and head of a horse.
- 8) A burning altar(?).

## 1332

Fragments of a relief in greyish sandstone.

*CRAI* 1955, 406 and fig. 5; *CAAAH* 1957, 64 No. 4 and figs. 20, 23, 24b. See fig. 351.

Head of Mithras as a bullkiller; the eyes were laid in with glass. Parts of the drapery. The group is smaller than the other one.

## 1333

Fragments of a statue in greyish stone.

*CRAI* 1955, 406 and fig. 4; *CAAAH* 1957, 64 No. 3 figs. 19, 24a, 25, 26.

Mithras' rockbirth. The head in Phrygian cap, the torso, r.h. with part of the torch. Part of the base.

## 1334

Statue in sandstone.

*CAAAH* 1957, 64 No. 2 and fig. 18.

Fragments of a *togatus*; the badly damaged head and part of his dress.

## KÖNIGSHOFFEN

## 1335

During the construction of a protestant Church between the so-called "Breuschel-Schlüssel" and the Schnakenlochweg at Königshoffen, a Mithraeum was excavated by R. Forrer in 1911-12. The river Mühlbach, a tributary of the river Breusch partially encircles the site. All finds are in the archaeological Museum at Strassburg.

Keune in *RGKBl* V 1912, 26; Forrer, *MH* from which I reproduce the plan



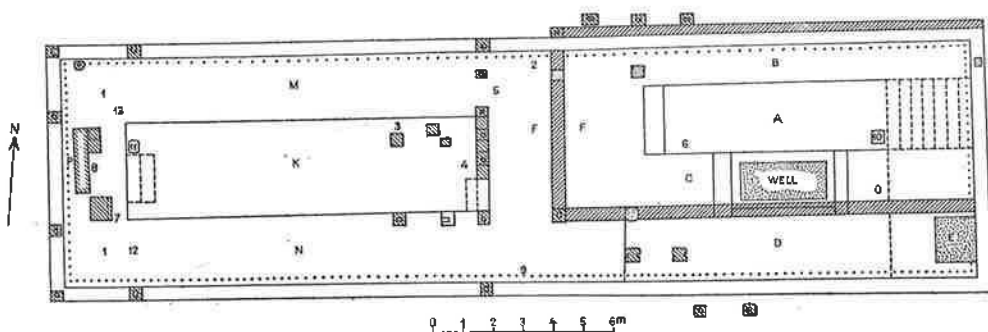


Fig. 352

352 (cf. W. Deonna in *RHR* 1916, 88ff; Cumont in *REA* 1918, 117f; *AJA* 1919, 84; *RA* 1917, 248; Deubner in *ARW* 1925, 312f); *RGKBl* 1916, 60f; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII, 164ff Nos. 5530ff and fig.; Forrer in *BATH* 1923, 145ff; Colin, *Ant. Rhén.*, 191ff; Forrer, *Alsace*, 174ff.

The original Mithraeum built about A.D. 145 (see plan in which this is indicated by cross-hatched lines) has seven(?) steps immediately behind the entrance. The sanctuary (L. 14.00 Br. 6.00) is divided into a central aisle (Br. 2.25) and two benches (H. 0.50 Br. 1.65). One step leads to the cult statue.

In the second period beginning about A.D. 225 (in the plan indicated in white) the Mithraeum was at last completed. The original Mithraeum was now used as a *pronaos* and the whole building was enlarged (L. 31.00 Br. 8.75). The northern bench *B* was changed into a room; in the southern one *C* a pit (L. 2.65 Br. 1.35 D. 3.00) was constructed. Another extension *D* on the south side was used as an *apparatorium*, in which next to the stairs and on a higher level a pit for refuse *E* was made. The whole space *F* was enlarged considerably and lies on a higher level than the corridor *A*. The same step which originally led to the cult-relief now leads to *F*, now serving as an entrance-hall to the *spelaeum* proper (L. 16.50 Br. 8.75) into which one descends by means of two small steps.

Its central aisle *K* (L. 12.00 Br. 3.30) as well as its benches *M* and *N* (H. 0.50 Br. 2.25) were covered with wood. At the end of the central aisle two steps lead to the large cult-relief behind which a narrow space *P* (Br. 0.50) remains. Two columns (diam. 0.18) fragments of which are still preserved probably stood on either side of the cult-relief.

During the reign of Aurelianus (270-275 A.D.) other changes in the Mithraeum were made (in the plan indicated by dotted lines). The whole *pronaos* was raised and levelled and the pit was filled up. The entrance was made on the north side.

The wooden roof supported by beams is about 3 mtrs above the level of the benches and it was covered with tiles. The walls and the vault were plastered and painted. There are fragments in white and in red; other pieces show a yellow line and next to it one larger and two smaller green lines.

Probably at the end of the fourth cent. A.D. the Mithraeum was destroyed by the Christians.

## 1336

Fragment of two stone lions (H. 0.75 Br. 1.10) found at the end of the podia.

Forrer, *MH* 40f and Pl. XIII, 1-3; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII No. 5539.

The two lions were probably erected on bases (H. 0.10). Each lion holds a boar's head under its forepaws. Of one lion only the paws are missing; of the other one only the foremost part is preserved; they are painted red in a white background.

## 1337

The upper corner of a base with inscription (H. 0.25).

Forrer, *MH* 41 and fig. 40; CIL XIII, 11616.

Leo.../ba..../f or e.

## 1338

Fragment of a stone statue (H. 0.24) found near 2.

Forrer, *MH* 45 and Pl. XIV, 2-5, 11.

Naked torso of a winged figure, probably Aion. His head is lost. At his r. shoulder remnants of a wing are still visible. To the same statue probably belong parts of the r. and l. arm. The statue possibly stood on a base (H. 0.38 Br. 0.30 D. 0.12) on which there are traces of two feet.

## 1339

Stone human thigh (H. 0.175) against which a hand holding a bunch of grapes (Forrer, *MH* 45).

## 1340

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.65 Br. 0.32) found near the entrance of the Mithraeum.

Forrer, *MH* 43 and Pl. XIV, 1-1a; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII No. 5537 and fig.

See fig. 353.

Youthful naked Mithras being born from the rock. His head, his r. arm and his l.h. are lost. His l. arm is raised up and in his hand the god probably held a torch; in his r.h. he holds a dagger the sheath of which is still visible at his side. Traces of bright green, white and red painting. In the base an inscription:

## 1341

D(eo) [i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / C... / ad v(otum) [s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(eri-  
to)].

## 1342

A hand in grey sandstone holding a globe. A small leaden bar in it indicates that it belonged to a statue. A second globe (diam. 0.10) with part of a hand was found on the same spot (Forrer, *MH* 43).

## 1343

The l. part of a statue in brown sandstone (H. 0.48 Br. 0.27) found near 2.

Forrer, *MH* 43f and Pl. XIV, 6 and fig. 42.

The lower part of a rock encircled by a serpent. Fragment of Mithras' rockbirth.  
In the base remnants of an inscription:

## 1344

CIL XIII, 11611a.

I[(n) h(onorem) d(omus)] d[(ivinae) d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] p/

## 1345

Fragment of a relief in sandstone found near 2 (H. 0.15).

Forrer, *MH* 44 and fig. 51.

Naked male figure preserved from the thighs to the head. It may be part of Mithras' rockbirth.

## 1346

Fragment in dark red sandstone (H. 0.20) found near 2.

Forrer, *MH* 45 and fig. 46.

Fragment of a base on which part of a rock and of the tail of a serpent. The front is painted white: Mithras' rockbirth?

## 1347

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.65 Br. 0.39 D. 0.25) found near 3.

Forrer, *MH* 45ff and Pls. XV, XVI, 1-2; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII No. 5538;

Koepp, *Germ. Rom.*, IV, 58 and Pl. XXXV, 4. See fig. 354.

The monument which has the shape of a temple-front is accessible by one step. Two Corinthian columns support the architrave with an inscription and the pediment decorated with the dressed bust of Luna. She holds a whip in her r.h. and she has a crescent upon her forehead. The architrave and the pediment are bordered by a leaf-ornament. The roof has tiles; the two columns of the *cella* which flanks a niche are decorated with twigs and leaves. Before the niche standing Cautopates in tunic and cloak; cross-legged. He holds a torch downwards with his r.h. His head, his feet and the greater part of the torch are lost. Traces of red and white painting are still visible on the columns and on the base. The lower part of the backwall and part of the l. capital are restored.

## 1348

CIL XIII, 11610.

L.H. 0.13.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Matto Gna/ti votum solvit l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1349

Altar in two fragments (H. 0.38 Br. 0.18 D. 0.14) found in the west part of the Mithraeum. Bright brown limestone.

Forrer, *MH* 48 and Pl. XVI, 4; CIL XIII, 11606.

The letters are painted white.

I(n) h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / D(eo) Atti / Cantin(ius) / Capell(a) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) [m(erito)].

Capella or Capellianus.

## 1350

Altar in yellow sandstone (H. 0.44 Br. 0.215–0.165 D. 0.17) found behind the entrance of the *cella*.

Forrer, *MH* 49 and Pl. XVI, 3.

The upper part of the altar is decorated with two volutes in which a small globe. In the centre another globe above which a *patera*. In this *patera* are two iron rings. There are traces of fire or smoke. The front has an inscription:

## 1351

CIL XIII, 11607.

The letters were originally painted in red but afterwards in white.

D(eo) Cissonio / Gittonius / Pippau/sus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) / l(aetus) m(erito).

Cissonius: this Celtic god features Mercury.

Gittonius: this Celtic name is not by chance related to the name of the god.

## 1352

Fragment of an altar in dark red sandstone (H. 0.19), found in the east part of the Mithraeum near 4.

Forrer, *MH* 50 and Pl. XVII, 13.

[De]o So[li in]victo] Augu[sto] ...

## 1353

Fragment of an altar in dark red sandstone (H. 0.39 Br. 0.30) found together with the preceding No. From other fragments it becomes clear that the upper part supported a shell-like basin.

Forrer, *MH* 50 and Pl. XIV, 7; CIL XIII, 11615a.

... [S]oli in[victo].

## 1354

Bronze tablet (H. 0.075 Br. 0.095 D. 0.005) found near 5. The r. bottom corner is lost; it has various holes in order to attach it.

Forrer, *MH* 51 and Pl. XVII, 1; H. Fincke in *BRGK* XVII, 1927, 44 No. 135.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / deo Sol(i) inv(icto) / Silves[t]er / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) [l(aetus) m(erito)].

## 1355

Iron crescent (diam. 0.20) with four holes. It probably belongs to a statue of Luna (Forrer, *MH* 52 and Pl. XII, 8.).

## 1356

Altar found near 6 (H. 0.50).

Forrer, *MH* 53 and fig. 47; CIL XIII, 11612.

D(eo) i(nvicto) / Primu(s) / ...ase... / [v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito)].

## 1357

Left upper corner of an altar (H. 0.125).

Forrer, *MH* 53 and Pl. XVII, 17; CIL XIII, 11614.

D(eo) i(nvicto) / C(aius) Iul(ius) / d...

## 1358

Fragments of a relief in bright grey sandstone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.85) found near 9. It probably stood against the south wall.

Forrer, *MH* 58 and Pl. XX, 1; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII, No. 5532f and fig.

A representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) and the busts of Sol (l) and Luna (r). The relief has almost completely been restored, because only the lower part of Cautopates' crossed legs, the head of Sol and the Phrygian cap of Mithras have come down to us.

## 1359

Relief in grey sandstone (H.  $\pm$  2.30 Br. 1.80 D. 0.36) in 360 fragments which were found near 8.

Forrer, *MH* 59ff and Pl. XXI-XXIV and fig. 56-58a; *BATH* 1923, 148 and Pl. VI; *CAHA* XVI, 1923, 111 and Pl. VII; *BRGK* XV, 1923-1924, 106 fig. 14; Esp. Rec. Gaule VII, 164 No. 5530, 166ff No. 5534-6 and fig.; Colin, *Vie Als.*, 49 No. 6; Forrer, *Als. rom.*, Pl. XXXVI; Will in *RA* (S. 6) XXXV, 1950, 67ff and fig. 1; Will, *Rel. Cult.*, Pl. V.

Due to Forrer's praiseworthy initiative and hard work the fragments have been pieced together into one relief, but Mr. R. Will's new studies clearly reveal some of its deficiencies. The relief was probably erected in the centre of the sanctuary before the backwall (and not moved slightly northwards) and it was placed on the ground. In Forrer's reconstruction some measures were exaggerated; besides the figures of Hesperus and Phosphorus have been added without sufficient proof. The head of the "Wind-god" and a bird are not of the same material and may have belonged to another relief. Because it is impossible to enumerate here all the fragments, I reproduce Mr. R. Will's reconstruction in fig. 355 on which one sees, however, the same elements of Forrer's reconstruction because according to Will

"il est impossible avec les données dont on dispose, de proposer une restitution différente de celle de Forrer, encore que l'existence de figures supplémentaires ne doive pas écartée". The photograph fig. 356 clearly shows the existing fragments; for the surrounding scenes I follow Mr. E. Will's design.

The whole monument consists of a base (H. 0.55) with an inscription, in the central relief with a pilaster (H. 2.36) on either side and in an architrave with a frieze (H. 0.37) and a cornice. The central panel shows, according to the elements preserved, Mithras in Oriental dress and in the normal attitude as a bullkiller. He wears a belt and a sheath. His head, his l. arm, his feet and the greater part of his body are lost; of the bull part of the neck and of the tail are preserved. Parts of the vaulted grotto are preserved as well as the head of the raven and the greater part of the dog's body. Cautopates is cross-legged, has a torch downwards in his r.h. and holds a *pedum* in his l.h. Only his feet are lost. The eyes were laid in with glass paste (J. J. Hatt in *RAEst* VII, 1956, 124 fig. 45; Hatt, *Strasbourg*, fig. 20).

Of Cautes there are fragments of the tunic, of the cloak and of his r.h. in which he certainly held a torch upwards. Under the bull a vase encircled by a serpent. Above the grotto trees were represented and also Sol's *quadriga* (there are, however, only fragments of two horses) and Luna's *biga*.

A fragment shows the head of a bearded god (Forrer, Pl. XXIII, 3) to which part of Mithras' cloak is attached (Windgod or Saturn). From Mr. E. Will's design, one concludes that no traces of the scorpion remain whereas Forrer 61 and fig. 50 mentions a part of its body. It is not clear if the bird's body which does not belong to this relief and is mentioned by Will, 71 n. 1, is the foremost part with eagle's head, visible in the reconstruction on the grotto's border opposite the raven.

The pilasters (see fig. 357) with leaf capitals were decorated with scenes, separated by calyxes. From this very fragmentary material which has been found up to now, Mr. R. Will gives the following reconstruction in which he also tries to give a new composition of the frieze:

L. Pilaster, from bottom to top:

1) Standing person whose body is only partly dressed in a cloak (Saturnus). He holds in his l.h. a curved object, probably a *harpe* (Saturnus and Jupiter).

2) A Giant with uplifted l.h. (Jupiter and the Giants). Cf. J. J. Hatt in *RAEst* VII, 1956, 125 fig. 4.

3) Reclining Oceanus on a rock above which the leaves of a tree. He holds a staff in his l.h. The reclining figure is lost.

4) Mithras being born from the rock. Lost.

5) Mithras cutting branches. Lost.

6) Mithras in the tree. Lost.

R. pilaster, from top to bottom:

7) Mithras carrying the bull on his shoulders. Lost.

8) Part of the bull's body. Mithras taurophoros.

- 9) Sitting lion above which leaves. Head lost.
- 10) Mithras in Oriental dress raises a piece of meat with his r.h. Mithras and Sol (J. J. Hatt in *RAEst* VII, 1956, 125 fig. 46; *REA* LIX, 1957, Pl. XII).
- 11) Alliance between Mithras and Sol. Lost.
- 12) Mithras ascending the car of Sol. Lost.
- Frieze, from l. to r.:
  - 13) Bow of Mithras as an archer.
  - 14) The head of Mithras in Phrygian cap; Sol in a crown sitting behind a table on which a dish with a loaf. In his l.h. a bunch of grapes. Sacred repast.
  - 15) Hand holding a sceptre (Jupiter enthroned amidst the Olympian gods). A fragment of a standing youthful god in a shoulder-cape may be Apollo; behind him part of a rock.
  - 16) Lower part of a person dressed in a tunic who holds a burning torch against a rock (*cf.* CIMRM I No. 641 and fig. 180). As Mr. R. Will interprets this scene as Mithras or one of his helpers setting fire to the house of the bull, he supplies:
  - 17) Mithras fighting the bull.

The relief certainly was painted (*cf.* the Nos. 1361 and 1362 which originally were affixed to a wall or to the benches). In the base is the main inscription No. 1360. Of the painting only few traces remain; on the hand of Mithras as a bullkiller one distinguishes a red colour.

J. J. Hatt in *RAEst* VII, 1956, 120ff clearly shows that the monuments of the Mithraeum were executed by a group of foreign sculptors who arrived at Strasbourg with the *legio* VIII. The monuments as well as the recent finds at Mackwiller (See Nos. 1329–1334) are assigned to the period between A.D. 150–180.

### 1360

Plate in red sandstone (H. 0.55 Br. 0.60) in many fragments.

CIL XIII, 11611.

L.H. 0.05–0.09.

[In h(onorem)] d(omus) d(ivinae) d(eo) i(nvicto) M[ithrae] / .....us  
M.P.D. .... / .....us typu[m] ... / ..... solo v....

### 1361

Plate in red sandstone (H. 0.23 Br. 0.33 D. 0.04).

CIL XIII, 11608; Forrer, Pl. XXV, 1.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) deo invic/to M(ithrae) C(aius) Celsinius /  
Matutinus veter(anus) / leg(ionis) VIII aug(ustae) Alex(andrianae) typ(um) de suo  
repinx(it).

### 1362

Slab in grey sandstone (H. 0.23 Br. 0.33 D. 0.04).

CIL XIII, 11609; Forrer, Pl. XXV, 2.

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) deo inv(icto) / M(ithrae) C(aius) Celsinius  
Ma/tutinus veter(anus) leg(ionis) / VIII Aug(ustae) Alexand/[rianae typu]m / [de  
suo repin]xit.

*Alexandriana*: the legion received this name from Alexander Severus, but it was erased because of the *condamnatio memoriae* of the Emperor. The new painting took place between 222–235 the same period in which the sanctuary itself was enlarged. Therefore the Mithraeum must already have existed for some decades. Forrer supposes that a second restoration took place under Aurelian (270–275 A.D.). The many fragments of this relief clearly show in what manner it was destroyed.

### 1363

The upper part of an altar, in the third period of the Mithraeum used as building-material.

Forrer, 54; CIL XIII, 11615c.

front: Ianussa / v(otum) s(olvit) . . . .

reverse: [I]anussa / . . . . . m(erito).

### 1364

Fragments of an altar in red sandstone, in the third period of the Mithraeum used as a step or as a threshold.

CIL XIII, 11612a.

[In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) d(eo) i]nvict(o) M(ithrae) / . . . . .  
v(otum) s(olvit).

### 1365

Fragments of altars in which some letters are still visible; altars without inscription one of which has its front at the top decorated with a solar disc and two heart-shaped figures.

### 1366

Fragments of an altar in sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.60 D. 0.25). It stood before the large relief near 7.

Forrer, *MH* 56ff and Pl. XIX and fig. 55.

The altar is hollowed out in the back and it has an opening (diam. 0.41) in the top. The front has an inscription:

### 1367

CIL XIII, 11613.

L.H. 0.065.

[I]n h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / [d]eo invicto / [M]ytrae Secu/. . . .

*Secu*: to be supplied as *seculari* or as *Secundus*, *Secundinus*.

### 1368

Circular water-basin in limestone (H. 0.135 diam. 0.405 D. 0.13), found near the entrance near 10.



Forrer, *MH* 30 and Pl. IX, 2.

The basin has a spout and two handles. The inside has traces of red painting.

### 1369

Rectangular water-basin in sandstone (H. 0.17 Br. 0.40) found near the large relief. It probably stood near 11.

Forrer, *MH* 30f and Pl. IX, 3.

Only the bottom, the front and part of the l. side are preserved. The front has an inscription:

CIL XIII, 11617.

..... [a]qua flui[t] votum .....

### 1370

Square fire-basin in sandstone found near 12. Remnants of pitch are still visible in it. In the front an inscription.

Forrer, *MH* 32f and Pl. IX, 5; CIL XIII, 11615.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / M(arcus) Bellius T... / v(otum) s(olvit) [l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito)].

### 1371

Square fire-basin in sandstone (H. 0.095 Br. and D. 0.30), found near 13. It has an inscription.

Forrer, *MH* 33f and Pl. IX, 1; CIL XIII, 11618.

[D(eo)] M(ithrae) odd..... [s]olv(it).

### 1372

Circular fire-basin (H. 0.09 diam. 0.375) with a spout was found near the entrance (Forrer, *MH* 34 and Pl. IX, 4).

### 1373

A small number of lamps some of which are painted white. Fragments of glass vessels and jugs. Fragments of terra-sigillata dishes some of which have stamps:

Gemellus, Divixtus, Catullinus. One terra-sigillata cup with barbotine decoration has a graffito on the neck: D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

On another fragment is a graffito: don(a)vit.

Two iron bells and an iron shield-knob.

Fragment of two stone tables and a column which probably supported the table-top. The greater part of these finds was discovered in the *apparatorium*. One half of a sword and its sheath were found in the central-aisle.

The coins date from Trajanus up to and inclusive Septimius Severus.

### 1374

In the pit for refuse *E* bones of goats, hens, of an ox and of a deer were found.

## 1375

Two large stones were situated side by side in order to support the large relief and the altar before it. From a small circular hole (diam. 0.60) and from a corner a skull and two human *femora* came to light. The lower jaw is missing.

In a letter to Forrer *MH* 77 and figs. 59-61 Cumont explains this find as follows: "On a trouvé aussi un crâne sectionné dans le temple des dieux syriens au Janicule (cf. Gauckler, *Le sanctuaire syrien du Janicule*, Paris 1912, 188ss) et Gauckler l'a expliqué-je crois avec raison-comme la survivance d'un vieux rite de fondation. Les Sémites avaient l'habitude de sacrifier des enfants ou des jeunes gens et de placer leurs corps sous les murs ou les portes des édifices qu'ils construisaient. Quand les sacrifices humains furent abolis, on conserva peut-être l'habitude de placer un crâne dans les fondations des temples qu'on élevait".

## GRAN

## 1376

"Fragmenta duo eiusdem, ut videtur, lapidis litteris bonis saec. secundi fere exeundi". Gran in the Vosges.

CIL XIII 5940; MMM II No. 452.

Soli de[o] invi[cto] / . . . in . . . / [porticu?] ac deinde c[olumnis] ornato? / . . .  
A]ntoninum . . . . . / . . . s(ancto) numini e[ius] . . . / . . . Chre?][s[i]mi ser(vus).

## THUN-ALLMENDINGEN

## 1377

In 1824-1825 C. F. L. Lohner made excavations in the Renzenbühl, a pasture, at about half an hour's distance from Thun "am Ende der Thunallmend, unter der Strasse von Thun nach Amsoldingen". There he determined the outline of five apartments, one or more of which may have served as a Mithraeum, but this remains questionable.

Lohner in *Der Schweizerische Geschichtsforscher* VIII, 1834, 430ff; A. Jahn, *Der Kanton Bern Deutschen Theils*. Bern 1850, 253ff; MMM II 503ff No. 239bis and fig. 447; O. Tschumi in *Das Amt Thun* I, 1943, 155ff; Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 562; O. Tschumi, *Urgeschichte des Kantons Bern*, 369.

The apartments stretch out in north-westerly direction and are situated in the vicinity of a rivulet. The insides are plastered white, though the northermost one was painted red. The walls consist of tuff and stone (H. 1.50 D. 0.50).

The dimensions of the northermost apartment are L. and Br. 2.65, of the second room L. 6.00 Br. 5.33. The next two rooms are smaller (L. and Br. 2.33) and of the westerly room the dimensions are L. 3.33 Br. 2.65. In the length of the latter room along the wall a stone bench (H. and Br. 0.65) was built.

Numerous skulls and antlers of deer were found, offering to Mercury. In the neighbourhood many traces of fire, some human bones and iron utensils.

About two mtrs behind the second apartment on a round base of masonry

(H. 1.33) a granite basin (diam. 1.25) in which a hole that through the base communicated with the earth. Eastwards a stone pavement, with two granite slabs on which an altar without inscription.

It is a great pity that it is no longer possible to determine where the following finds were made.

## 1378

Two small heads in white limestone from the neighbouring Stockhorn Mountains.

Lohner, Pl. I; MMM II 504 and fig. 448; Tschumi, 155 No. 4 and Pl. 20, 2.

Heads "as big as a fist" in Phrygian caps, probably belonging to torchbearers.

## 1379

Relief (H. 2.91 Br. 2.43).

Lohner, Pl. III; MMM II 505 and fig. 449; Tschumi, 155 No. 2.

Bull walking to the left; head lost.

## 1380

Fragments of a relief of the same size, containing the representation of a swine.

## 1381

L. hand with *caduceus* (Mercury) in limestone.

## 1382

Six bronze hatchets (H. 0.08) of triangular shape.

Lohner, 535 Pl. V; MMM II 505 and figs. 450-455; CIL XIII, 5158, 1-6;

Tschumi, 159; Riese No. 2855; Staehelin, 486 fig. 131; Howald-Meyer, 268 No. 235.

The hatchets bear the following inscriptions:

## 1383

Iovi; Neptuni; Minervae; Mercurio; Matribus; Matroni.

## 1384

1200 Coins from Augustus to Constantine. Small bronze bell.

## AQUAE HELVETICAE

## 1385

"Lapis forma baptisterii fere rep. Aquis Helvetiis (Baden) in thermis maioribus in curia posteriori". Now lost.

CIL XIII 5236 XIII<sup>4</sup> p. 68; MMM II No. 449; Riese, No. 3429; Howald-Meyer 275 No. 257; Staehelin, 525 n.2; Pfijffer in *Bad. Neujahrsblatt*, 1932, 53.

Deo invicto / Tib. Cassius / Sanctus / et Tib. Sancte/ius Valens / p(osuerunt) e vi(su) l(ibentes).

last line: Staehelin; according to Mommsen: *p(osuerunt) e(x) v(oto) l(asti) l(ibentes)*.  
In Baden there also was an Iseum (CIL XIII 5233; Howald-Meyer 275 No. 258).

## AUGUSTA RAURICORUM

1386

"Ara parva rep. Basel-Augst incipiente saec. XIX".

According to Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 560 n. 3 the monument was already at Colmar, Musée Marquaire in the beginning of the XIXth cent. It is not in Basel as is mentioned by Th. Burckhardt-Biedermann, *Die Kolonie Augusta Raurica*, 85, 10.

CIL XIII 5262; MMM II No. 450; Riese, No. 3431; Howald-Meyer, 313 No. 349.

Deo in/victo Se/cundus.

1387

"Lamella aenea rotunda cum foraminibus quattuor". Zürich, Schweizerisches Landesmuseum.

CIL XIII 5261; MMM II No. 451; Riese, No. 3427; Howald-Meyer, 312 No. 348; Stähelin, 525 n. 4.

Deo invicto / typum aurochalcinum / Solis.

"L'opposition de Sol et de deus invictus rend probable que celui-ci désigne bien ici Mithra" (Cumont).

1. 2: *typus* cf. Koenigshoffen Nos. 1360-1362 and G. Lippold in *JdI* 1925, 206ff; L. Curtius in *Gnomon* 1, 1925, 11 who point at Hist. Aug., *Elagabal*, 3, 4; 7, 1, Polybius, 21, 37, 6 and CIL XIV, 36 = ILS 4113 a silver votive *typus* for the Magna Mater in Ostia.

1388

Relief in limestone (H. 0.06 Br. 0.105).

For a provenience from Augst there is no indication. In 1824 the monument was offered by C. G. Dengel to the University Library in Basel, since 1894 in Basel, Historisches Museum (Musée historique de Bâle), Inv. No. 1906, 798. I am greatly indebted to Dr. W. Schneewind for information and a photography, of which I am now able to give the first publication.

Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 561 n. 5. See fig. 358.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and scorpion. The bull's tail is curled. On either side a standing cross-legged torchbearer in Oriental dress. The head of Cautopates (l), which rests on his l.h. is damaged; Cautes (r) holds the torch (for the greater part lost) upwards in his outstretched r.h. and he holds a *pedum* against his l. shoulder. The head and the shoulders of Mithras are lost.

Underneath the bull a vase with a serpent which is drinking from it; next to it a lying lion. In the separate bottom-corners the busts of two Windgods with two wings in their hair.

The back of the relief is convex so that it could be fixed in a niche.

## 1389

Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 552 n. 2. *cf.* *AA* 1908, 285 mentions the so-called snake-vases (Schlangengefässe) in Augst.

## LEUSONNA

## 1390

Found at Vidy near Lausanne.

CIL XIII 5026; MMM II No. 448; Riese, No. 2022; Howald-Meyer, 244 No. 156.

Soli Genio Lunae / sacrum ex voto / pro salute Augus/torum P. Clod(ius) Corn(elia) / Primus curator vika/nor(um) Lousonn(ensium) II / (se)vir augustal(is) c(urator) c(ivium) R(omanorum) / conventus Helv(etici) d(e) s(uo) d(edicavit).

The altar is not older than 161–169 A.D., but it is not at all certain that the monument is Mithraic.

## VINDONISSA

## 1391

Vase in dark-red clay (H. 0.30 diam. 0.30–0.10) found at Aargau in the pit for refuse of the Roman Camp in 1908.

Fröhlich in *ASA* (N.F.) XI, 1909, 52ff and fig. 17; *cf.* Schultes in *AA* 24, 1909, 268; *AA* 25, 1910, 365; *AJA* XV, 1911, 104; Heuberger, *Argovia* 1910 Pl. XIX, Staehelin, *Schweiz*<sup>3</sup>, 551 and figs. 160–161.

Vase with three handles, a serpent coiling round each of them and resting its head on the rim. The body of the vase is decorated with small hearts in barbotine. Fragments of another similar vase came to light.

The fact that all other finds date from the end of the first cent. A.D. does not allow the conclusion of the existence of the Mithraic cult at Vindonissa. For other serpent-vases indeed found in Mithraea or in their immediate neighbourhood: E. Swoboda in *JÖAI* 1937, 1ff and index.

## COLONIA IULIA EQUESTRIS

## 1392

Underground room (L. 61.50 Br. 8.00) situated on the border of a second Forum at Nyon which itself dates from the second half of the first cent. A.D.

E. Pelichet in *JSGU* 35, 1944, 60f; *JSGU* 36, 1945, 64f; *Mél. Bosset*, 165ff; Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 562 n. 1.

The oblong room has a series of pillars (H. 0.405 Br. 0.60 D. 0.38) along its side walls and at the beginning of the crosswall. Pelichet supposes that these pillars supported wooden beams and that we have to do with the benches of a Mithraeum. Only two finds were made, which, however, according to me, are not sufficient proof to regard this very large hall as a temple of Mithra.

1393

Small altar in red limestone. Nyon, Musée archéologique et historique, Inv. No. 2577.

Pelichet in *Mél. Bosset*, 178 and fig. 12.

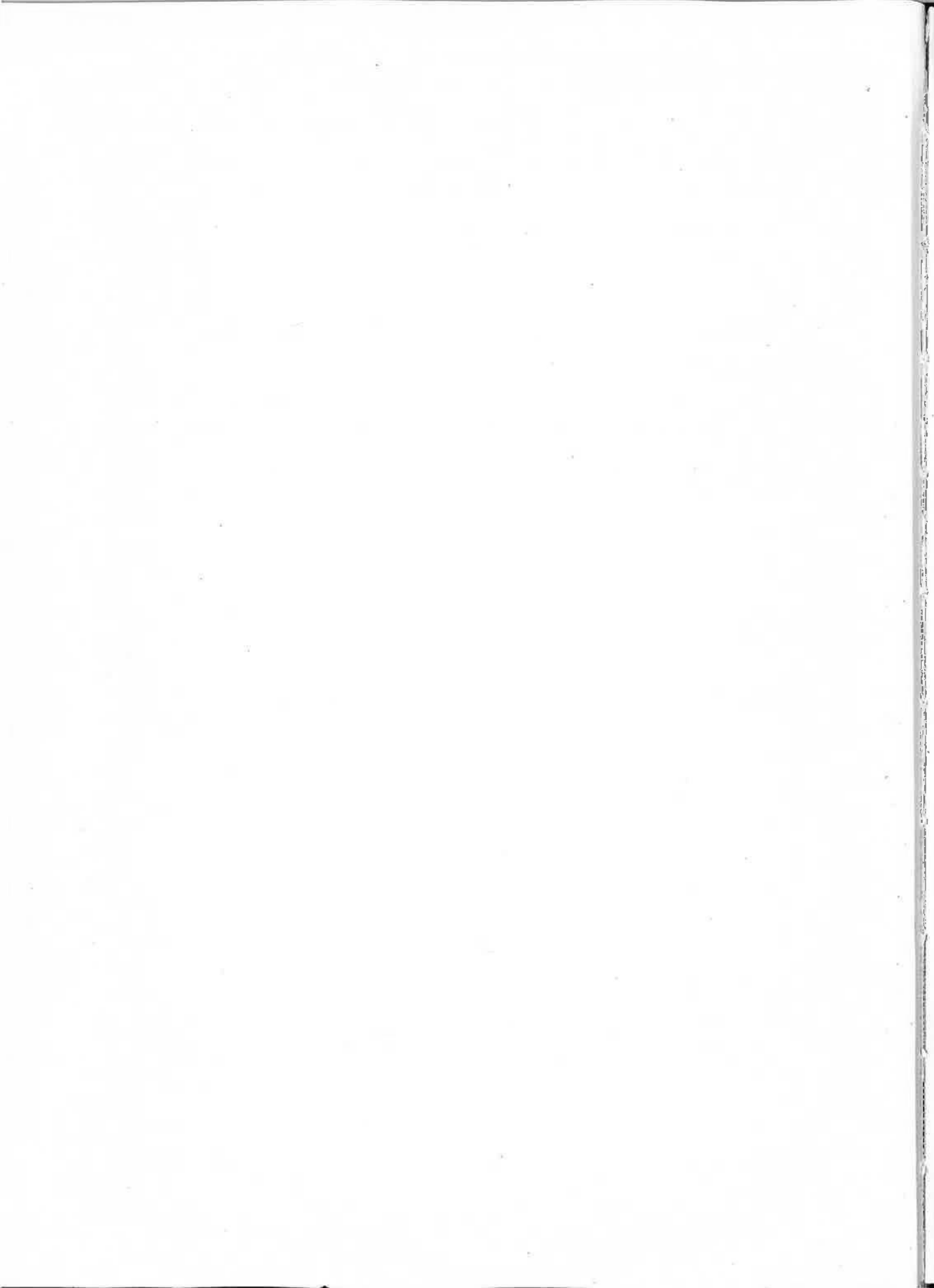
Inv(icto) Ati/us ex / voto.

1394

Fragment of a statue (Br. 0.50) in limestone found in the Rue Delafléchère in the 19th cent., where now the room has been excavated. Nyon, Musée archéologique et historique, Inv. No. 589.

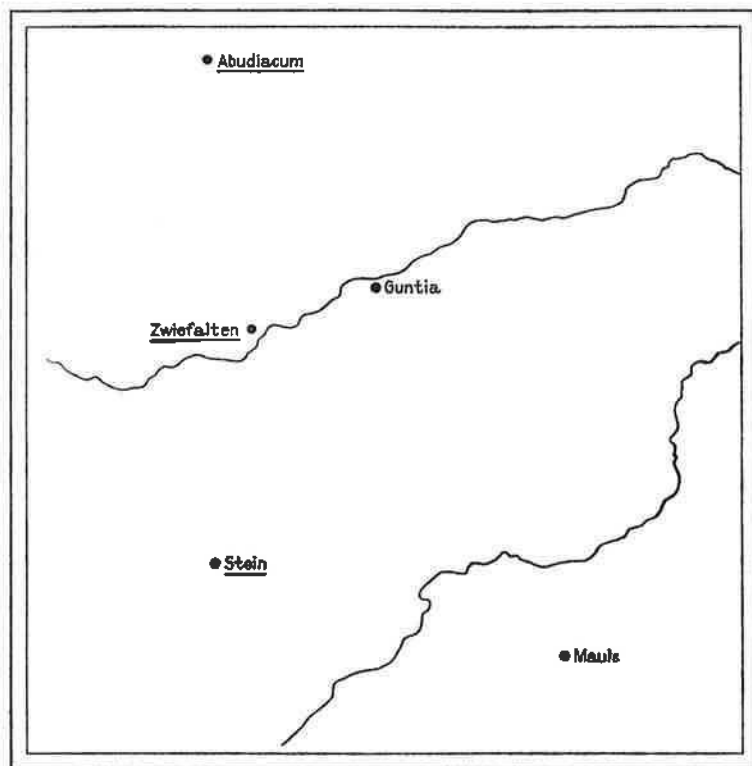
Pelichet in *Mél. Bosset* 178 and fig. 13. The communication Staehelin, *Schweiz*, 562 n. 1, that this statue was found near the altar is not right. I am very grateful to Mr. Pelichet, the Director of the Museum for sending me information and photographs of his excavations. Fig. 359.

Lion encircled by a serpent. On either flank of the animal there is a small triangle in which a schematic scorpion has been engraved.



## RAETIA





# GUNTIA

1395

Günzburg "von einem Pfeiler in der St. Martins Pfarrkirche ausgehobener Römerstein". Lost.

CIL III 5865; MMM II No. 419; Vollmer, No. 195.

D(eo) i(nvicto) [M(ithrae)] / P. Opp[ius Secu]ndus ex vi[su].

1. 2: CIL reads Popp... [Secu].

1. 3: CIL: irvi; Vollmer: haec plane incerta.

1396

CIL III 5929; 11912; MMM II No. 420.

Deo i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Tetto... / et Sex...

# ZWIEFALTEN

1397

Square altar (H. 0.88 Br. 0.41 D. 0.35) found at Zwiefalten near Ulm. "in abside templi ex latere chori aquilonaris in angulo". "Der Tempel soll nach einer Überlieferung auf der Höhe zwischen Zell und Zwiefalten, nach einer andern Nachricht aber bei Reichenstein (wo am Wege noch eine unformliche Figur, der Höllenstein genannt) gestanden haben" (Memminger).

CIL III 5862; MMM II No. 421; Vollmer, No. 191.

Deo invicto / Soli templum / a solo resti/tuit Valerius / Venustus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) p(raeses) / p(rovinciae) R(aetiae) sicuti voto / ac mente con/ceperat red/ditus sanitati / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

M. Valerius Venustus in Aquileia CIL V 801. Cf. CIMRM I No. 423.

# ABUDIACUM

1398

Votive stone (H. 0.38 Br. 0.80) found at Epfach in 1830.

CIL III 5774; Vollmer, No. 84; MMM II No. 422.

Soli [sacr(um)] / Tib(erius) Cl(audius) Tib(erii) Cl(audii) M[acedonis] / filius Mace[do d(e)d(icavit)].

# STEIN

1399

Head in sandstone, found at the foot of the Hohenklingen near Stein a/Rh. Constan, Museum Rosgarten.

MMM II 506 No. 239ter and fig. 456.

Head of natural size. Long curly hair, Phrygian cap. Probably a torchbearer.

# MAULS

1400

Relief in limestone (H. 1.20 Br. 1.50) found near Mauls in the valley of Eisack between rocks in 1589. It was transported to the Library of Innsbruck in 1797; from the beginning of the 19th cent. in the Museum at Vienna (Wien); after World War II at Stertzing-Vipiteno.

Gronovius, *Aug. Gemmae*, Pl. 3; Dale, *Dissertationes*, 19; Dupuis, *Origine*, Pl. XVII; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. CXIII, 1-2; Creuzer, *Symbol.*, 137ff and in the transl. of Guigniaut, No. 132a with Pl. XXVIIbis; Pallhausen, *Boj. Top.*; Müller, *Mithras*, I, fig. 2; Giovanelli, *Intorno all'antica zecca Trentina*, Trento 1812; Seel, Pl. XIX and XX with p. 596ff; Hammer, *Mithr.*, 83 No. 7 and Pl. V; Hormayr, *Tirol I*, 127; Zoega, 151 No. 32 and Welcker in Zoega, 404ff; Sacken-Kenner, *Sammlungen*, 30 No. 51; other bibliography in MMM II 339f No. 239 and Pl. IV; RRR II 140, 2. See fig. 360.

In a grotto Mithras in Oriental dress kills the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The r.h. of the god is lost. The god wears a belt with a sheath over his r. shoulder. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound; the raven is perched on the grotto's border; the scorpion is in the usual place. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) hold with both hands their torches up- and downwards; they are cross-legged. In the two upper corners there are medallions in which the dressed busts of Sol and Luna. Sol (l) has a crown of nine rays one of which darts out in the direction of Mithras; Luna (r) has a crescent behind her shoulders. Between the two medallions runs a small border at the top of the relief. In its centre is a *tabula ansata* and on either side a running animal and two trees. The animal on the left is a ram; the one on the right is a bull underneath which also between trees a third animal is visible (bear or boar).

Other scenes divided from each other by horizontal rims are represented in the two borders of the relief.

L. b o r d e r from top to bottom:

- 1) Jupiter raises up a lightning with his r.h. and he grasps a Giant by the hair.
- 2) Reclining god who holds a long object in his r.h., whose head rests on his l.h. (Saturnus or Oceanus).
- 3) Youthful Mithras being born from the rock with upraised hands.
- 4) Mithras in a somewhat stooping attitude is probably cutting reed.
- 5) Kneeling Mithras-Atlas with uplifted r.h.
- 6) Mithras leading the bull.
- 7) Lost.

R. B o r d e r from bottom to top:

- 8) Mithras carrying the bull.

9) Mithras sitting on a rock and extending his hands towards a person kneeling before him and touching Mithras' knees. A third person standing behind the kneeling one (Mithras as an archer; water-miracle?).

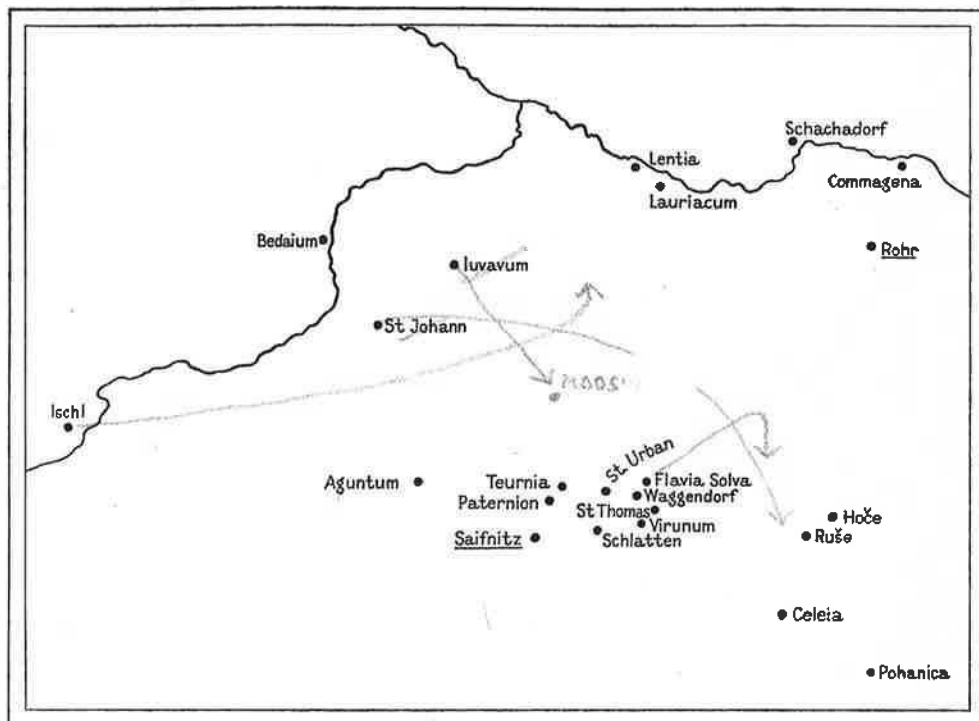
10) Standing Mithras raises up an indistinct object with his r.h. and he lays his l.h. on the shoulder of Sol who is kneeling before him.

11) Mithras shaking hands with Sol.

12) Sol standing in a *quadriga* helps Mithras to ascend.

13) Half round *kline* with an animal's skin beneath it. Behind it two heads. Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast.

# NORICUM



ST. JOHANN

1401

Small altar found in 1843 at Sankt Johann in the valley along the river Saan.

CIL III 5110; MMM II No. 414.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Sex(tus) / Mascli/nus / v(otum) s(olvit).

MOOSHAM

IUVAVUM

1402

In 1950-1952 a small Mithraeum was found (L. 8.00 Br. 8.00).

M. Hell in *PAR* I, 1951, 12f; II 1952, 6f; H. Vetters in *Fasti* VII, 1954 No.

4950; K. Willvonseder in *Salzburger Museum Carolino Augusteum, Jahresheft*, 1955, 237f; 112f. I am very grateful to Mr. Willvonseder for having sent me

this publication.

The Mithraeum is situated on a slope west of the Schlosz Moosham on the l. bank of the river Mur and about 100 mtrs east of the Roman road from Leisnitz to Manterndorf. In the backwall of the sanctuary an *epistylum* (No. 1403) was fastened. According to the terrasigillata the Mithraeum was constructed in the second cent. A.D.; it was destroyed by the Christians.

1403

Marble *epistylum* (H. 0.36 Br. 4.73 D. 0.72) in three fragments. Salzburg, Museum Carolino Augusteum.

Willvonseder, Pl. 13.

In the centre a tree, on its left a flying hind pursued by a dog and an amazone with lance; at its right a walking lion and behind him a horseman. On either side of these representations a *tabula* with the same inscription.

1404

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) pro salute / L(ucii) Albi(i) Attici / .....rius / curant

.....  
The name has been abraded.

1405

Head of Mithras in Phrygian cap (H. 0.17). It probably belongs to the cult-relief. In A. Proksch Lehrlingsheim near Schlosz Moosham.

## 1406

Fragments of an altar and of an inscription with the letters: pro (salute) ...  
They show traces of fire.

## IUVAVUM-OVILAVA

## 1407

Altar found at Ischl on Iuvavum-Ovilava road.

CIL III 5620; MMM II No. 415.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Secun/dinus / Aug(usti) n(ostri) v/il(icus) sta/t(ionis)  
Esc... vo/t(um) ret(tulit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## BEDAIUM

## 1408

Altar found at Höglwörth.

CIL III 5592-11774; MMM II No. 413.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / M(arci) Lol(li) Prisci p(atroni?) b(oni?)  
Ia[n]u[a]r(ius) [et] / Lupercus lib(erti).

## SCHACHADORF

## 1409

A small rectangular Mithraeum found in the "Schottergrube der Gemeinde Wartberg a. d. Krems im Aiterbachtale" in 1935-1936 (4.5 KM from Ried).

FÖ II, 1935-1938, 96, 118, 165, 187; *JbÖÖMV* 87, 1937, 30f, 38f; Stroh, *Führer*, No. 34; Noll, *Röm. Siedl.*, 66. The Mithraeum has not yet been published completely but I was informed about it by Mr. Franz Stroh. Prof. Dr. W. A. Jenny, the Director of the Museum at Linz gave me the opportunity to study the objects.

The spelaeum (L. 8.00) is constructed in the rubbish-dump ("Schotterterrasse") and is divided into two rooms. In the first room two bases (H. 0.48) for the torch-bearers and on each side of them two lamps (C. Dessi, Cresce, Fortis, Vibiani), a greyish cup and a dish. In the second room before the backwall is a base for the statue of Mithras' rockbirth (No. 1410).

## 1410

Statue in conglomerate (H. 0.59 Br. 0.39 D. 0.17) found in a layer of fire-traces. Museum at Linz (Lap. No. 34).

Naked Mithras without the Phrygian cap being born from the rock with upraised hands in which he holds some objects which are not clearly discernible. A snake creeps upwards.

## 1411

"Seven coins from Diocletian till Constantine" (Noll). Mr. Stroh informed me that there were 23 coins from Claudius II-Valentinianus II.





The floor consists of mortar and is painted red. In the preceding apartment (L. 5.40 Br. 2.70) there is a well (diam. 2.29). In the third apartment (T IV) (L. 6.90 Br. 4.50), which was subdivided by a wall, a small kitchen had been made and remnants of fruit (see No. 1421) were found there. Alongside the first two apartments (T I and T II) runs a prolonged *pronaos* (T III) (L. 9.45 Br. 2.10).

Coins point to the fact that the sanctuary did not come into existence until A.D. 275 and was used up to the time of Honorius (A.D. 393-423). The Mithraeum probably had a vaulted roof consisting of wicker-work with loam.

#### 1415

Circular marble relief (diam. 0.15).

Karnitsch, 249 No. 237 and Pl. XI. See fig. 362.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and scorpion. The god's head is lost. Cantes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged; behind the latter a lion is visible.

In the lower part of the relief there are three scenes divided from each other by a vertical rim:

- 1) Indistinct.
- 2) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 3) Mithras ascends Sol's car.

Traces of red painting.

#### 1416

Two fragments (H. 0.037-0.04) of a circular marble relief (diam. 0.35).

Karnitsch, 250 No. 238a-b and Pl. XII.

Two fragments of the border which surrounded the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the legs of the torchbearers are preserved.

1) Mithras' rockbirth. Above this scene the lower part of a walking person to the right.

2) An ibex or a goat; above it the feet of another animal.

#### 1417

Two fragments of a stone altar (H. 0.48 Br. 0.30) with an inscription.

Karnitsch, 250f No. 239 and Pl. XVI.

[Deo Soli] / inv[icto] / M[ithr]ae s[acr]um T[ib]erius [I]ulius U[rsalus] vet[eranus] / votum r[et]ulit p[ro] se et s[ui]s l[ib]ens m[erito] s[olvit].

#### 1418

Pottery found on the floor of the cult-room (Karnitsch, 240f Nos. 187-191):

- 1) Fragments of a yellow-green glazed dish (diam. 0.28 H. 0.062).
- 2) Fragments of a brown-green glazed vase with three handles encircled by snakes (H. 0.186).
- 3) Fragments of a vase similar to the preceding (H. 0.185) and fragments of two other similar vases.

## 1419

Three fragments of a terracotta plate (Br. 0.185 L. 0.38) with a projecting border in which are seven holes. In the centre and in one of its sides an graffito. Found in the second room.

Karnitsch, 247f No. 231 and Pl. XIII. See fig. 363.

L.H. 0.03-0.045.

In the centre:

Iuppi[ter] / O[ptimus] / Ma[ximus].

On the side of the border:

[r]ex Iuppiter a M<a>itra deo // [invicto . . . . . voluit].

I borrow this interpretation from Prof. R. Egger who published it in *BJ* 158, 1958, 78 ff. He is of the opinion that the object is a small *mensa*. Karnitsch, however, interprets it as a votive plate in which the holes are meant to hold candles.

## 1420

Several small thin fragments of silver (L. 0.15 Br. 0.057), which may be reconstructed into a votive gift, the top of which is decorated with either a crescent or two horns. They have also been found in sanctuaries of Jupiter Dolichenus (Karnitsch, 234 No. 136 and Pl. X).

## 1421

In the third room of the Mithraeum remnants of various fruit were found which by the excavators are interpreted as a dedication to the god. The weight is 4210 grs. Vines (*vitis vinifera*); circles of prunes of several varieties; hedge- and cornel-berries; applepips; walnuts; millet (H. L. Werneck in *Naturkundl. Jahrb. d. Stadt Linz* 1955; 9ff; Karnitsch, 252 No. 252).

## LAURIACUM

## 1422

Relief in limestone (H. 0.26 Br. 0.195 D. 0.025), found about 100 mtrs. east of the N-E corner of the Castra Lauriacum. Enns, Museum.

J. Amstler in *Pro Austria Romana* II, 1952, 30f; H. Deringer, *Ein Mithras-relief aus Lauriacum* in *JOAI* XL, 1953 (Beibl.) 179ff and fig. 86. See fig. 364 by courtesy of J. Amstler.

In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and serpent near the wound. Cautopates (l) and Cautes (r); the head and the l. arm of the latter are lost. Between Mithras and Cautopates a lion's head is visible. In the arched border of the grotto there are several scenes:

- 1) Mithras carries the bull.
- 2) Mithras standing and leaning one hand on a staff.
- 3) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone; he probably carries a bow in his hand. Before him a person kneeling with outstretched r.h. in order to scoop the water from the rock.

- 4) The bull in a ship; the l. and r. upper corners are missing.
- 5) The bull's head popping out of a small house; underneath the scene of Mithras tauroktonos from l. to r. and represented in small niches:
  - a) Mithras riding the bull.
  - b) Sitting man with upraised r. arm.
  - c) Sol kneeling before Mithras.
  - d) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
  - e) Sol helps Mithras to ascend the car.

## COMMAGENA [CASTRA]

## 1423

Marble relief (H. 0.44 Br. 0.57 D. 0.07) found at "S. Andrä vor dem Hagental im Hause des Ortsrichters Johann Michael Sigl *inter macerias*" about 1720. The *maceriae* were probably the remnants of a Mithraic sanctuary. At first in Rentamt Königsetten, then at Passau in the Stiftsbibliothek, afterwards in München, Antiquarium, since 1941 at Tulln, Museum.

MMM II 338f No. 238; Leipoldt, fig. 20; Polaschek in *JOAI* XXXIX, 1952 (Beibl.) 70ff and fig. 20; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 627. See fig. 365 with courtesy of the Niederösterreichisches Landesmuseum Wien.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The dog and the serpent are near the wound; the scorpion in the usual place; the raven is perched on the arched border. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l), not cross-legged, hold the torches with both hands. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1424

CIL III 5650; MMM II No. 416.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Verus pro salute / Comaci(a)e et Com(magenorum) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

cf. CIL XVI D 52: *ala I Commagenorum* appears on the Danube for the first time in A.D. 106.

## AGUNTUM

## 1425

Marble altar (H. 0.39 Br. 0.19-0.156 D. 0.15-0.125) found "aus dem Murenschotter in etwa 2½ M. Tiefe" at Aguntum.

Fr. Miltner in *JOAI* XLII, 1955 (Beibl.), 91f and fig. 35.

L.H. 0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) S(oli) / M(ithrae) Ag(untenses) / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes).

## SAIFNITZ (LARIX?)

## 1426

Small marble head (H. 0.23), found at Saifnitz. Klagenfurt, Landesmuseum, Inv. No. 299.

R. Egger, *Führer Klagenfurt*, 71 No. 104 and fig. 43.  
Head of Attis or of a torchbearer.

## TEURNIA

1427

A column, found at St. Peter in Holz and preserved in the gardens of Graf Porcia in Spittal (1898).

CIL III 4736; MMM II No. 400; Egger, *Teurnia*, 20f; 6p.

Cauti / L(ucius) / Albius / Atticus / et C(aius) / Albius / Avitus.

41.

## PATERNION

1428

Altar, now used as a pedestal for a cross before the church-entrance. "Vallis Dravi inter Teurniam et Virunum".

Egger in *JOAI* XXV, 1929 (Beibl.) 164; R. Egger, *Teurnia*, 66; CIL III 4752; S. 11491.

I(nvicto) d(eo) M(ithrae) / pro salut(e) / M(arci) P(ubl(i)i) Potentis / Ursulus lib(ertus) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibertus) m(erito).

"Der Familienname des Potens ist mit dem Anfangsbuchstaben P abgekürzt da er in der Mithrasgemeinde den Mitgliedern geläufig war" (R. Egger).

In the centre of the Church a statuette of Cybele had been found. From the inscription R. Egger concludes there should have been a Mithraic sanctuary "Im Vicus bei Nikelsdorf nahe dem Duellerhuegel." In his opinion it is quite possible for a sanctuary of Cybele to exist in its immediate surroundings. But in my opinion the finds are too scarce to build up a tenable hypothesis.

## SCHLATTEN

1429

Small altar (H. 0.80 Br. 0.30) in two fragments. Walled in in the Church at Schlatten near Rosenbach.

Jantsch in *Carinthia* I, 125, 1935, 269.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Mocio / Aprilis / [v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)].

## VIRUNUM

1430

Three fragments in Italian marble. Found at Virunum in the Zollfeld, some miles N-W of Klagenfurt. At first in Castle Tanzenberg, nowadays at Klagenfurt, Landesmuseum 2 (Inv. 19a) and in the Gartenmuseum (Inv. 19b-c).

Middle-piece: Jabornegg-Altenfels, *Kärnten*, Pl. CVIII; de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 94 No. 16 and Pl. X; MMM II 335f No. 235 and fig. 211; Schober, *Röm. Öst.*, fig. 10.

Left side-border: Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCV; MMM, fig. 212; D-S, *Dict. Ant.* 1951 fig. 5091; Forrer, *MH* fig. 76; Leclercq, *DAC* fig. 8203.

R. side-border: Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCV; MMM, fig. 313; Forrer, *MH*, fig. 77; RRR, II, 128, 2; Saxl, *Mithras*, fig. 187; MM, Pl. I, 7; Leclercq, *Dict. Ant. Chrét.*, fig. 8204; Schober, *Röm. Öst.*, fig. 11; R. Egger, *Führer durch die antiken Sammlung des Landesmuseums in Klagenfurt*, Wien 1921, 27ff and figs. 9-10; G. Moro, *Führer durch das Parkmuseum*, Klagenfurt 1952, 15f; S. Hartwagner, *Das Zollfeld*, Klagenfurt 1957, Pls. 10-12. I thank Hofrat Dr. Gotbert Moro for giving an opportunity to take new photographs and for his information. See fig. 366.

In general the former publications consider the three fragments as belonging to one single relief. But I fail to see how the central part (Inv. 19a) in very high relief could form one whole with the other two pieces in low relief. So I think it more probable that the middle part was attached in a niche (there are remnants of mortar on left and back), whereas the two other side-pieces served as the columns of the niche. The work seems to date back to the end of the second century A.D. About the Mithraeum at Virunum nothing is known in detail.

A. The fragment Inv. 19a forms the left upper corner (H. 0.35 Br. 0.69 D. 0.19-0.33) of a large relief of Mithras as a bullkiller. Dressed bust of Sol with a crown of twelve rays looks at Mithras, whose figure is completely lost. The rocks of a grotto with a tree (generally falsely interpreted as a torch held by Sol in his l.h.). Before the god the greater part of the raven.

B. Fragment of a marble frame (H. 0.94 Br. max. 0.35) with four scenes of the Mithraic legend (Inv. 19b).

1) Jupiter in beard and dressed in a flying cloak raises his r.h. with thunderbolt in order to kill two Giants with snake-feet. The left Giant flies and holds a stone in his r.h.

2) A lying god in beard. Only the lower part of his body is wrapped in a mantle. He seems to lie upon a mountain or upon clouds (Saturnus; Caelus). In his r.h. a long object (staff?—*harpe*).

3) Naked Mithras being born from the rock. He is in Phrygian cap and holds in his outstretched hands a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.). On either side a torchbearer in Oriental dress; not cross-legged. Cautopates (l) with the torch downwards; Cautes (r) holds the torch upwards.

4) The upper part of two standing figures. The left person is turned to the right and holds his r. arm backwards. Further details are no longer visible, the relief is too badly weathered.

C. The right side (H. 1.45 Br. 0.45) of a large, marble group with the following scenes from top to bottom:

1) Five gods sitting on thrones, only three have been preserved completely. In the centre Jupiter, only partly dressed in a mantle. His r.h. rests on his knee, in his upraised l.h. he held a sceptre (now lost). To his left a woman (Juno) with long

*velum* and next to her another, smaller woman (Minerva?). On Jupiter's right the dressed lower part of a god (probably Mars) and next to him another god of whom only the feet are visible (Mercurius?).

2) Reclining god in beard and in a mantle which covers only the lower part of his body. He has two horns on his head which together form a crescent. At his feet a naked woman who stretches out her r.h. towards him (Oceanus and a Nereide).

3) Sol in a *quadriga* and Mithras ascending into it. Sol only wears a flying shoulder-cape and has a crown of nine rays around his head. He is holding a whip. Mithras is naked but for the Phrygian cap. Over them a flying god in a small winged cap and a shoulder-cape showing the way with his outstretched r.h. In his l.h. he carries a *caduceus* (Mercurius).

4) Standing Sol in long shoulder-cape and with a crown of twelve rays. He holds a whip in his l.h. and shakes hands with Mithras who comes from the left (*iunctio dextrarum*). Mithras in Oriental dress with a girdle, he puts his l.h. upon Sol's l. shoulder.

5) Sol in shoulder-cape and with a crown of nine rays kneeling before Mithras and with his r.h. grasping the l. leg of the Persian god. Standing Mithras is in Oriental dress with Phrygian cap and lays his l.h. upon Sol's head and seems to be about to hit Sol with an object which he has in his upraised r.h. This object has the form of a big piece of meat ("Kalbschulter" according to R. Egger).

6) Standing Mithras in short tunic with girdle, in flying cloak and with head in frontal position. He shoots an arrow in the direction of a rock before which a person in Oriental dress is kneeling. With his outstretched hands he tries to catch the water which pours down from the rock.

7) Damaged. Two standing persons in Oriental dresses with girdles and in Phrygian caps. The left one raises a torch with his r.h. and in his outstretched r.h. there is an object (bird?). The right one has a bow in his l.h. (Cautes and Cautopates).

#### 1431

About the Mithraeum itself in the Zollfeld at Virunum we know nothing accurately. There is, however, an inscription, which clearly shows that the building existed during the third century A.D. and after a period of dilapidation was restored shortly after the death of the Emperor Maximianus in May 311 A.D.

White marble slab (H. 0.60 Br. 1.00 D. 0.15), found in the Zollfeld; Klagenfurt, Parkmuseum, Inv. No. 62.

CIL III 4796; MMM II No. 401.

L.H. 0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) templum vetusta(te) / conlabsum quot fuit / per annos amplius / L desertum Aur(elius) / Hermodorus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) pr(aeses) pr(ovinciae) N(oric) / m(edi)t(erranei) a novo restitui fecit / quot edificatum est

divo / Maximiano VIII et Maximino it[e]r(um) / Augustis con(sulibus) Quar(tinio)  
Ursiniano cur(ante).  
311 A.D.

## 1432

White marble slab (H. 0.66 Br. 0.585 D. 0.10). Found in the Zollfeld; Klagenfurt, Parkmuseum, Inv. No. 11.

CIL III 4797; MMM II No. 403.

L.H. 0.05-0.09.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Diadumenus / Nicolai Aug(usti) / disp(ensatoris)  
arcar(ius) / regn(i) Noric(i) / d(onum) d(at).

## 1433

CIL III 4795; MMM II No. 402.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / Antoni / [S]ev[e]rini / Helvius / Accep-  
[t]inu[s] / ex voto pos(uit).

## 1434

Altar found in the Zollfeld in the beginning of the 18th cent., then walled in at St. Veit a. d. Glan; now lost.

CIL III 4803; MMM II No. 406.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Ulpus Valeri(us) specul(ator) leg(ionis) primae Nor(ico-  
rum) / votum a patre suscept(um) solv(it) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1435

CIL III 4801; MMM II No. 407.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) / Iuven(tinus) / leo v(otum) s(olvit) / l(ibens) l(aetus)  
m(erito).

## 1436

Small altar found at Töltschach in 1817 and walled in in the farmhouse Türk.

Köppen, *Nachricht*, 8; MMM II 338 No. 236.

"Viri vestigia inter arietum capita duo. Anaglyphum iam non cernitur"  
(Mommsen). Underneath it an inscription:

## 1437

CIL III 4799; MMM II No. 404.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / in honor(em) domus divin(ae) / Eppius Arimi(nensis)  
filius.

## 1438

Altar found at Töltschach am Zollfelde in the 17th century.

CIL III 4800; MMM II No. 405.

Pro salute Aug(usti) / in honorem d(omi)us d(ivinae) Soli / invicto Mythr(ae)  
Hilaru[s] / Aug(usti) lib(ertus) tab(ularius) p(atrimonii?) r(egni) N(orici) / et



Epictetus / ark(arius) Aug(usti) n(ostri) tem(plum) vetustate conl[ap]s(um) / sumptu suo cum pictura refe[c(erunt)] / imp(eratore) d(omino) n(ostro) Gordiano Aug(usto) et Aviola c[o(n)s(ulibus)] / sacerdot(e) Licin(io) Marcello pat(re) sac(ro-rum)? / Dedicatum VII kalendas Iulias Q. Viv....

For Hilarus cf. Waggendorf No. 1444.  
239 A.D.

## 1439

"Im Zollfeld repperit Martio 1837 caupo una cum statua viri barbati modium habentis in capite".

CIL III 4802; MMM II No. 418.

Invicto / patrio Ulb(ius) Gai(anus) / praef(ectus) / vehic(ulorum).

It is not certain that the inscription is really Mithraic, but it is interesting to note that it was found together with a statuette of Sarapis which also occurs in other Mithraea (See *index* s.v. Sarapis).

## 1440

Marble fragment found in 1882 in the Zollfeld-grounds. Klagenfurt, Landesmuseum, Inv. No. 210. I did not find it in the depots.

CIL III S. 11547; MMM II No. 409.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) pro [salute imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) A]ntonini Aug(us-ti).

ST. THOMAS

## 1441

Small altar preserved in the Castle of Freudenberg (St. Thomas am Zeiselberg, Klagenfurt).

H. Dolenz in *Carinthia* I, 145, 1955, 130; *Ann. ép.* 1956, 176 No. 43.

Her(mes) inv(icto) / Mitrae / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

ST. URBAN

## 1442

A grotto, called "Bichl" and situated "an der Südseite oberhalb des St. Urbaner Sees" above Glanegg served as a Mithraeum.

Hauser in *MCC* VIII, 1882, XXII; Jabornegg, *Kärnten*, No. 235 and Pl. VII, 2; MMM II 338 No. 237; Leber in *Carinthia* I, 145, 1955, 187ff.

Part of the natural grotto (H. 3.00 Br. 8.50 L. 5.50) had a pavement, and remnants of a watertube were discovered. No more data about the Mithraeum are known. In the rubbish animal bones, children's teeth; fragments of pottery; pieces of charcoal; coins of Crispus, Constantius, Gallus, Valens and Valentinianus were found. A second, smaller grotto (Br. 5.00) communicates with it. The following No. came to light in the grotto in 1838.

## 1443

Limestone slab (H. 0.33 Br. 0.74) found in 1838 in St. Urban, now Klagenfurt, Parkmuseum, Inv. No. 220.

CIL III 4804; MMM II No. 408; P. Leber in *Carinthia I*, 145, 1955, 187ff; G.

Moro, *Führer durch das Parkmuseum*, Klagenfurt 1952, p. 34.

Deo invic/to Metras (*sic*) / Ursinus do/num posuet (*sic*).

G. Moro reads: *Mitra(e) s(acrum)*; Leber: *Mitras*, but it clearly reads *Metras* and *posuet*. For this form of *Metras* see epigraphical index s.v. Third cent. A.D.

## WAGGENDORF

## 1444

Votive altar of crystalline limestone (H. 0.52 Br. 0.20 Base 0.255 D. 0.07), first walled in in a farm in Waggendorf near Sörg, Glantal. Probably third century A.D. Klagenfurt, Landesmuseum.

P. Leber in *Carinthia I*, 142, 1952, 193f; Leber in *Carinthia I*, 145, 1955, 184ff;

H. Vetters in *Fasti VII*, 1954 No. 3484.

L.H. 0.025-0.035.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Ilari/nus Ilari / [f(ilius)] v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

For Hilarus cf. CIMRM II No. 1438. It is possible that Hilarinus was the son of the same dedicant. The name Hilarus is common cf. R. Egger, *Die Ausgrabungen auf dem Magdalensberg 1950*, Klagenfurt 1951, p. 64 No. 17.

## 1445

Small marble head (H. 0.14); provenance unknown. Klagenfurt, Landesmuseum.

R. Egger, *Führer Klagenfurt*, 85 and fig. 60.

Small head in Phrygian cap. Head of Attis or of Mithras.

## FLAVIA SOLVA

## 1446

Fragment of white marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.23 D. 0.11). Found in St. Veit am Vogan about 6 kms east of Klein-Wagna = Flavia Solva (Kreis Leibnitz). Graz, Joanneum, Inv. No. 138.

67. Jahresber. d. Steiermärk.-landschaftl. Joanneums zu Graz über das Jahr 1878, 15; Erna Diez in *JOAI XXXIX*, 1952 (Beiblatt) 221ff and fig. 94 with former bibliography. See fig. 367.

Only the right upper corner is preserved. Dressed bust of Luna to the right; behind her shoulders a crescent. She is represented in a round medallion. Below it the head of Cautes and the upper part of his flaming torch. Before it part of the bull's head. At the reverse the marble is rough; so the relief had probably been inserted in a wall.

## RUŠE

1447

White marble relief (H. 0.76 Br. 1.10 D. 0.17), now in the Castle of Fala at the Drave. The relief was found in 1845 on the bank of the Drave, east of the small river Rast, which here runs into the Drave. The following monuments are from the same findspot in Ruše (Maria Rast). Therefore it is highly probable that here a Mithraeum existed.

Müllner in *Grazer Tagespost* 1873 No. 37; Abramić in *Jb. f. Altertumsk.* II, 1908, 18f; Skrabar in *Časopis* XVII, 1922, 15; Schmid in *BRGK* XV, 1923-24, 210 and fig. 9; *AIJ* I, 49 No. 114 and fig.; Schmid, *Steiermark*, No. 1.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto-like niche. The serpent, dog and scorpion are present, but the raven is no longer visible. On either side a torchbearer in a separate niche with triangular front: Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) not cross-legged. They stand on bases: Sol and Luna are not represented. Beside Mithras there is an inscription:

1448

CIL III 5317.

L.H. 0.025.

M(arcus) Porcius / Verus / proc(urator) Aug(usti) / me / pos/uit.

Unlike M. B. Peak in *Studies in Classical Philology* IV, 176; 183 Hoffiler does not regard M. Porcius Verus as a contemporary of Antoninus Pius; and the latter's conviction seems to be born out by the fact that the coins date from the time of Maximinus Thrax to Diocletianus. He apparently belonged to those procurators who no longer held any stadtholder authority after the time of Marcus Aurelius.

1449

Small marble relief (H. 0.46 Br. 0.57 D. 0.04). Graz, Joanneum, Inv. No. 107. I am grateful to Mr. W. Modrijan for giving me an opportunity to take new photographs.

Skrabar in *Časopis* XVII, 1922, 16f with former bibliography; Hoffiler-Saria, *AIJ* I, 50 No. 115 with fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 625. See fig. 368.

Mithras tauroktonos in a grotto. The bull is represented with a long neck. The serpent and the dog are near the wound, the raven and the scorpion are very unclear. The raven sits on Mithras' flying cloak. Cautes (r) with both hands raises the torch, Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards with his r.h. and he supports his head with his l.h.

1450

Small marble relief (H. 0.57 Br. 0.51 D. 0.05). Graz, Joanneum, Inv. No. 108.

Skrabar, *o.c.*, 18; Hoffiler-Saria, *AIJ* I, 50 No. 116 with fig. See fig. 369.

The relief is badly weathered. Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto-like niche. On

either side Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) standing cross-legged on bases. Cautopates supports his head with his l.h. Only the serpent and the dog are visible. In the upper corners, outside the niche, Sol (l) and Luna (r). In the bottom border an inscription, no longer legible.

## 1451

Marble relief (H. 0.46 Br. 0.49 D. 0.04). Graz, Joanneum Inv. No. 109. See fig. 370.

Skrabar in *Časopis* XVII, 1922, 17; Hoffiler-Saria, *AIJ* I, 50 No. 117.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. Only the dog and the scorpion are visible. Cautopates is holding the torch downwards against the rocky ground; he supports his head with his l.h. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol. The head of the bull, Luna and the greater part of Cautes (r) are broken off.

## 1452

Weathered marble relief (H. 0.41 Br. 0.55 D. 0.04) broken in two parts. Graz, Joanneum, Inv. No. 110.

Hoffiler-Saria, *AIJ* I, 50 No. 118 and fig. See fig. 371.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. Only the dog is visible. On either side a torchbearer both with uplifted torches. No traces of Sol and Luna.

HOČE

## 1453

Marble altar (H. 0.87 Br. 0.54 D. 0.24) walled in in the crypt of the Church at Hoče.

*AIJ*, I No. 103; cf. Stelè in *Zbornik* VI, 1926, 112f and 239; *Starinar* (S. 3) IV, 1926-1927, 60f; Saria in *BRGK* XVI, 1925, 117.

L.H. 0.09-0.04.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / M(arci) Aur(elii) Felician(i) / M(arci) Aur(elii) Felicissim[i] / fili(i) eius et Aurel(ii) / Feliciani iuniori[s] / [P]hilumenus ami[cus] / [eo]rundem ex voto / posuit.

CELEIA

## 1454

Fragment of a relief found at Cilli. Was still kept in the gardens near "Bergrath Riedl" in the 18th century.

Schön, *Inscr. Cilli*, 19 No. 37; *MMM* II 338 No. 236bis.

The l. upper corner of a relief with the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The bust of Sol and under it the head of a torchbearer; the head of Mithras is preserved.

## 1455

CIL III 5195; *MMM* II 409bis.

M(ithrae) i(nvicto) / ex imp[erio] Aemilia[nus] / don(um) [d(edit)].

1456

Altar in sandstone found at St. Cristoph-Tremersfeld near Malič, between Celeia and Emona.

CIL III S. 11687; MMM II No. 412; Schmid, *Steiermark*, No. 5.

Invic/to M/itre (*sic!*) Surione.

## POHANICA

1457

In Ober-Pohanica (Zgornje Pohanca) near Zdole, 6 km North of the railway station of Rann a small Mithraeum was found in the slope of a ravine, the so-called "Zlodjer" = "Teufelsgraben". The monuments are in Graz, Joanneum. Dr. W. Modrijan gave permission for new photographs to be taken.

W. Schmid, *Das Mithrasheiligtum von Pohanica bei Rann an der Save in Schild von Steier, Beiträge zur steirischen vor- und Frühgeschichte* I, 1945, 10ff with plan fig. 2.

The sanctuary is situated in a grotto under a slightly projecting rock. Its entrance now lies 1.80 mtrs. above the actual ground-level of the ravine. The rock was somewhat enlarged artificially (H. 1.80 Br. 4.00 D. 4.60) and in some parts the rock was supported by brick-work. Against the backwall (Br. 2.50) the cult relief was placed and on either side an altar was erected. Remnants of wood show that the inside of the grotto was covered with wood. The coins and fragments of pottery are lost.

1458

Relief in Bachern marmor (H. 0.50 Br. 0.67 D. 0.125-0.165). Graz, Joanneum.

Schmid, *o.c.*, and figs. 3-5. See fig. 372.

Mithras kills the bull in a grotto. The dog and the serpent hold their heads towards the wound. The lion, entering from the left is very remarkable. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) with their torches. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol with a whip; the *quadriga* is only suggested by four horses' heads. In the r. upper corner Luna with whip in a crescent. She too stands in a car, the greater part of which is lost.

In the l. side-piece of the relief in a medallion a small rough face has been carved, another, somewhat larger head in its r. side-piece. The meaning of these heads is not clear.

1459

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.92 Br. 0.39 D. 0.275) with *akroteria*.

*AIJ* I, 116f No. 258.

L.H. 0.038-0.046.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Metilius / Iustin[i]anus / vot(um) sol(vit) pr/o salute sua / v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

On the plinth twice the letter S.

1. 2: At first the sculptor wrote *Justianus*, then, afterwards he made the letter N but forgot the I.

**1460**

Altar (H. 0.66 Br. 0.36 D. 0.175-0.213) with *akroteria*. In the front part of the frame there are two darts pointing in opposite outward direction.

*AIJ* I, 117 No. 259.

L.H. 0.028-0.03.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / L.O.N. / Marcianus / v(otum) r(eddidit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

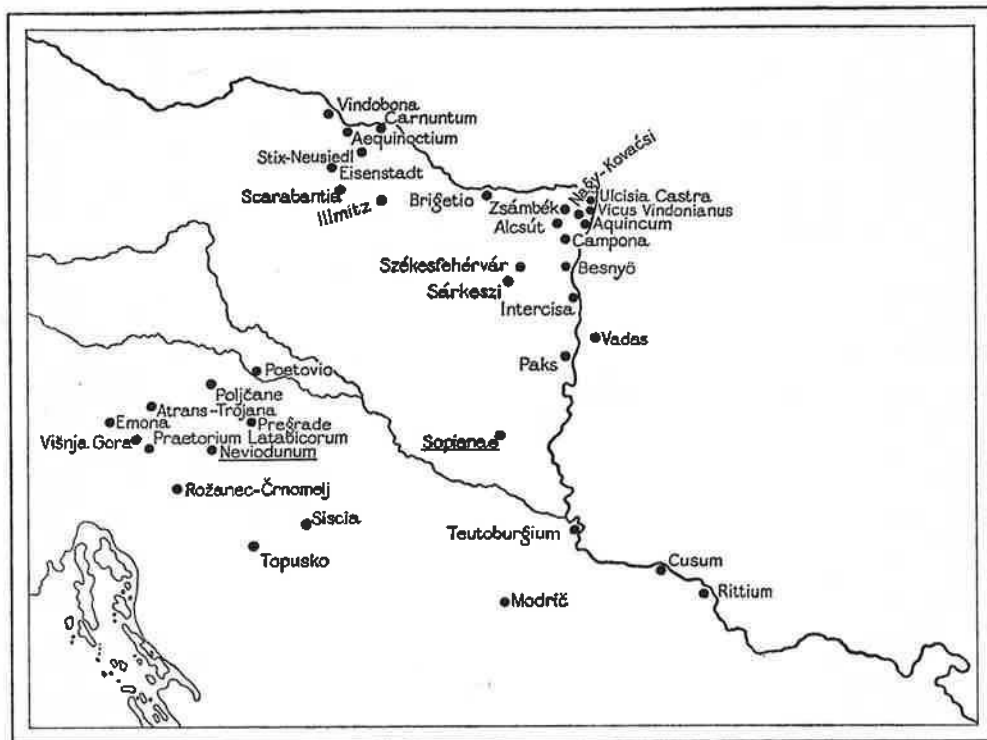
The name of Marcianus is common in Noricum and Pannonia (CIL III S. 2399; CIL III 4030).

**1461**

Limestone slab (H. 0.653 Br. 0.43 D. 0.35-0.38) elaborately carved on both sides. Inside a border (rim) a metal plate had been attached to it, by means of pins. It was removed probably by the Mithraists (*cf.* Poetovio No. 1597).

The type of letters and other reasons calls Schmid to think that the sanctuary dated from the same period as Mithraeum III in Poetovio (260-268 A.D.). The monuments are said to have been carved in St. Martin am Bachern.

PANNONIA





PANNONIA SUP.

EMONA

1462

Fragment of an altar found at Ljubljana (Emona) "Na Mirju" House VIII. Now lost (H. 0.14 Br. 0.14 D. 0.13).

*AIJ* I, 76 No. 167.

[I(nvicto)] / M(ithrae) / ... [Q]uartus.

It is also possible to supply: [M(atri)] M(agnae).

1463

"Lapis e hortis, qui olim Zoisii, postea Seuniggi erant".

Šašel, *Inscr. Jug.*, No. 99; J. Kastelić in *Glasnik MDS* 23, 1942, 96f No. 3.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Silvano Augusto / sac(rum) Blastia / C.E.B.....

l. 3: "nomen testatur feminas quoque cultui interfuisse".

PRAETORIUM LATOBICORUM

1464

CIL III 3910; MMM II No. 349.

Invicto / Mithre / P. Aelius / Respectus.

VIŠNJA GORA

1465

Votive altar in limestone (H. 0.27 Br. 0.235 D. 0.045); the lower part is lost. "Walled in in the entrance to the ice-house of the Castle Wiechselbach near Višnja Gora".

*AIJ* I, 101 No. 223.

Font(i) peren(ni) / sacr(um).

NEVIODUNUM

1466

Inscription found at Wieden.

CIL III 3921; MMM II No. 385.

Invicto / deo / Charito / Neviod(unensium) / summ(arum).

1467

CIL III 3920; MMM II No. 386.

In the centre a head of Sol.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) / Soli invicto c[omi]t(i) Aug(usti) n(ostri).

The Mithraic character of both inscriptions is doubtful.

## PREGRADE

1468

Marble relief (H. 0.44 Br. 0.51 D. 0.05-0.068). Found in Dolnjoj Plemenščini near Pregrade.

I am obliged to the Director of the Museum Dr. Z. Vinski for the permission to take photographs and to publish the find. Zagreb, Arch. Museum (Inv. No. 16).

M. Šeper in *Vjesnik* XXII-XXIII, 1942-3, 7ff and fig. 5. See fig. 373.

Primitive representation of Mithras in a grotto. Dog and serpent near the wound; the scorpion is not represented in the usual place, but before the serpent. Above the arch there is the raven. On either side a torchbearer with uplifted torches in both hands. Not cross-legged. In the upper corners in a quadrangular border the busts of Luna in crescent (l) and of Sol in a radiate crown (r). Fourth cent. A.D. according to Šeper.

In the bottom rim an inscription:

1469

Šašel, *Inscr. Jug.*, No. 138.

L.H. 0.025.

I(nvicto) D(eo) O(rienti) O(mnipotent) Val(erius) Marcelli/anus ex voto l(ibens) l(aetus) p(osuit).

1470

Right part of marble relief (H. 0.28 Br. 0.265 D. 0.05). Exact find-spot unknown. Zagreb, Arch. Museum, Magazines.

Unpublished. See fig. 374.

The front part of Mithras as a bullkiller. The greater part of the god is lost as well as the bull's head. The dog and the serpent are near the wound; only a small part of the scorpion. Before the bull standing Cautes with a torch in his l.h.; his head is lost; not cross-legged.

In the bottom border an inscription:

1471

L.H. 0.02-0.025.

.....rentianus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## SISCIA

1472

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.33 Br. 0.50 D. 0.03) in seven fragments. Found in Sisak = Sisku. Zagreb, Arch. Museum, Depots.

E. Loewy in *AEMO* 1879, 169f; I. v. Bojničić in *Kroatische Revue* II 1886, 141f; MMM II 325 No. 220 and fig. 192; J. Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* VIII 1905, 62 No. 121 with fig. I am very grateful to the Director of the Museum in Zagreb, Dr. Z. Vinski and his wife for the information and for the permission to take photographs of all the Mithraic monuments. See fig. 375.

Mithras tauroctone in usual attitude and dress. Parts of the god's head and cloak and his r.h. are lost. Of the bull only the head and the hind part are preserved. The scorpion and the tail of the snake are visible. On either side a torchbearer, cross-legged. Both hold their torches upwards. The raven sits on Mithras' cloak. The scene is encircled by a rim on which the signs of the zodiac are represented. From the r. bottom subsequently: Fishes-Ram-Bull-Twins-the Crab is missing-then on the l. side Lion-Virgin-Wega-Scorpion-the other three are lost.

In the l. upper corner part of the dressed bust of Sol.

Beneath it:

1) Mithras taurophorus. Head lost.

2) Mithras riding the bull, which he grasps by the nostrils with his r.h. and which he takes by a horn with his l.h. In the r. upper corner the dressed bust of Luna with a crescent behind the shoulders. Underneath it:

3) Naked Mithras being born from the rock. In his l.h. a torch; in the r.h. a knife.

4) Reclining bearded Saturnus whose breast is uncovered. He holds a *hamatus ensis* in his uplifted r.h. The feet are missing.

#### 1473

Marble relief (H. 0.49 Br. 0.25 D. 0.09). Found in Sisak in 1863. Zagreb, Arch. Museum (Inv. No. 17).

MM 233; J. Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* VIII, 1905, 63 No. 122 with fig. See fig. 376.

Cautes in Oriental dress standing cross-legged on a base. Uplifted torch in his r.h. Before his feet on a rocky ground a ram looking at him.

In the r. upper and r. bottom corners an inscription.

#### 1474

L.H. 0.025.

Urbicus / Sisci/ano/rum.

#### 1475

Four pieces of an open-work relief in white marble (H. 0.37 Br. 0.28 D. 0.018). Found in Sisak. Zagreb, Arch. Mus. (Inv. No. 32).

MMM II 325f No. 221 and fig. 193; Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* VIII 1905, 60 No. 120 and fig. See fig. 377.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a circle of corn-ears. The r. foot and the head of the god are lost as well as the hind legs and the tail of the bull. There are still visible

remnants of the snake, of the scorpion and of the dog (fore-legs). The raven and a part of the god's flying cloak are lost. Under the crown there are five scenes, four of which in arched vault. From l. to r.:

1) Mithras walking up to Sol, who kneels before him. Mithras holds a curved object, probably a bow over Sol's head. Above this scene a lying lion to the r.

2) Mithras with the bull on his shoulders.

3) Mithras riding the bull which he holds by the horns.

4) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast. Mithras probably has a drinking horn in his r.h.; Sol holds an indistinguishable object (loaf?).

5) Sol with a nimbus around his head, standing in a *biga*, helps Mithras ascending it. Before the heads of the two horses a head in beard and in long hairs with uplifted r.h. (Saturnus-Caelus).

6) Above the preceding figure and separated from it by a horizontal band there is a half-naked reclining woman (Tellus). Only the central part of the arched border above the scene of Mithras is preserved.

7) In the centre there are seven altars placed together. Above them Jupiter on a throne with a sceptre in his l.h., putting his r.h. on a large altar. On his r. naked Mercurius with a *caduceus* in his l.h. and with a *marsupium* in his r.h. On Jupiter's l. there is Mars in helmet and cuirass. In his r.h. he holds a spear and with his l.h. he rests upon a shield.

8) Mithras' rockbirth. The god is naked and in Phrygian cap; in his raised hands a knife (l.h.) and a torch (r.h.).

9) On the extreme r. a fragment of a person in beard and long hair. He holds his r.h. downwards. He probably is reclining (Saturnus or Oceanus).

10) Beside Mercury the front part of a bull standing in a small house.

11) Behind it the bull in a boat.

12) Under this scene a person in Oriental dress kneeling down before a rock in order to drink the water flowing down from it. He holds his hands at his mouth (Mithras after the water-miracle).

## 1476

CIL III 3958; MMM II No. 350.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro sal(ute) imp(eratoris) Caesar(is) / M. Aur(elii) Anto(nini) p(ii) f(elicis) aug(usti) / Aur(elius) Eutyc[hes] ex voto.

## 1477

CIL III 3959; MMM II No. 351. On a bronze *tabula ansata*.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Aurelius Heraclides / et Agathopus fra/tres v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

*fratres* in religious sense, otherwise it should have read *Aurelii* (Cumont).

1478

Sisciae in area castelli.

CIL III 3960; MMM II No. 352.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) s(acrum) / Iucundus Aug(usti) n(ostri) / disp(ensator)  
p(rovinciae) P(annoniae) s(uperioris) / porticus et ap[p]aratorium ex voto fec(it).

1479

CIL III S. 10841; MMM II No. 387.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) c.... / i.....o.....o.....Soli / genio loci / Aur(elius)  
Antio/cianus / v(oto) p(osuit).

These monuments were not to be found in the Arch. Museum at Zagreb, because the depots have not yet been organized.

## TOPUSKO

1480

Right part of an altar in sandstone (H. 0.93 Br. 0.28 D. 0.35) found at Topusko where it has served as a step of the old bathing-establishment. Now at Zagreb, Museum, where it was not to be found.

CIL III 10830; *AIJ* I, 229f No. 505.

L.H. 0.065.

[I(nvicto)] M(ithrae) / ..... Maximus / [..... vot]um sol/[vi]t cum  
[suis o]mnibus.

## ROŽANEC-ČRNOMELJ

1481

N-W of Tschernembl (Črnomelj) near Rožanec there is an open space surrounded by rocks (H. 6.00–8.00) near the Church of St. George. This space, the so-called "Judovje" was used as a Mithraic sanctuary. The entrance to the cultroom (L. 36.00 Br. 13.00) is at the south side (Br. 10.00). According to Hitzinger remnants of animal bones were found in front of the relief. In old photographs shown by Dr. J. Kastelić of Ljubljana a semi-circular basin was to be seen constructed in brickwork against the backwall before the relief.

1482

Relief (H. 1.65 Br. 1.25) carved in the west rock at a height of 1.70 above floor-level.

*Mitt. Krain* XI, 1856, 48 and fig.; Hitzinger in *Mitt. Krain* XIII, 1857, 11ff;  
Costa in *MCC* II, 1857, 301f; von Premerstein in *AEMO* XIV, 1890, 97;  
MMM II 334 No. 232; *AIJ* I, 221 No. 485 and fig.; Schmid in *Schild von Steier* I, 1945, fig. 9.

Mithras in the usual dress and attitude kills the bull in a grotto, which is indicated by an arched border. The serpent, the dog and the scorpion. In two side-panels the torchbearers Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) above which the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Above the relief an inscription:

1483

CIL III 3933; S. 10818; cf. MMM II No. 313.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / d(omino) P(ublius) P(ublili) Aelii Nepos et / Proculus et Firminus / pro salute sua suorumque.

I. 2: d(omino?) P are clearly visible in the photographs.

## ATRANS-TROJANA

1484

Marble altar found at Hrastniku in the beginning of the 19th cent. (H. 0.87 Br. 0.49 D. 0.18).

CIL III 5121; MMM II No. 410; Šašel, *Atrans*.

L.H. 0.025-0.05.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Eutyches / Iulior(um) / c(onductorum) p(ortorii) p(ublici) serv(us) (contra)scr(iptor) / stationis Boiodu[r(ensis)] ex vik(ario) Benigni vil(ici) / stat(ionis) Atrantin(ae) / aram cum signo / Lunae / ex voto posuit / p(rocuratore) r(ationum) s(ummarum) T. Cla(udio) Senill(o).

CIL *add.* p. 2198: "ceterum Boiodurum situm in confinio Raetiae et Norici ad confluentes Danuvium et Aenum cum longe distet ab Atrante, hunc titulum opinor dedicasse Eutychem ex statione Atrantina promotum ad Boiodurensem antequam eo abiret." "Die Zollpächter Iulii sind noch für die Jahre 161 bis 168 in Nikopolis bezeugt" (Schmid, *Steiermark*, No. 6 who refers to *AEMO* XIV, 134; CIL III 11674).

1485

CIL III 11676; Šašel, *Atrans*.

L.H. 0.03-0.035.

[.....] Qui[nti]l[i]anus b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) / leg(ionis) II Ital(icae) templum vetustate conlab/sum et in ruina conversum sumto suo res(tituit).

*sumto* = *sumptu*.

## POLJČANE

1486

Marble altar (H. 0.855 Br. 0.285 D. 0.24), found in Poljčane (between Celje and Maribor). "Extat in ecclesia parochiali in altari laterali" (Šašel).

M. Zadnikar in *Zbornik za umetnostno zgodovino (Ljubljana)* (NS) IV, 1957, 224 and fig. 81.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / L. Annius / Senecinu[s] / pro L. Annio / Vero nepo(te) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## POETOVIO

1487

In Ptuj, in Spodnja Hajdina (formerly Pettau, Unter Haidin) on the right bank of the Drave (Drau) Mithraeum I was discovered by W. Gurlitt in 1898-1899.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beiblatt) 87ff; *MCC* 1900, 91ff; Abramič, *Führer P.*,

162ff; Saria, *Karte Ptuj*, 56ff; *AJJ* I, 133ff. See fig. 378 from Abramić, fig. 115 and Gurlitt in *MCC*, 91.

I am greatly obliged to the Director of the Archaeological Museum in Ptuj, Mr. Dr. Fr. Gumilar and to the Keeper Miss Bernardina Perć for the great hospitality they offered me. They gave me an opportunity to study all the Mithraic monuments and to take photographs of them. In this way I have been enabled to publish many hitherto unknown monuments as well.

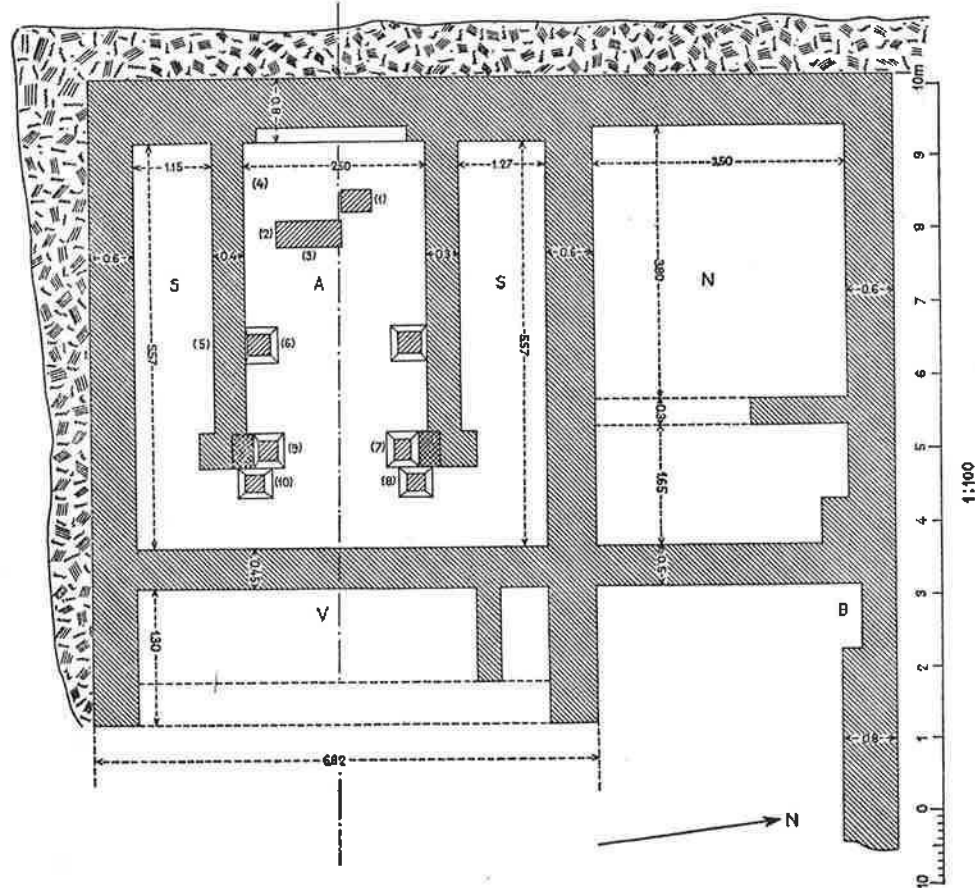


Fig. 378

The entrance to the sanctuary is situated on the east side. Behind a *vestibulum* (L. 1.80) is the sanctuary (L. 5.70 Br. 5.70) which had been given a grottolike appearance by means of entwined branches and lime. The greater part of the *vestibulum* must have been of wood. The sanctuary had the normal division into a corridor (Br. 2.30-2.50) and the benches (H. 0.50-0.58 Br. 1.70). The cult-niche has been almost entirely destroyed. The large relief (now lost) rested against the backwall upon a projecting border which on its frontside was decorated with

stucco (there are yet traces of blue painting). The floor consists of a layer of hard loam and near the altar and in the *vestibulum* of pebble. All finds are in the Mithraeum.

## 1488

Marble altar with *akroteria* (H. 0.94 Br. 0.45–0.33 D. 0.22), found near 1. Inv. No. XXXXV.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 93 No. 1; *MCC*, 92; Abramić, 166 No. 230; *CIL* III 14354<sup>25</sup>; *ILS* 4242; Dobo, No. 38.

L.H. 0.045–0.025.

Invicto / Mithrae / Festus / Primi p(ublici) p(ortorii) vil(ici) / vic(arius) / v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1489

Base in white marble (H. 0.65 Br. 0.37 D. 0.27), found near 2. Inv. No. XXX.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 94 No. 2 and fig.; Abramić, 164f No. 227; *Jahrb. f. Alterk.*, VII, 1913 Taf. XXIII, 5; Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 200 fig. 216–7; Loeschke in *Tr. H.*, 316 fig. 4; *Mostra*, 721 No. 55; *AIJ* 136f No. 294 with fig.

On the l. side of the altar the dressed bust of Sol in a crown of ten rays and with a whip in his r.h. On the r. side the dressed bust of Luna with crescent on her head. In the front a framed inscription (1490). Upon the base stood a statue of Mithras' rockbirth; because the lower part of the rock is still preserved.

## 1490

*CIL* III 14354<sup>30</sup>; *ILS* 4244; Dobo, No. 42.

L.H. 0.023–0.025.

Petrae / genetrici / Felix / Prudentis Antoni / Rufi / p(ublici) p(ortorii) vil(ici) vic(arius) / ex viso.

Felix substitutes Prudens who is the slave of Antonius Rufus and who is *vilicus* (bailiff) of the *publicum portorium Illyricum*. In *CIL* III 1568 (Mehadia) Antonius Rufus dedicates an altar to Hercules Augustus during the consulate of Barbarus and Regulus in A.D. 157.

## 1491

Altar (H. 0.82 Br. 0.33–0.40 D. 0.42). Inv. No. XXXXIII.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 95 No. 3 with fig.; *MCC*, 92, Abramić, 166 No. 228;

*CIL* III 14354<sup>26</sup>; *ILS* 4243; Dobo, No. 39.

L.H. 0.04–0.025.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Optimus / Vitalis / Sabini Verani / p(ublii) p(ortorii) vil(ici) vic(arius) / v(otum) s(olvit).

Cf. P. Leber, *Q(uintus) Sabinius Veranus, Zollpächter in Poetovio in Carinthia I*, 145, 1955, 201ff. In *CIL* III 4015 = Mon. No. 1533 he is *conductor portorii Illyrici*. In general: A. Dobo, *Publicum portorium Illyrici* in *Aert* (S. III) I 1940, 144 ff.



1492

Base with statue in white marble (H. 0.97 Br. 0.46 D. 0.31), found near 4. Inv. No. XXXXVI.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 92 and 95 No. 4 with fig.; *MCC*, 92 with fig.; Abramić, 166 No. 299 and fig. 117; *AJI* I, 136 No. 293. See fig. 379.

Youthful, naked Mithras being born from the rock around which a serpent is coiling. The head of the god is lacking as well as the greater part of the dagger(r) and of the torch (l) he holds in his upraised hands. On the front of the base in a *tabula ansata* the following inscription:

1493

CIL III 14354<sup>29</sup>; ILS 4245; Dobo, No. 41.

L.H. 0.03–0.025.

Naturae dei / Prudens Primi / Antoni Rufi p(ublici) p(ortorii) / vil(ici) vic(arius).

*Naturae* = birth.

1494

Base with a statue in white marble (H. 1.59 Br. 0.48 D. 0.42), found near 5. Inv. No. XXXXII.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 92 and 96 No. 5; *MCC*, 92 and fig. 2; Abramić, 166 No. 231 and fig. 118–119; *Časopis* XXVII, 1933, 137ff; Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 179f and figs. 189–190; *Mostra*, 719f No. 50; *AJI*, 135f No. 292 and fig. See fig. 380.

On a base Mithras taurophoros. The fore-feet of the animal touch the ground. In the front of the base an inscription:

1495

CIL III 14354<sup>28</sup>.

L.H. 0.03–0.05.

Transitu / C(aius) Caecina / Calpurnius / temp(lum) redemi(t) et restitu(it).

1496

Votive altar in white marble (H. 0.84 Br. 0.38 D. 0.305), found near 6. Inv. No. XXXXVII.

Gurlitt in *JOAI* 1899, 97f No. 6 with fig.; *MCC*, 92; Abramić, 167f No. 232; *Jahrb. f. Altertk.* VII, 1913, Taf. XXIV, 4; Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 200f and fig. 219–220; Hoffiler in *Vjesnik* VIII, 1905, 206 and fig. 30 (l. side); Egger in *RGK* 98ff; *Mostra*, 702 No. 38; *AJI* I, 134f No. 291 and fig. See fig. 381.

The upper part of the altar is decorated with arches. On the l. side a cock is perched on a tortoise; on the r. side a raven upon a bow, a Phrygian cap and a dagger. Above its head a star. In the front an inscription:

1497

CIL III 14354<sup>27</sup>.

L.H. 0.025-0.03.

Invict(o) Mithrae / et transitu dei / Theodorus p(ublici) p(ortorii) / scrut(ator)  
stat(ionis) Poet(ovionensis) / ex visu.

1498

Votive altar in white marble (H. 0.95 Br. 0.36 D. 0.36), found near 7.

Gurlitt in *MCC* 93 and fig. 3; Abramić, 168f No. 233 and fig. 120; *Časopis*  
1933, 138 and figs. 47-48; *Jahrb. f. Altertk.*, 1913, Taf. XXIII, 2; *Mostra*, 701  
No. 36; *AIJ* I, 137 No. 295 with fig. See fig. 382.

On the front, below the inscription, the dressed bust of Cautes emerges from  
some leaves. In the upper part volutes in which ram's heads and between which is  
a palm-branch.

1499

CIL III 14354<sup>31</sup>.

L.H. 0.035-0.05.

Cauti / sacr(um) / Venulus / Apon(ii) Ing(enui) (servus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)  
m(erito).

l. 3: Apon(ius) Ing(enuus) CIL.

1500

Base in white marble (H. 0.055 Br. 0.29 D. 0.26), found near 8.

Gurlitt in *MCC* 93 and fig. 4; Abramić, 169f No. 235; *AIJ* I, 138f No. 296 and  
fig.

Upon the base with inscription a foot and a part of Cautes' dress are visible.

1501

CIL III 14354<sup>33</sup>.

L.H. 0.02.

Primitivos / C(aii) Antoni Rufi / proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) p(ublici) p(ortorii)  
(contra)scr(iptor) / in / memoriam / Hyacinthi.

Hyacinthus was probably the founder of this sanctuary.

1502

White marble base (H. 0.47 Br. 0.26 D. 0.265), found near 10.

Gurlitt in *MCC* 94 and fig. 7; Abramić, 169f No. 236; *AIJ* I 139 No. 298 and  
fig.

Upon the base with inscription Cautopates' legs, part of his garment and his  
torch are visible.

1503

CIL III 14354<sup>34</sup>.

L.H. 0.025.

Primitivos / C(aii) Antoni Ruf(i) / proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) p(ublici) p(ortorii)  
(contra)scr(iptor) / in / memoriam / Hyacinthi.

1504

White marble altar (H. 0.90 Br. 0.37 D. 0.28), found near 9.

Gurlitt in *MCC* 93f and figs. 5-6; Abramić, 169 No. 234; Ferri, *Arti Dan.*, 200 and fig. 218; *AIJ* I, 138 No. 296 and fig. See fig. 383.

Below the inscription the dressed bust of Cautopates in a long hairdress. In the upper part a palm between two ram's heads. On either side a bust of Mithras in Phrygian cap above a rock (rock-birth).

1505

CIL III 14354<sup>32</sup>.

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

Cautopa/ti sac(rum) / Cresces / Gabini Antoni / ser(vus) v(otum) s(olvit)  
l(ibens) m(erito).

1506

White marble base (H. 0.53 Br. 0.34 D. 0.24). Graz, Joanneum, Inv. No. 64. The exact findspot at Ptuj (Pettau) is not known.

*AIJ* I, 133 No. 290 with fig.

The weathered base has an inscription (No. 1507). On it a statue of which only the remnants of a torch pointing downwards (Cautopates) are preserved.

1507

CIL III 4094.

L.H. 0.025.

D(eo) [S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / .....i I... / ..i...iti.. / T(itus)  
Iul[ius?] / ..v..... / [p(ublici)] p(ortorii) Ill(yrici) vil(icus) ... I/ei.

1. 4: Iul(ius) or Iul(ianus).

1. 6: vil(icus) or vil(ici) vic(arius).

1508

Small raven in bronze (H. 0.08) perched on a dagger. Inv. No. 2108.

Abramić, 115 No. 117 and fig. 73. See fig. 384 in which the dagger is fastened to a wooden base.

1509

Mithraeum II was found at Ptuj (Pettau) at a distance of 20 mtrs. south of Mithraeum I in 1901. The whole building and the complete inventory are in the

Museum in Ptuj. The Mithraeum itself has been reconstructed in smaller proportions.

Abramić, *Führer*, 63ff and fig. 15. See fig. 385.

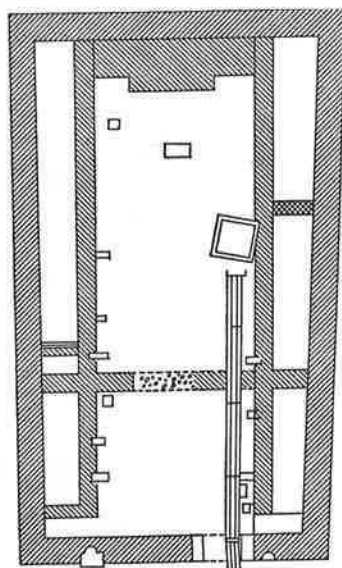


Fig. 385

The sanctuary (L. 13.40 Br. 7.30) has the normal division into a corridor (Br. 4.00) and two benches (H. 0.70 Br. 1.00) the surface of which is covered with loam. A stone wall with threshold seems to divide the whole construction into a small pronaos (1/3 of the whole) and the actual sanctuary. The same small stone wall is also built in the two benches.

Before the west wall there is a construction (H. 0.80 Br. 2.35 D. 0.90) with a projecting part upon which the cultrelief rested.

On the r. side of the corridor and partly built in the r. bench there is a waterbasin (H. 0.65 Br. 0.85–0.92) the inside of which has a revetment of marble slabs. The water could flow away through a canal. Against each bench there were about six trapezophores. One piece still complete (H. 0.62) is adorned with a paw. Abramić mentions (p. 70) the trapezophores also were adorned with lion's heads, but there are no

traces of them.

## 1510

Fragments of the greater marble cultrelief.

Abramić in *Jahrb. f. Alt.*, VII, 1913, Taf. XXIV, 5; *Führer*, 74f with fig. 16. See fig. 386.

The relief represented Mithras as a bullkiller, as small remnants of Mithras' flying cloak and a fragment (inv. No. 145) of his dressed thigh (H. 0.19) were found again. Two other fragments of the grotto seem to belong to the same relief.

The insides of two fragments which are grotto-like show four scenes and form parts of the r. side of the relief.

The greater part (Inv. No. 166; H. 0.55 Br. 0.24 D. 0.05) shows from bottom to top:

- 1) The upper parts of standing Mithras in Oriental dress and of Sol. They seem to cross swords or torches over an altar.
- 2) Three cypresses with heads in Phrygian caps emerging from them.
- 3) Mithras in Oriental dress is kneeling. He rests his l.h. on the ground, whereas he stretches out his r.h. upwards and backwards (Mithras-Atlas).

The minor fragment (H. 0.28 Br. 0.22) shows above a horizontal rim a person in

Oriental dress walking to the r. (Mithras ascending Sol's chariot or water-miracle).

Other fragments of this relief are parts of the creeping serpent and a foot of Mithras (H. 0.10 Br. 0.30). Abramić, 83 No. 87 mentions a piece in which Jupiter is represented fighting the Giants. I did not find it back.

Part of the upper border of the relief is also mentioned, showing in its centre a standing Aion surrounded by a serpent. Under it a reclining god with a *velum* above his head (Caelus). This fragment also seems to have got lost.

#### 1511

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.28 Br. 0.19 D. 0.055). Inv. No. 176.

Unpublished. See fig. 387.

Central part of a representation of Mithras tauroktonos. Mithras' head, his cloak and r. leg are missing. Foremost part of the leaping dog; the serpent near the wound; the scorpion.

The bull's body is encircled by two girdles; the greater part of its head and of its hind part are lost.

#### 1512

White marble relief (H. 0.38 Br. 0.45 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 154.

Abramić in *Jahrb. f. Alterth.*, 1913 Taf. XXIV, 3; Abramić, *Führer*, 76 No. 72 and fig. 17; *AIJ* I, 141 No. 301 and fig. See fig. 388.

Mithras in Oriental dress as a bullkiller. He wears a girdle around his tunic. On the grotto's border is the raven. The dog near the wound; the serpent creeping over the ground; the scorpion is not clearly visible. Behind the bull Cautopates is standing cross-legged with the torch downwards. He holds in his l.h. an oblong, thin, arched object (sling?). Cautes (r) is not cross-legged and holds the torch upwards. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna with crescent.

In the bottom border an inscription:

#### 1513

CIL III 15184<sup>6</sup>.

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Lici(nius) Maximinus mil(es) l(egionis) II Ita(licae) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

#### 1514

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.27 Br. 0.11 D. 0.02). Inv. No. 54.

Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 183 fig. 195.

L. part of a primitive representation. The upper part of a person in Oriental dress, he holds in his r.h. an arched object (torch?) downwards and his l.h. at his mouth. In the l. upper corner, outside the grotto's border, the bust of Sol in radiate crown to the right.

## 1515

Fragment of a large marble relief (H. 0.44 Br. 0.25 D. 0.08).

Unpublished.

Foremost part of the bull; of the leaping dog and of the serpent which holds its head near the wound.

## 1516

L. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.225 Br. 0.12 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 180.

Unpublished.

Cautopates with torch downwards in his r.h. The lower part of a staff which he holds in his l.h. Not cross-legged. His head, his l. arm and his l. foot are lost.

## 1517

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.09 Br. 0.14 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 178.

Unpublished.

The middle part of a torchbearer.

## 1518

R. part of a marble relief (H. 0.25 Br. 0.10-0.17 D. 0.10). Inv. No. 177.

Unpublished.

Cautes is holding the torch upwards with both hands. Not cross-legged. His head, feet, r.h. and the upper part of the torch are lost.

## 1519

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.19 Br. 0.18 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 179.

Unpublished.

The greater part of Cautes in haut-relief. His head and the greater part of his r. arm as well as his legs below the knees are lost.

## 1520

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.18 Br. 0.17 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 183.

Unpublished.

The hindmost part of the bull and the r. leg of Mithras. The scorpion in the usual place.

## 1521

R. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.32 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 267.

Unpublished.

Border of the grotto and outside it Luna in biga, holding a whip in her r.h. Only the heads of the two horses are represented. Underneath it an unclear representation.

## 1522

Circular fragment in white marble (H. 0.28). Inv. No. 286.

Unpublished.

Lion's head; below it leaves, above it a small globe.

## 1523

Marble relief (H. 0.45 Br. 0.52 D. 0.06). The r. upper corner is lost. Inv. No. 156.

Abramić, 76f No. 73. See fig. 389.

Mithras tauroktonos. The bull is represented with fully stretched legs. The dog, the serpent, the scorpion not clearly visible, the raven on the grotto's border. On either side a torchbearer. Cautopates (l) cross-legged. He rests his head on his l.h. Cautes (r) not cross-legged holds the torch upwards with both hands. In the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1524

CIL III 15184<sup>10a</sup>.

L.H. 0.025.

D(e)o Soli i(n)v(i)cto Mit(h)r(ae) Aur(elius) Valentinu(s) / p(r)o sa(lute) et Aur(elius) Vale(n)s filius eius / v(o)to p(o)s(uerunt) l(i)b(ente)s.

## 1525

The upper part of a marble altar with profiled border. (H. 0.28 Br. 0.34 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 165.

CIL III 15184<sup>2</sup>.

L.H. 0.07-0.08.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

## 1526

The r. part of a relief.

Abramić, 73 No. 68.

The r. part of a relief with the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Standing Cautes with upraised torch and above him the bust of Luna. Part of an inscription:

## 1527

CIL III 15184<sup>3</sup>.

[D(eo) S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

## 1528

Marble column (H. 1.19) with square (Br. 0.30) top. Found before the entrance of the sanctuary. Inv. No. 152.

Abramić, 69 No. 58. See fig. 390.

As there is a hole in the top, the column served as a base for a statue. Its front is

decorated with an inscription (No. 1529) underneath which is a *kantharus* between two panthers. Vine-tendrils with grapes emerge from the *kantharus*. On its sides vine-tendrils also sprouting from a *kantharus*.

## 1529

CIL III 151844.

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) [i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / pro salu/te domi/norum nostro/rum Augu/storum et Getae Cae/saris Sal/vianus eorundem / ser(vus) c(ontra)sc(ripor) / stationis / Atrantinae / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

After 212 A.D. the name of Geta was obliterated.

## 1530

Base and statue composed of several fragments (H. 1.38 Br. 0.25 D. 0.23). Inv. No. 153.

Abramić, 71 No. 61. See fig. 391.

Above the profiled top of the base there is a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The god is naked and is entwined by a serpent. The breast is damaged; the head and the arms are lost. In the base an inscription:

## 1531

CIL III 151845.

L.H. 0.035.

[D(eo)] S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [p]ro salute / Fl(avii) Iovini / quot votum / suscep(er)at / it (sic) nuper / nasce[n]tem deum / posuit / Peregrino / et Aemiliano / co(n)s(ulibus) p(atribus) Vird(io?) Fir(mo) et Ant(onio) Celeri. . . .

244 A.D.

Fl. Iovinus is probably identical to Fl. Aurelius Iovinus who occurs on an altar (CIL III 15184<sup>26</sup>) dedicated to the Nutrices Augustae. This altar originally stood in the sanctuary of the Nutrices and was used afterwards together with other material for the outlet-construction of the spring-water.

## 1532

Marble votive altar (H. 0.77 Br. 0.30 D. 0.16). Inv. No. 155. Above the list there are coils with an fan-like motif.

In its front an inscription:

CIL III 151847.

L.H. 0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / Charidemi / Aug(usti) n(ostri) vil(ici) stationis / Enensis / M. Antonius / Celer v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

The *statio Enensis* was situated between Noricum and Raetia near the Innbrücke, *pons Aeni*, at Rosenheim (Bavaria).

*M. Antonius Celer* occurs also in the preceding No.



1533

Marble altar with *akroteria*, found near the pit of the sanctuary (H. 0.65 Br. 0.20 D. 0.15). Inv. No. 162.

CIL III 15184<sup>24</sup>; Abramić, 68 No. 56.

L.H. 0.015-0.02.

Fonti / perenni / Epictetus / et Viator / Servandi / Q(uinti) Sabini Verani / t(ertiae?) p(artis?) c(onductoris) p(ublici) p(ortorii) vilici / vicari.

Q. Sabinius Veranus is also mentioned in Mithraeum I (cf. No. 1491); Epictetus and Viator are representants of Servandus, who was a slave of Veranus. See P. Leber, *Q. Sabinius Veranus, Zöllpächter in Poetovio in Carinthia I*, 145, 1955, 201ff.

1534

A marble water-basin (H. 0.85 diam. 0.67) with a rosette-decoration (Inv. No. 163) in the centre. It rests on a column and probably stood near the entrance of the sanctuary (Abramić, 68f No. 57).

1535

A marble lion (H. 0.39 Br. 0.37) holding a swine's head under its left fore-leg (Inv. No. 133).

1536

Fragment of a marble altar (H. 0.19 Br. 0.52 D. 0.16). Inv. No. 168.

CIL III 15184<sup>8</sup>.

L.H. 0.04.

Tabul(arius) et vil(icus) stat(ionis) Confl(u)ent(es) ex vot(o) / posuit et signum / . . . . . C.] Aeli ex / [visu posuit?].

O. Cuntz stationem Confluentes in confinio Pannoniae Inferioris et Moesiae exadversus Singidunum testatur (CIL).

1537

Fragments of an inscription, inscribed underneath a relief which itself is lost.

CIL III 15184<sup>9</sup>.

[D(eo) i(nvicto)] M(ithrae) T(itus) Fl(avius) Restutus IIII v[ir Aug(ustalis) coll(oniae) P(oetovionis) pr(o) se [e]t suis om[nibus].

1538

Upper part of a marble altar.

CIL III 15184<sup>10</sup>.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salut(e) / Aurel(i) / . . .

1539

Small marble altar with *akroteria* (H. 0.35 Br. 0.13 D. 0.12-0.09).

CIL III 15184<sup>11</sup>.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Secun/dus Ac(uti) v(otum) s(olvit) / l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1540

The left part of a marble relief (H. 0.36 Br. 0.15 D. 0.05). Inv. No. 158.

Abramić, 73 No. 70. See fig. 392.

Dressed bust of Sol and underneath it standing Cautopates with torch downwards. Hind-leg of the bull; r. leg of Mithras and part of his flying cloak. Bull's tail and part of the border of the grotto. In the bottom rim an inscription:

## 1541

CIL III 15184<sup>12</sup>.

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) S(oli) M(ithrae) Ul[pius] Lup[us / pro] salute sua.

## 1542

Marble relief, the right part of which is lost (Inv. No. 159).

Abramić, 73 No. 69. See fig. 393.

Lower part of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The bull is stretched out in full length. Scorpion; serpent with upraised head. Behind the bull Cautopates, only preserved from the middle, with torch downwards. In the bottom rim an inscription:

## 1543

CIL III 15184<sup>13</sup>.

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) v(otum) s(olvit) Ulpus vet(eranus) / posuit pro se e/t su(is) pro[que sal(ute)] s(u)orum).

## 1544

Foremost part of a marble relief. Inv. No. 160.

Mithras as a bullkiller. One sees only the foremost part of the bull; the head of the serpent; the dog turning its head and Cautes who with both hands raises up the torch (head lost). Underneath it an inscription:

## 1545

CIL III 15184<sup>14</sup>.

L.H. 0.015.

.....ciano / [v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)] m(erito).

## 1546

Fragment of a marble plate.

CIL III 15184<sup>15</sup>.

[D(eo) i(nvicto)] M(ithrae) / [pro salute d(ominorum)] n(ostorum) ..... /  
tem[plum...] ...[curan]te....

## 1547

Marble statuette.

Abramić, 72 No. 64.

Badly damaged car of Sol. Only the torsos of the horses, a head of one horse, and further fragments of their bodies together with a two-wheeled car are preserved.

## 1548

Marble torso (H. 0.25 Br. base 0.29 D. 0.10).

Abramić, 72 No. 65.

Winged, lying animal probably a bull. At the back two vertical ligaments for attachment.

## 1549

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.21 Br. 0.10 D. 0.02). Inv. No. 176.

Abramić, 73 No. 68. See fig. 394.

Person in Oriental dress with outstretched r. arm. In his l.h. he holds a small basket with fruit (remnant of a scene of the sacred repast?). Head, r.h. and r. foot are lost.

## 1550

Fragment of an inscription (H. 0.18 Br. 0.10 D. 0.07). Inv. No. 161.

*AIF* I, 144, 309.

L.H. 0.04.

A(ulus) Po.

## 1551

Fragment of a marble inscription (H. 0.19 Br. 0.15 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 167.

CIL III 15184<sup>17</sup>.

Cl/.....um / .....us / .....iis.

## 1552

Upper part of a marble plate (H. 0.25 Br. 0.18–0.25 D. 0.035). Inv. No. 228.

Stem with two small leaves between two larger leaf-motives. Beside the r. leaf-ornament a small twig with leaves.

## 1553

Marble relief (H. 0.39 Br. 0.33 D. 0.05). Inv. No. 169.

Abramić, 77f and fig. 18.

Two naked gods standing side by side. At the right bearded Jupiter with sceptre in his upraised l.h. and with a thunderbolt in his r.h. Hercules, also bearded, with the fruits of the Hesperides in his l.h. and with the club in his r.h. Behind his r. shoulder the quiver is visible. The l. bottom corner is lost.

## 1554

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.18 Br. 0.18 D. 0.08).

Woman's head with wreath.

## 1555

Part of an inscription, probably belonging to the Mithraeum. Inv. No. 93(?).

*AJJ*, 162 No. 356.

L.H. 0.045.

T(itus) V...

## 1556

Torso of a terracotta statuette. I could not find it again; probably lost.

Abramić, 83 No. 85.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's dress is coloured yellow.

## 1557

The centre of a relief with a representation of the Nutrices (Abramić, 83 No. 87). (H. 0.11 Br. 0.08). Inv. No. 118.

## 1558

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.15 Br. 0.16 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 435.

Standing woman to the left. She holds her r.h. above an altar. In her l.h. a palmbranch(?); the legs and the lower part of the altar are lost.

## 1559

Small marble head (H. 0.17). Inv. No. 12.

Abramić, 82 No. 83 and fig. 22. See fig. 395.

Head of smiling Mithras in Phrygian cap. The reverse is profiled.

## 1560

Small marble head (H. 0.09). Inv. No. 8.

Head in Phrygian cap. The hind part is lost.

## 1561

Marble hand (L. 0.15) with *patera*. Inv. No. 87.

1562

Marble basin (diam. 0.26).

1563

Marble r.h. with dagger (L. 0.10). Inv. No. 88.

1564

L.h. (L. 0.15) with torch (Cautes). Inv. No. 78.

1565

Marble statuette (H. 0.14). Inv. No. 17. See fig. 396.

Cautes raises up the torch with both hands judging from the position of the remnant of the r. arm. Head; r.h. and legs below the knees are lost.

1566

Some fragments of draped arms and legs.

1567

Small marble head in Phrygian cap (H. 0.07). Inv. No. 6.

1568

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.105 Br. 0.11 D. 0.035). Inv. No. 64.

The raven on the grotto's border; its tail is lost. Only two rays of Sol are visible.

1569

Fragment of Mithras' flying cloak (L. 0.22). Inv. No. 66.

1570

The l. upper corner of a marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.10 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 51.

Part of the grotto's border. Beside it Sol's head and underneath the primitive head of a torchbearer.

1571

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.13). Inv. No. 18. The upper part of a torchbearer (Cautopates) who with his l.h. supports his head.

1572

Small marble head in Phrygian cap (H. 0.05). Inv. No. 5.

1573

Small marble head in Phrygian cap (H. 0.11). Inv. No. 4.

1574

L. upper corner of a marble relief (H. 0.14 Br. 0.09 D. 0.02-0.04). Inv. No. 94.

See fig. 397.

Jupiter with the thunderbolt in his upraised r.h. The bearded head and part of the breast are preserved (Battle against the Giants).

## 1575

Part of a marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.075 D. 0.025). Inv. No. 56.

Cautopates. The upper part of his head and both feet are lost.

## 1576

L. upper corner of a marble relief (H. 0.10 Br. 0.08 D. 0.03). Inv. No. 52.

See fig. 398.

Dressed bust of Sol in radiate crown. Part of his head is lost. Underneath and separated from it by a horizontal rim there is the head of a torchbearer (Cautopates?).

## 1577

Part of a marble relief (H. 0.09 Br. 0.05 D. 0.01). Inv. No. 135.

Raven; part of a scene of Mithras as a bullkiller.

## 1578

In Ptuj (Pettau) at Zborn Breg (Ober-Rann) Mithraeum III was discovered in 1913 between Roman villas which are situated between the Brunnwasser and the Pragerhoferstreet. The finds are preserved in the sanctuary.

V. Skrabar in *Oesterreichische Illustrierte Zeitung* 1914 No. 8; E. Reisch in *JOAI* 1913, 102ff; Saria in *Blätter zur Geschichte und Heimatkunde der Alpenländer* IV, 1913, 425ff; Abramić, *Führer*, 172ff. See fig. 399.

The Mithraeum stands in almost exact N-S direction and is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the river Drave (Drau). It is practically certain, that on its east side there was a sanctu-

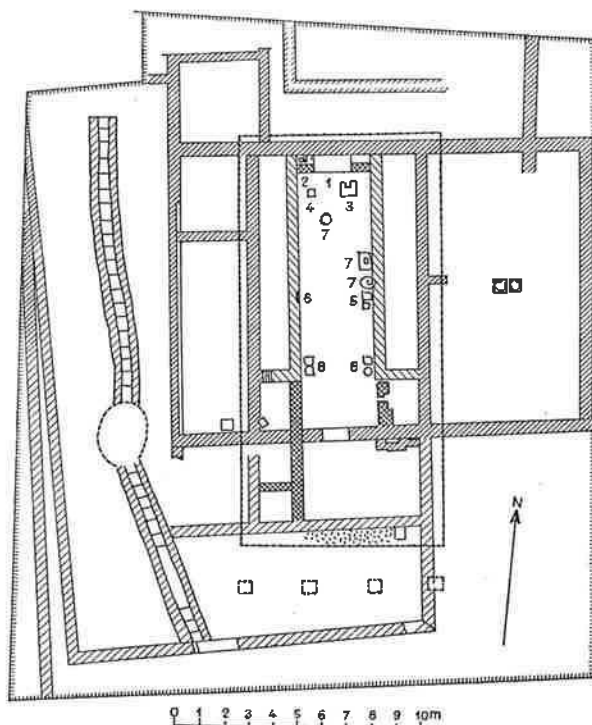


Fig. 399

ary of the Magna Mater (the bust and the head of a large statue of Cybele are preserved).

It is possible to distinguish two periods of the sanctuary: the walls of the original Mithraeum were in pebble (in the plan they are indicated by narrow cross-hatched lines to the left for the outer walls and by cross-hatched lines to the right for the inner walls); the extension of the later period was in brick (in the plan the outside walls are indicated by cross-hatched lines to the left whereas the inner walls are indicated by cross-lines). On the left of the statue of Mithras as a bull-killer in the floor before the niche a *bollo*, which I was not able to decipher). In both periods we have the normal division into a central aisle and two benches. The original sanctuary (L. 11.20 Br. 6.85) had a *pronaos* (Deep 3.00) which after the enlargement became part of the sanctuary proper. The left bench was enlarged to the outer wall of the former *pronaos*; the r. bench also was enlarged at the same time. The Mithraeum was provided with a larger *pronaos*. At the end of the central aisle a projecting base (L. 1.40) was made in brick for the cultrelief to stand on. It was later on enlarged to the breadth of the central aisle. On its left side there are still traces of stucco and of red painting.

The Mithraeum was covered by a wooden roof as appears from fragments of loam with basket-work. The side walls were painted in a simple way (white bordered with red rims).

#### 1579

Fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.41–0.55 Br. 0.56–0.74 D. 0.09), found near 1. Abramčić, *Führer*, 176ff No. 239, 240 and fig. 124; Saria in *Sbornik za Umetn. Zgod.* XII, 1933, 76ff; Saxl, 84f and fig. 189. See fig. 400.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual dress and attitude (Inv. No. 300). Only the sheath of the god's dagger is preserved with the foremost part of the bull's body with the dagger in it. The serpent and the dog in the usual place. From the r. corner it is possible to conclude that the main scene took place in a grotto and that the torchbearers were also represented, as a torchbearer's head with the upper part of his *pedum* or bow has been preserved.

Outside the grotto's border there are the following scenes (Inv. No. 299):

- 1) Standing Mithras in Oriental dress gives Sol an object which seems to be a piece of bull's meat. He grasps Sol's right hand.
- 2) The upper part of kneeling Sol. Mithras grasps Sol's head with his l.h. In his upraised r.h. Mithras holds an object which probably is a piece of meat. Mithras' legs are lost.

Above these two scenes which were represented side by side one sees:

- 3) Sitting bearded deity with uncovered breast. He holds in his l.h. a staff and he rests his r.h. on his knee. He sits on a rocky stone (Saturnus) and Mithras approaches him with his forefinger at his mouth.
- 4) Naked Sol with shoulder-cape standing in a *quadriga*. He helps Mithras to

ascend. Sol has uplifted r.h. and has a crown of eleven rays around his curly hair. Mithras is in Oriental dress and has a dagger in his l.h. The heads of the horses are lost. In the upper r. side the feet of a horse and a wheel of the car are visible.

## 1580

The l. fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.09 Br. 0.14 D. 0.025). Inv. No. 354.

Unpublished. See fig. 401.

Head of a torchbearer, probably Cautopates. Next to it the remnants of Mithras' flying cloak.

## 1581

Three fragments of a marble cornice (H. 0.13 Br. 0.39 D. 0.015) with inscription. Inv. No. 354.

L.H. 0.025.

[ele]vavit in modum Solis / [C]auti et Cautopati in onor(em).

## 1582

Pedestal in Barbara-stone (H. 0.62 Br. 0.30 D. 0.24) found near 2. Inv. No. 291.

Abramić, 176 No. 238; *AIJ*, I 145 No. 311 and fig.

In its upper side there is a hollow with grooves and three holes indicating that a votive object had been attached to it.

In the front an inscription:

## 1583

L.H. 0.035-0.055.

Invicto / Aug(usto) / sacr(um) / E..... Aug(usti) ser(vus) / h(ereditatum) tab(ularius) / v(otum) s(olvit).

A *heridatum tabularius* is an officer for death-duties. According to Hoffiler *h(ac) tab(ula)* is also possible.

## 1584

White marble altar (H. 1.12 Br. 0.63 D. 0.54) found near 3.

Abramić, 178f No. 241 and fig. 125; *RA* (S. 6) VIII, 1936, 265 No. 53; Schmid, *Südsteiermark*, Graz 1925, 17 and Pl. II; Schmid in *BRGK* XV, 1923-24, 223 fig. 17; *Mostra*<sup>4</sup>, 720 No. 52; Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 198 fig. 213; Vulic in *Bull. Ac. Serbe* I, 1935, 202; *AIJ*, I 146 No. 313 and fig. See figs. 402-404.

On the front standing Mithras in Oriental dress offers to Sol over a burning altar the dagger to which small pieces of meat are speared. Above the meat the raven is flying in order to have a peck at it. In his l.h. Mithras held a large and long object and on the floor before his feet there is a club-shaped object, probably a piece of meat.



Sol wears a long shoulder-cape and his head is surrounded by a crown with six rays. On the side of the altar Mithras is shooting water from a rock before which a person kneels with outstretched hands. Another person embraces Mithras' knees.

On the l. side a bow, a quiver and a dagger. In the four upper corners a ram's head. Between the two heads on the front there is an inscription:

## 1585

L.H. 0.025.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro sal(ute) d(omini) n(ostri) Gallieni p(ii) f(elicis) / invicti Aug(usti) Fl(avius) Aper v(ir) e(gregius) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1586

Small votive altar (H. 0.29 Br. 0.12) with an oblong hollow in the top (Inv. No. 306).

## 1587

Fragment of a large cornice (H. 0.33) with profiled border under which remnants of an inscription (Inv. No. 304):

L.H. 0.04.

Julian...

## 1588

Corner of a marble altar (H. 0.42) with inscription (Inv. No. 302).

L.H. 0.025-0.03.

D(eo) [S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / pr[o salute] / Att[i.....] / Sat[urnini?] / Ari[.....] / vik[arius?].

## 1589

White marble altar (H. 0.885 Br. 0.42 D. 0.21) found near 4. Inv. No. 294.

Abramič, 179f No. 242 and fig. 126; *RA* (S. 6) VIII, 1936, 265 No. 56;

Ritterling in *PW* XII, 1340; *Musée belge* 1923, 253 n. 3; Vulic in *Bull. Ac.*

*Serbe* 1935, 202; *AJJ* I, 147 No. 314 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI

1954, 45 No. 24. See fig. 405.

Upon the base with an inscription (No. 1590) is a statue of Mithras as a bullkiller. The bull's tail ends in corn-ears. The dog and the serpent have their heads near the wound; the scorpion is in the usual place. The upper part of Mithras' body is lost; of the dog's head only the muzzle is preserved.

## 1590

L.H. 0.03-0.04.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro <sa>salute / canaliclari / et actariorum / et

codicari(um) / et librari(um) / leg(ionum) V M(acedonicae) et XIII g(eminae) / Gallienarum.

*canaliclarus*: "Kanzleidirektor" (Abramić).  
Ca. A.D. 256.

#### 1591

White marble altar (H. 1.02 Br. 0.54 D. 0.35) found near 5. Inv. No. 295.

Abramić, 180f No. 243 and fig. 127; *AIJ* I, 148f No. 315 and fig. See figs. 406–407.

On its r. side naked Sol standing on a protruding stone base. His head is surrounded by twelve rays; in his upraised r.h. a whip and in his outstretched l.h. a globe. Behind him four heads of horses in clouds indicate his *quadriga*.

On the l. side a person with a *corona muralis* on his head. He holds a *cornucopia* in his l.h. and with his r.h. he is pouring out a *patena* above an altar.

On its front is the inscription No. 1592.

On either side of the *focus*, which is decorated with *akroteria*, a lying lion.

#### 1592

L.H. 0.045.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute / tesserari(um) / et custod(um) ar/mor(um) leg(ionum) V M(acedonicae) / et XIII gemin(a)e Gallienarum.

"Die *tesserarii* und *custodes armorum* haben mehr militärische Obliegenheiten; jenen nämlich war die tägliche Ausgabe und wahrung der Parole (durch die *tessera*) anvertraut worden, diese waren Verwalter des Waffendepots (Abramić)."

#### 1593

White marble stone (H. 0.74 Br. 0.51 D. 0.26) found near 6. Inv. No. 296.

Abramić, 181ff No. 244 and fig. 128; *Mostra*<sup>4</sup>, 719 No. 49; *AIJ* I, 149 No. 316 and fig. See fig. 408.

The stone was given a rocky appearance and is concave at the back. On its front a very remarkable representation of Mithras's rockbirth. Cautes and Cautopates in Oriental dress assist Mithras at his rockbirth pulling him out by the arms. Mithras holds in his uplifted r.h. a knife and in his l.h. a torch. Above this scene a person in long hair and beard is reclining on the rock. The upper part of his body is naked. Beside him is a dagger (Saturnus). A Victoria flies towards him. In the bottom rim an inscription:

#### 1594

L.H. 0.025.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro sal(ute) officialium Apri prae/positi leg(ionum) V M(acedonicae) et XIII gem(inae) / Galli(enarum).

*officiales* are staff officers.

*Aper*, the commander of both legions, is also mentioned in the following No. 1596.

## 1595

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.25 Br. 0.35 D. 0.08). Inv. No. 297.

Abramić, 183 No. 245.

The relief is damaged. On the right part of Cautopates with the torch downwards is preserved. On the other side probably a standing Cautes. An inscription:

## 1596

L.H. 0.04.

[D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / [pro salute. . . / leg(ionum) V] M(acedonicae) et XIII / [g(eminae) Ga]llienarum / [Fla]vius Aper (vir) e(gregius) / [pra]epositus.

All inscriptions mentioning both Legio V Macedonica and Legio XIII gemina are to be assigned to the second half of the third century A.D. viz. the reign of Gallienus (260-268 A.D.).

## 1597

Marble *stèle* (H. 0.915 Br. 0.445 D. 0.11) found near the base of the large cult-relief. Inv. No. 292.

Abramić, 187f No. 246 and fig. 129; *AIJ* I, 145 No. 312 and fig.

The *stèle* which narrows down at the top bears an inscription on the front. Above it between two small columns there is a square hollow with five nail-holes in order to affix a small silver plate which got lost.

## 1598

L.H. 0.02-0.04.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Sex(tus) Vib(ius) Hermes Aug(ustalis) / c(oloniae) U(lpiae) T(raianae) P(oetovionensis) sign(um) argent(eum) / cum base sua d(ono) d(edit) / cum suis patre / pros(tante) L(ucio) Vernasio / Heraclida.

## 1599

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.50 Br. 0.73 D. 0.12). Inv. No. 298.

Abramić, 188 No. 247. See fig. 409.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual attitude and dress. A three-headed serpent and a dog try to lick the blood. Of both animals only the foremost parts are preserved. The bull's tail ends in three corn-ears; behind it standing Cautes with a torch which he raises up with both hands. Above him Sol in *quadriga* of which only the four heads of the horses are represented. Traces of red painting on Mithras' flying cloak. The raven, the scorpion, Mithras' r. foot, Luna, Cautopates and the lower part of the bull are missing.

## 1600

Six fragments of a marble relief (Mithras H. 0.35; Cautopates with Luna H. 0.43; Luna H. 0.16). Inv. No. 319.

Abramić, 188 No. 248 and fig. 130; Ferri, *Arte Dan.*, 199 fig. 215. See fig. 410.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual dress and attitude. The head, the greater part of the flying cloak and his r. foot are lost. Of the bull only the head and the knee of the r. foreleg are preserved. Behind him standing Cautopates to the right touching the ground with the torch; not cross-legged. In the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol in radiate crown, two rays darting towards Mithras. Next to him the raven on the grotto's border. In the r. upper corner the dressed bust of Luna in crescent.

#### 1601

Some bases found in the centre of the sanctuary prove that there must have been some more votive objects. A circular plate in the pavement of the central aisle (see plan 7) probably bore a cult-object. The bases near the corners of the benches could have served for statues of the torchbearers (see plan 8).

Abramić mentions remnants of trapezophores; two of them are standing before the l. bench (H. 0.50).

#### 1602

A fragment (H. 0.39 Br. 0.07 D. 0.31) probably of an altar (Inv. No. 345) shows remnants of two walking persons. The smaller is in Oriental dress, the other, almost entirely lost, has a bow in his hand (water-miracle?).

#### 1603

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.085 D. 0.03). Inv. No. 360.

Abramić, 188 No. 249.

Cautopates with torch downwards.

#### 1604

L. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.18 Br. 0.22 D. 0.04). Inv. No. 307.

Abramić, 189 No. 250. See fig. 411.

Lower part of standing Silvanus with dog. Next to him the lower part of a *togatus* going to the right. In the bottom rim an inscription:

#### 1605

L.H. 0.02.

Fla(vius) Iustianus [pro sal(ute) sua suorum]que omniu[m].

#### 1606

Fragment of damaged relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.36 D. 0.03). Inv. No. 318.

*Togatus* with an olive-twig in his l.h. He is the rightmost of three *vicomagistri* who make a sacrifice *capite velato*.

## 1607

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.22 Br. 0.06 D. 0.10). Inv. No. 306.  
The foremost part of a goat's head turned to the left.

## 1608

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.34 Br. 0.05 D. 0.10). Inv. No. 340.  
Head of man, represented frontally (Sol?).

## 1609

A fragment with the lower part and l. leg of a naked kneeling person (Sol kneeling before Mithras) is said to have been found although I could not trace it.

## 1610

Large marble leaf-capital (H. 0.29) found in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mithraeum as well as the following No.

## 1611

Marble fragment (H. 0.20 Br. 0.38 D. 0.12) with remnants of an inscription.  
L.H. 0.05.  
IAM VI / Kal. Apr(ilis).

## 1612

In the Mithraeum itself or in its immediate neighbourhood numerous potsherds were found. Some of them are decorated with vine-tendrils and grapes. There are vases encircled by serpents, lamps, dishes and two fragments of brown-glazed, scaled pottery. One sherd has a graffito: *Val(?)erius M. . . . . / d(ono) d(at)*. All together 250 coins were found most of which are dated in the reigns of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Constantine and his family.

A complete list of these finds is in the Museum at Ptuj and is still to be published.

## 1613

According to A. v. Premerstein in *AEMO* X, 1886, 234ff the following four inscriptions may have belonged to a Mithraeum IV. The last inscription was originally found in the pavement of the Pettau (Ptuj)-Kartschovina road, but was later on walled in in the medieval town-wall as well as the three others. The sanctuary probably was situated opposite the former monastery of the Dominican Friars (now barracks) "wo Substructionen von 10 Klafter Länge und Breite aus Blöcken rothen Marmors von 6-8 Fuss bestehend vor Alters aufgedeckt worden waren" (cf. *JOAI* II 1899, Beibl. 100). No sculptures were found.

## 1614

CIL III 4039; MMM II No. 354.

Templum dei Sol(is) inv(icti) Mit(hrae) / Aure[l(ius)] Iusti/nianus v(ir) p(erfec-  
tissimus) / dux / labefa/ctatum re/stituit.

"ducem intellige Pannoniae primae et Norici ripensis" (Mommson).

## 1615

CIL III 4041; MMM II No. 355.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / sacrum [M(arcus?)] Statius M(arci) fi(lius) /  
Saturninus / pro C(aio) Statio / [Ca]ssiano f[r]a[t]re / ex voto.

## 1616

CIL III 4042; MMM II No. 356.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / . . ri/rinni et / d . . ivi / . . tur pellui / II.

## 1617

CIL III 10874. MMM II No. 357.

L.H. 0.03-0.043.

De[o Soli invicto] / Mithra[e . . Sec]/und[us pro Secund?]/ino f[ilio . . .]an . . .

## 1618

CIL III 4040; MMM II No. 388.

Soli sa[cr(um)] / C(aius) Domit[ius] / Herm[es] / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)  
m(erito).

## MODRIČ

## 1619

A great number of Mithras monuments was discovered at a distance of half a km south of the village of Modrič on the S-E slope of the Bachergebirge (Pohorje) in 1893. The marble comes from the quarry Oberfreistritzgraben near Windish-Freistritz. It is possible that oriental stone-cutters here constructed a Mithraeum probably at the end of the second and of the beginning of the third century (*Mitt. Steiermark* XLII, 1894, IX; MMM I 365 No. 221ter; Skrabar in *Strena Buliciana* 1924, 151ff; Schmid, *Steiermark*, No. 3).

## 1620

Marble relief (H. 0.375 Br. 0.43 D. 0.04). Now in the Mithraeum III at Ptuj (Pettau). Inv. No. 310.

Skrabar, 152ff No. 1 and fig. 1; *AIJ* I, 42 No. 95 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 622. See fig. 412.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual dress and attitude. The serpent (only the foremost part is preserved) and the dog hold their heads near the wound. The raven is perched on the grotto's border. Cautopates (l) and Cautes (r) cross-legged; Cautopates leans his head on his l.h. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) in

radiate crown and of Luna (r) in crescent. The l. bottom corner is broken off; the surface is badly weathered. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1621

L.H. 0.04.

....]us et vil(icus) v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1622

Two fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.45 Br. 0.50 D. 0.04). Now in Mithraeum III Ptuj (Pettau). Inv. Nos. 317a; 317.

Skrabar, 154 No. 2 and fig. 2; *AIJ* I, 42 No. 94 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 623.

The weathered relief had a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with the two torchbearers. Preserved:

1) The r. bottom corner (H. 0.34 Br. 0.25 D. 0.04) in which the foremost part of the bull and Cautes with upraised torch are visible. Cautes is not cross-legged.

2) The l. upper corner (H. 0.15 Br. 0.21 D. 0.04). Inside the grotto's border only the top of Mithras' flying cloak; outside of it the bust of Sol. Underneath Sol and separated from him by a horizontal rim the Phrygian cap of Cautopates. The reverse shows traces of fire. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1623

L.H. 0.03.

....norinus V/. . .] v(otum) [s(olvit)] l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1624

Badly weathered marble relief (H. 0.35 Br. 0.48 D. 0.05). Now in Mithraeum III at Ptuj (Pettau). Inv. No. 309.

It was found by a farmer in the bed of the brook Mondaška voda or Kottenbach, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mithraeum.

Skrabar, 154 No. 3 and fig. 3; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 624.

Mithras kills the bull in a grotto. On either side a torchbearer. The serpent and the dog are hardly visible. Sol and Luna.

## 1625

Badly weathered marble relief (H. 0.42 Br. 0.29 D. 0.05). Graz, Joanneum. It was found in the neighbourhood of the brook Kottenbach.

Skrabar, 154f No. 4 and fig. 4; *AIJ* I, 41 No. 91 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 622. See fig. 413.

Mithras in the usual attitude and dress kills the bull in a grotto. No other figures. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1626

L.H. 0.02.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Iuliu[s . . . . / . . . .] v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) [m(erito)].

## 1627

Marble plate (H. 0.36 Br. 0.28 D. 0.04). Now in Mithraeum III at Ptuj (Pettau).  
Inv. No. 314.

Skrabar, 155 No. 5 and fig. 5; *AIJ* I, 41 No. 92 and fig.

The l. bottom corner is broken off. Above the inscription is a pediment in which the naked bust of Mithras with a torch and a dagger is represented (Mithras' rockbirth).

## 1628

L.H. 0.04.

I(nvicto) d(eo) M(ithrae) Longin(ius) / [Exp]ertus / [v(otum) s(olvit)] l(ibens)  
m(erito).

## 1629

Weathered votive altar in marble (H. 0.30 Br. 0.26 D. 0.05). Now in Mithraeum  
III at Ptuj (Pettau). Inv. No. 315.

Skrabar, 155f No. 6 and fig. 6; Abramčić, *Führer P.*, 193 No. 267; *AIJ* I, No.  
90 and fig.

The inscription is surrounded by a frame which has a volute-ornament at the  
top.

## 1630

L.H. 0.04.

I(nvicto) d(eo) M(ithrae) / Ial(l)ius / Tertin/us v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1631

Altar in white marble (H. 0.38 Br. 0.14 D. 0.12). Now in Mithraeum III at Ptuj  
(Pettau). Inv. No. 313.

Skrabar, 156f No. 9; *AIJ* I, No. 93.

L.H. 0.03.

D(eo) S(oli) M(ithrae) / Val(erius) / [v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)] m(erito).

## 1632

A badly weathered altar (H. 0.30 Br. 0.16 D. 0.10–0.07) with an illegible  
inscription and an altar of which only the top is preserved (H. 0.20 Br. 0.12 D.  
0.08).

Skrabar, 157 Nos. 10–11; *AIJ* I, Nos. 98–99.



1633

Fragments of a red sacrificing dish.

1634

Fragment (H. 0.17 Br. 0.20 D. 0.03) with part of an inscription.

Skrabar, 156 No. 7.

[I(nvicto) d(eo)] M(ithrae).

## TEUTOBURGIUM

1635

Altar (H. 0.585 Br. 0.24 D. 0.20), found at Dálya in 1910. Zagreb (Agram), Archaeological Museum.

J. Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* XI, 1910–1911, 121 and fig. 742; *Ann. ép.* 1912 No. 129.

I(nvicto) D(eo) M(ithrae) / [Ve]t(urius) Du/[bi]tatus / [vet(eranus)] a(lae) (prima) c(ivium) R(omanorum) / [e]x dupl(icario) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## SCARABANTIA

1636

A Mithraeum was discovered in 1866 near Fertőrákos at the S-W end of Lake Fertő. The place is now called "Mythras barlang", and is situated at a distance of 20 mtrs. from the Sopron (Scarabantia)–Carnuntum road. The finds are in Sopron.

Kenner in *MCC* XII, 1867, 119ff and fig. 1; Kiraly, *Hunyad* VI, 1889; *MMM* II 327ff No. 223 and fig. 194; Hinks in Bruton, *Fort Manch.*, Pl. 14; Massalsky in *BCR* LXIX, 1941 (1943), 160ff and fig. 1.

The sanctuary (L. 5.20) has on its west side and probably on its north side a wall-construction but on the other sides it consists of natural rock. The north side where the entrance was is wider (Br. 5.50) than the south side (Br. 3.65) where the cult statue was erected. Through an entrance (Br. 2.50) one probably descended by means of some steps into the *pronaos* (Br. 5.30).

The cultroom proper is on a still lower (0.80) level and is divided into a central-aisle (L. 4.66 Br. 2.33) and two *podia*. These benches are as the sanctuary itself wider near the entrance (Br. 1.58) than near the backwall (H. 0.66 Br. 0.87–0.63).

In the neighbourhood runs a small brook issuing into lake Fertő (Neusiedl) which is now dry.

The following three altars (H. 0.80 and 0.20 Br. 0.50 and 0.64) are made in limestone from Kroisbach and St. Margarethen and stood on bases.

1637

CIL III 4236; *MMM* II No. 358; Massalsky, 162 No. a and fig. 2.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / L(ucius) Avit(us) Ma/turus d(e)c(urio) / col(o-  
niae) Karn(unti) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

Carnuntum became *colonia* between 178 and 180 A.D.

## 1638

CIL III 4238; MMM II No. 359; Massalsky, 162 No. b and fig. 3.

[S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Sep(timius) Ius(tini)/anus arm(orum) / c(u)st(os)  
l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) / Anton(iniana) v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1639

Massalsky, 162 No. c and fig. 4.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Sep(timius) I(u)st(ini)anus a(rmorum) [custos] /  
l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) Ant(oniniana) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

The *legio XIV* received the title *Antoniniana* during the reign of Caracalla (211–217 A.D.).

## 1640

Near the entrance were statues in limestone (H. 0.40 Br. 0.60) of a lying lion and  
of a lioness (Kenner, 123 and fig. 2; MMM II No. 223d and fig. 195).

## 1641

Relief carved out in the rock (H. 1.50 Br. 2.40).

Kenner, 124f and fig. 1; MMM II 328 No. 223b, where the relief is reproduced  
inexactly; Massalsky, 161 and fig. 6 from which fig. 414.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near  
the wound; the scorpion in the usual place. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l), not  
cross-legged, hold the torches up- and downwards with their r. hands. In the upper  
corners outside of the arched border are the busts of Sol (l) and Luna (r). There are  
traces of painting: the background was blue; the costumes are red; Mithras' hair  
is yellow; the natural colour on the undressed parts of the figures.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1642

CIL III 4240; MMM II 361.

.....fecit impendio suo.

## 1643

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.50 Br. 1.30) in the S-W corner of the cult-room.

Kenner, 125; MMM II 328 No. 223e; Massalsky, 161 and fig. 7; LeRoy  
Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 190. See fig. 415.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog, the serpent, the scorpion and the  
torchbearers in the usual place. The torchbearers hold their torches with both  
hands; they are not cross-legged. Inside of the grotto in the r. upper corner the

bust of Luna; Sol's bust is lost. The relief was painted red, but no traces of stucco. Underneath the relief an inscription in a *tabula*:

## 1644

CIL III 4237; MMM II No. 360; Massalsky, 161.

D(eo) invicto / Mitre (*sic!*) S(oli) / Iul(ius) Saturninus / ex voto posuit / l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1645

Small altar with inscription.

CIL III 4239; MMM II No. 362.

Sept(imius) Iust[ini]anus....

## 1646

A lamp, a fragment of another lamp and a terracotta urn (Kenner, 126). Other urns each contained a coin and ash. These coins date from 254–383 but the greater part from 364–378.

## 1647

Underneath the large cultrelief a sarcophagus made in Roman brick-tiles with a skeleton was found. Massalsky now concludes that in this Mithraeum a human being was sacrificed by the Emperor Julian. But I agree completely with Kenner and Cumont that it was probably used as a cemetery of poor people after the Mithraeum had been abandoned (*cf.* Vermaseren in *Hermeneus* XXII, 1950, 70ff).

## EISENSTADT

## 1648

Lower part of a marble relief (H. 0.135 Br. 0.175 D. 0.012–0.025), found "auf den Gölbesäckern zu Eisenstadt, Raum 26". Eisenstadt, Burgenländisches Landesmuseum, <sup>1</sup>Sammlung Wolf (inv. No. 4317).

Kubitschek, *Eisenstadt*, 100f and Pl. II, 1; Barb in *Burgenländische Heimatblätter* X, 1948, 47. See fig. 416 kindly given by the Director Dr. A. Ohrenberger.

Mithras as a bullkiller between the torchbearers whose legs are still visible. Only the god's r. foot is preserved. The dog leaps up against the bull; the serpent creeps over the ground and lifts up its head towards the wound. Underneath it the following scenes from l. to right:

- 1) Sol kneeling before Mithras who puts his hands upon Sol's head.
- 2) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 3) Mithras in Sol's chariot.

"Der Aufsatz besitzt eine viereckige Schaleneintiefung zwischen zwei Wülsten. Diese sind an den Stirnseiten mit einer sechsteiligen Rosette verziert" (A. Neumann).

1649

Altar in limestone (H. 0.75 Br. 0.46 D. 0.24) found in Wien XIX "Sieveringer Hauptstrasse 132 together with two terracotta lamps and pots" in 2,3 m. Tiefe in Wien VI, Haydngasse 19 in 17.4.1896. Inv. 526 Abg. no. 55.

One lamp bore the stamp Cresce s.

A. Neumann in *Amtsblatt der Stadt Wien* 57, 1952 (No. 95), 1; CIL III 14359;

Kenner, *Gesch. der Stadt Wien*, I, Wien 1897, 105. See fig. 417.

L.H. 0.055-0.06.

I(nvicto) D(eo) M(ithrae) / pr(o) s(alute) Aug(usti) / Ulp(ius) Secun/dus m(iles) l(egionis) X g(eminae) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus).

"Der Umstand dass sich in dem Heilhang, in dem der Altar stand, eine Höhle befand und der Fuszweg oberhalb derselben noch heute Teufelsstiege heisst, machen das Vorhandensein einer Mithraskultstätte an dieser Stelle sehr wahrscheinlich" (Neumann).

1650

White marble relief (H. 0.23 Br. 0.24 D. 0.048), found in the Botanical Gardens in 1950. The Mithras-cult therefore must have been spread among the civilian population. Now Vienna (Wien), Historisches Museum, Abt. für Ur- und Frühgeschichte.

A. Neumann, *Ein Mithrasrelief aus Wien* in *Amtsblatt der Stadt Wien* 57, 1952 (No. 95), 1f and fig.; A. Neumann, *Die Fortschritte der Vindobonaforschung 1948 bis 1954* in *Carinthia* I, 146, 1956, 463 and fig. 12; A. Neumann, *Ausgrabungen u. Funde im Wiener Stadtgebiet 1950*, Wien 1955, 31 and pl. XXXI.

See fig. 418 procured with courtesy of Dr. A. Neumann.

Mithras tauroktonus with serpent and dog. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l), cross-legged. On either side of Mithras' head the busts of Sol and Luna. Behind Sol Mithras taurophorus to the right and underneath it Mithras bull-riding; behind Luna Mithras being born from the rock with upraised hands. The border of the grotto is decorated with seven altars in a row.

Below the central scene, 1. to r.:

1) Sol kneeling before Mithras who lays his r.h. upon Sol's head. Above Sol the protome of a lion.

2) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast in an arched niche.

3) Mithras ascending Sol's chariot. The upper part of Sol's body and the horses are lost.

The relief was probably painted.

AEQUINOCTIUM

1651

Relief in limestone (H. 1.35 Br. 0.55 D. 0.30), from Schwadorf. Vienna (Wien) Kunsthistorisches Museum, Inv. No. I, 277a.

Seidl in *Arch KOG* 1851, 216; 1853, 83; Arneth in *Sb. Ak. Wien* XI, 1853, 334; Sacken-Kenner, *Samml.*, 53 No. 250a; Maionica, *Felsengebur*, 37 No. XIII and Pl. II; MMM II 333f No. 231 and fig. 209; RRR II, 141, 3. See fig. 419.

Naked Mithras being born from a cylindrical rock stone against which a serpent coils upwards. The god's head and hands are lost. On either side sits a youth in Oriental dress (Cautes and Cautopates). Both hold their hands on their knees. The l. youth looks up to Mithras; the head and the r. foot of the other youth (r.) are lost as well as his r. arm and l.h.

In the base an inscription:

1652

CIL III 4543; MMM II No. 384.

L.H. 0.04.

P(etrae) g(enetrici) d(ei) / Aurelius / Statorius / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

The name of Statorius is very unclear. Cumont supposes eventually *Syntrophus*.

1653

Fragment of a large relief in sandstone (H. 0.87 Br. 1.55 D. 0.12-0.29), from Schwadorf. Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum, Inv. No. I, 277b.

MMM II 331 No. 226 and fig. 204, who is of the opinion that it is from Carnuntum; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 25. See fig. 420.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The greater part of the god's body, of his r. leg and mantle are lost as well as the upper part of the bull's head and the end of its tail. The scorpion in the usual place; only parts of the serpent and the dog are preserved.

1654

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.45 Br. 0.78 D. 0.36). The exact find-spot is not known, but it probably comes from the same country as the preceding Nos. Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum. Inv. No. 1535.

MMM II 331 No. 226bis. See fig. 421.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Lost: the upper part of Mithras' body; the head, the end of the tail and the hindlegs of the bull; the head of the dog; the greater part of the scorpion. No traces of the serpent.

STIX-NEUSIEDL

1655

A Mithraeum found at Stix-Neusiedl in the summer of 1816.

Hormayr in *Arch. G* 1816, 660; Seel, *Mithrasgeh.*, 313ff.

We do not know anything about the construction of the sanctuary, of which the following monuments are now kept in Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum. I am very grateful to Dr. Rudolf Noll, the Director of the Section of Antiquities

for his warm interest in this work. During many years he supplied me with information about the newly discovered monuments in his country and he gave me all possible facilities to verify them and to publish new photographs.

#### 1656

White marble relief (H. 0.25 Br. 0.32 D. 0.025). Inv. No. I, 41.

Lajard, Pl. LXXXII, 2; Sacken-Kenner, *Sammlungen*, No. 250a; Welcker in Zoega, *Abh.*, 399; MMM II 333 No. 230 and fig. 208; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 26. See fig. 422.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual attitude and dress. The raven perched on the rim of the god's flying cloak; the dog and the serpent near the wound; the scorpion is not visible. Before the bull there is a torchbearer, cross-legged, who holds a torch upwards in his r.h. and a torch downwards in his l. hand. On the other side there is another person in Oriental dress (probably Cautopates) who with his l.h. grasps the r. leg of Mithras. He is not cross-legged and a torch is not visible. In the upper corner the bust of Sol (l); Luna is represented in a crescent above the bull's head. In the r. upper corner a reclining figure with uncovered breast (Saturnus) who with his r.h. touches the point of Mithras' Phrygian cap. The young god is born from the rock with uplifted hands.

In the bottom border the remnants of an inscription:

#### 1657

CIL III 4542; MMM II No. 383.

L.H. 0.015-0.02.

.....mus ex bo(to) p(osuit).

#### 1658

Relief in limestone of the country (H. 0.57-0.97 Br. 1.53 D. 0.20). Inv. No. I, 254.

*Wiener Modezeitung*, 19 June 1816 No. 25; Hormayr, *Wien*, CLX; Steinbüchel, *Beschr. Thes.*, 10; Seel, *Mithrasgeh.*, 324ff and Pl. XIV, c; Müller, *Mithras*, fig. 17; Lajard, *Intr.*, LXXVII, 1; Steinbüchel in *Wiener Jahrbücher* 66, 1834, 137; de Hammer, *Mithr.*, 95 No. 17; Arneth, *Meilensteine*, No. 250; Sacken-Kenner, *Samml.*, 49 No. 230; MMM II 332f No. 229 and fig. 207; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 48 No. 127; Nagy in *AErt* 85, 1958, 9 and fig. 1. See fig. 423.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The relief has undergone a very thorough restoration. The upper part of the god's body, the raven and the end of the bull's tail are lost. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound; the scorpion in the usual place. Cautopates standing cross-legged (head lost) with the torch downwards (l). Cautes, not cross-legged, holds the torch upwards with his r.h. and holds a small round object (loaf?) in his l.h.

The relief was stuccoed and painted: the background is bright blue; the figures are red; the serpent is blue. On the bull's neck there is a graffito:

## 1659

L.H. 0.045-0.05.

M(arcus) Val(erius).

In the base of the relief an inscription:

CIL III, 4539; MMM II No. 379; A. Betz, *Litterae Latinae* IX, 1955 fol. VII No. 8.

L.H. 0.06.

D(eo) in(victo) M(ithrae) S(oli) pro s(alute) Aug(ustorum) n(ostrorum) L. Sep(timii) / Valerius et Valerianus sex(viri) col(oniae) K(arnunti) / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

The sculptor writes Aug. but NN.  $\pm$  200 A.D.

## 1660

Marble altar (H. 0.83 Br. 0.35-0.44 D. 0.30-0.36). Inv. No. III, 69. In the rim at the right side a triangle. Traces of red colour in the lettering.

CIL III 4538; MMM II No. 380.

L.H. 0.06.

Invicto / deo / sac(rum) / Longinus / Secundi / v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1661

Marble votive-altar (H. 0.94 Br. 0.47-0.60 D. 0.35-0.43). Inv. No. III, 81.

CIL III 4540; MMM II 381; A. Betz, *Litterae Latinae* IX, 1955 fol. VII No. 9.

L.H. 0.045-0.065. Traces of red colour in lettering.

Invic(to) d(eo) s(acrum) / pro s(alute) imp(eratoris) L. Se(ptimii) / Valerius et Va/lerianus temp(lum) / vetust(ate) conl(apsum) / inp(endio) suo rest(ituerunt).

After 193 A.D.

## 1662

Marble plate (H. 0.68 Br. 0.55 D. 0.16). Inv. No. III, 104.

CIL III 4541; MMM II No. 382.

L.H. 0.05-0.055. Traces of red colour in lettering.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Vitalis et / Silvanus / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

## POTZ NEUSIEDL

## 1663

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.40-0.55 Br. 0.48 D. 0.15), which was brought from Potz Neusiedl (near Stix Neusiedl) to Eisenstadt, Landesmuseum (Inv. No. 7933) in 1926 (*cf. Fundberichte aus Oesterreich* I, 44).

Barb in *Burgenländische Heimatblätter* X, 1948, 51 n. 44.

Mithras in Phrygian cap and cloak walking to the left. On his shoulders he carries the bull of which only one leg is clearly visible. The lower part of Mithras is lost.

## CARNUNTUM

## 1664

Mithraeum I, found at Deutsch-Altenburg (Carnuntum) in 1852 on the north bank of the Danube in the neighbourhood of a quarry situated on the slope of a steep hill.

v. Sacken in *Sb. Akad. Wien*, XI, 1853, 339ff; MMM II 329 No. 225.

According to the scarcely detailed design of von Sacken, the lay-out of the temple must have been nearly semi-circular. Projecting rocks and the occasional artificial addition of masonry and blocks of stone gave the Mithraeum the appearance of a grotto. It is highly probable, that only the half-round apse has been preserved and that the rest of the sanctuary stood before it (Cumont). In this apse, lying on the North, a piece of stuccoed wall was found decorated with yellow-red horizontal and oblong lines. Part of the wall with the entrance has also been discovered. Nearly all finds are at Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum.

## 1665

Relief in sandstone, broken in two parts (H. 1.20 Br. 1.60 D. 0.20). Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum, Inv. No. I, 17/18. Now in loan in the Museum Carnuntinum in Deutsch-Altenburg.

MMM II 330j and fig. 203; v. Arneth, *o.c.*, 341; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 48 No. 154. See fig. 424.

The relief has been restored very well and it is possible to distinguish the original from the restored fragments. Mithras kills the bull, the tail of which ends in three parts. Of the bull's head one ear, a horn and the foremost part of the muzzle are lost; of the dog only the r. fore-foot and of the serpent the head and the foremost part of the body are preserved. The scorpion in the usual place. The upper part of the relief with Mithras' head and arms, the raven, the busts of Sol and Luna are lost.

## 1666

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.53 Br. 0.35 D. 0.065-0.20). Inv. No. I, 178.

v. Sacken, 341; MMM II, 330i and fig. 202.

Haut-relief with the representation of Cautopates, cross-legged. Head, feet and l. arm are lost. Perhaps this torchbearer belongs to the preceding monument.



## 1667

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.18 Br. 0.33). Inv. No. I, 195.

v. Sacken, 341 and 346; MMM II 330h. See fig. 425.

Lying lion with a bull's head before its forefeet. The foremost part of its mouth is broken off but there is a large opening (diam. 0.07) at the back of the head which probably communicated with a fountain. Traces of red colour on the hair.

## 1668

Cone-shaped stone encircled by a serpent, probably a remnant of a representation of Mithras' rockbirth (v. Sacken, 347; MMM II 330g).

## 1669

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.44). Inv. No. I, 196.

v. Sacken, 340; Maionica, *Felsengeburt*, No. XI; MMM II 330f and fig. 201. See fig. 426.

Naked Mithras, visible from the knees upwards, being born from the rock. The head and the arms are lost. Beside his right thigh there is the tail of a serpent the head of which is visible lower on the rock. The bottom of the rock is fashioned in such a way, that it could be attached to a fountain or to another construction.

## 1670

Altar in sandstone (H. 1.10 Br. 0.55–0.71 D. 0.43). Inv. No. III, 14.

v. Sacken, Taf. I, 1; Arneth, 333, 2; MMM II 330e and figs. 197–199.

On the l. side Cautopates cross-legged; on the r. side Cautes walking. Both holds the torches with two hands. In the front an inscription:

## 1671

CIL III 4416; MMM II No. 371; Kubitschek, *Bilderatlas*, No. 23; *JOAI* 29, 1935 (Beibl.) 302 No. 142; Vorbeck, 27 No. 45.

L.H. 0.05.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) C(aute) / T. Flavius / Verecundus / c(o)l(onia) Savaria / [centurio] leg(ionis) XIII / g(eminae) M(artiae) v(ictoris) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1672

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.95 Br. 0.44–0.70 D. 0.38). Inv. No. III, 23.

Arneth, 333, 4; v. Sacken, Taf. I, 5; MMM II 330e and fig. 200. See fig. 427 (r. side).

The altar has on its corners four columns, of which those at the front are broken off. On each side piece a Phrygian cap upon a dagger. In the front an inscription:

## 1673

CIL III 4420; 11088; 14356; MMM II No. 368.

L.H. 0.04.

[D(eo) or S(oli)] i(nvicto) [M(ithrae) /] C(aius) ...ir... / ..... / spelaeu[m] / vetustate / conlabsum / restituit.

1. 1: CIL reads [D(eo)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae); W. Reichel in *AEMO* XVIII, 1892, 197 No. 1: [Sol] i(nvicto) [M(ithrae)].

1. 2/3 CIL: C. [Volus]ius / V[ictore]; W. Reichel: Caius Se[cundus] v(ir) p(erfectissimus).

1. 4: CIL: [sp]e[lae]um; W. Reichel: templum.

## 1674

Six altars in sandstone were erected in a semi-circle, four of which have inscriptions (Arneth in *Sb. Akad. Wien* XI, 1853, 331f; v. Sacken, *Taf. I*, 2-4 and 340; Arneth, 332, 1; 333, 3):

Altar with volutes (H. 0.52 Br. 0.24-0.27 D. 0.21). Inv. No. III, 80. Traces of red colour in the letters.

CIL III 4424; MMM II 369.

L.H. 0.02-0.03.

Petrae / genetici / P. Ae(lius) Nigri(nus sacerdos) / v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1675

Altar (H. 0.62 Br. 0.26-0.38 D. 0.25). Inv. No. III, 56. Traces of red colour in the letters.

CIL III 4417; MMM II No. 372.

L.H. 0.05.

Deo / invicto / Iul(ius) Pacat(us) / ex voto / M. Val(erio) sac(erdote) it(erum).

## 1676

Altar (H. 0.90 Br. 0.42 D. 0.39). Inv. III, 38.

CIL III 4414; MMM II No. 370.

L.H. 0.045-0.06.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Adlec(tus) / ser(vus) T(iberii) C(laudii?) v... / gen(itori) lum(inis) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

*genitori luminis*: cf. Cumont, *Mithra et l'Orphisme* in *RHR* 1934, 66 n. 6 and MMM I, 359ff.

## 1677

Altar (H. 0.56 Br. 0.25 D. 0.235). Inv. No. III, 74.

CIL III 4419; MMM II No. 373; *JOAI* 29, 1935 (Beibl.) 297 No. 77; Vorbeck, 17 No. 10.

L.H. 0.04. Traces of red colour on the rim.

Deo in/victo / Val(erius) Vict/orinus op/tio leg(ionis) X g(eminae) / v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit).

1678

Rim of a marble altar (H. 0.08 Br. 0.42 D. 0.29). Inv. No. III, 57.

CIL III 4421; MMM I No. 374.

L.H. 0.05.

C. Fron.....

1679

Minor finds (v. Sacken, 339; MMM II 330 a, b, c, d) are mentioned as a series of *bolli* of the Leg(io) XIII g(e)m(in)a v(ictrix), Leg(io) XIV or Leg(io) XV Ap(ollinaris); remnants of half burned coal and of wood; many traces of ash among which were bones and teeth of oxen, sheep and goats, but mostly geese and chicken bones; fragments of terracotta vessels; a silver coin of Gordianus III and a bronze one of Iulius Fl. Constans I. Dr. R. Noll drew my attention to the following No.

1680

Statue in marble (H. 0.50). Inv. No. 179.

Fig. 428 with courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Wien (Vienna).

Standing youth; head, r. arm and greater part of the legs are lost. From the l. shoulder a large mantle is draped over the l. arm, at the same time covering the lower part of the body.

1681

A Mithraeum II was found at Carnuntum "auf der Pfaffenbrunnwiese".

Dell in *AEMO* XVI, 1893, 184ff and Pl. 1; *Bericht des Vereins Carnuntum* 1890-1891, 50 and Pl. I; MMM II 500f No. 228ter; Kubitschek, 167 and fig. 114.

We do not know any detailed description of this sanctuary. It is situated beside a temple of Jupiter Dolichenus. A *pronaos* or *vestibulum* (Br. 2.00) precedes the rectangular Mithraeum (L. 12.50 Br. 7.50), which is divided into a corridor (Br. 3.00) and two benches (Br. 1.25). These benches begin at 0.50 from the entrance and end at the backwall; at the beginning there is a step. Before the projecting *culniche* (Deep 1.00) the base of an altar was found. From fragments of stucco it appears that the Mithraeum was vaulted.

1682

Mithraeum III found in the west part of Petronell near Hintausried in August 1894 by J. Dell and C. Tragau.

Reichel-Bormann in *AEMO* XVIII 1895, 169ff; cf. *Bericht des Vereins Carnuntum* 1892-4; MMM II 491ff Nos. 227 and 228bis with plan; Kubitschek-Frankfurter, *Führ. Carn.*; a reconstruction in DS, *Dict. Ant.*, 1950 fig. 5089; Schober, *Röm. Oest.*, 52 fig. X; Lavedan, *Dict. Myth.*, 654 fig. 616. All

finds are in the Museum Carnuntinum in Deutsch-Altenburg and I am greatly obliged to Dr. E. Vorbeck for supplying me with all the information and for giving me the permission to take some photographs and to publish also some new documents of the Mithraic cult in Carnuntum. See fig. 429.

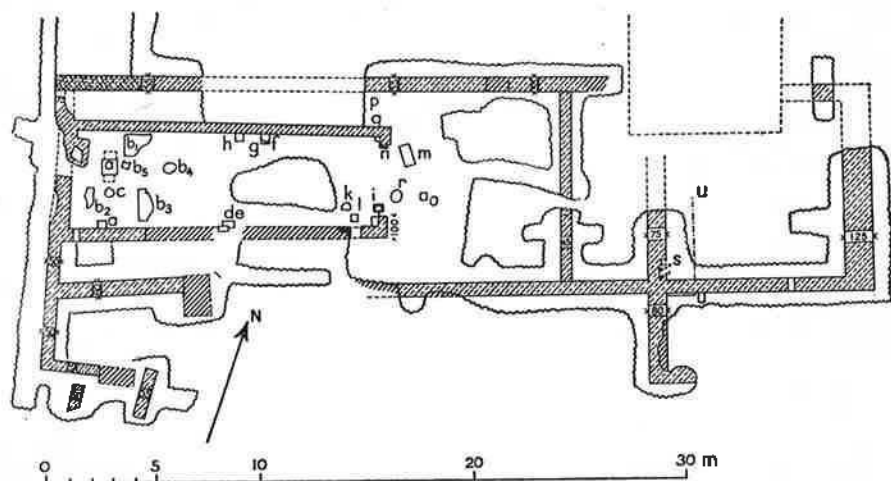


Fig. 429

From a *pronaos* (L. 8.50 Br. 8.50) one enters by means of a second room (L. 3.50 Br. 8.50) and of steps (now lost) the sanctuary proper (L. 23.00 Br. 8.50). Behind a sort of *vestibulum* (L. 8.00) is the *cella*, which is divided into a corridor (Br. 4.00–4.50) and the two benches (H. 0.60 Br. 1.50–1.85 L. 15.00). The entrance to the *cella* is formed by two small walls which have been constructed against the front of the benches. The base for the cult statue was erected at the end of the corridor at its right side.

The walls of the sanctuary were probably painted; the roof was made of wood.

Survey of the find-spots of the following monuments (Nos. 1683–1696):

- a) 1) The greater altar
- 2) The smaller altar
- b) 1) R. upper part of relief No. 1683
- 2) Its centre
- 3) Its l. upper part
- 4) Mithras' head
- 5) Bull's head
- 6) Bull's knee
- c) Mithras' rockbirth
- d) Inscription of Propinquus
- e) Second inscription of Propinquus
- h) Elaborated stones

- i) Altar
- k) Head of Cautopates
- l) Base of Cautopates
- m) Lion
- n) Altar
- o) Base of Cautopates
- p) Relief of Cautes
- q) Foot of Cautes
- r) Shell
- s) Terracotta vessels

## 1683

Fragments of a large relief in sandstone (H. 2.75 Br. 3.88 D. 0.50).

Reichel, 177; MMM II 494f and fig. 431; Kubitschek, fig. 24; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 47 No. 125; *Kostbarkeiten aus Carnuntum*, Wien 1957<sup>2</sup>, fig. 9; Swoboda, *Carnuntum* <sup>3</sup>, Pl. XLVI, 1. See fig. 430.

In the reverse of the relief are holes for fastening it in the wall by means of hooks. Many parts of the relief are lost, but it is clear that we have to do with the representation of Mithras tauroctone. The relief has now been restored. Mithras' head with Phrygian cap, the bull's head and some other parts such as the hoof of the l. fore foot are preserved. Only the end of the dog's tail and one wing of the raven, a point of Cautopates' torch and some fragments of Sol's bust are visible of these accompanying figures. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna and under it the upper part of Cautes' body with uplifted flaming torch in his r.h. and with a bundle of corn-ears and a *pedum* in his l.h.

Other fragments:

- a) Rock on which Cautopates was standing.
- b) A small part of a *krater* is mentioned by Cumont, but actually not visible.
- c) Mithras' knee.
- d) Above the border of Mithras' Phrygian cap there are four holes for fastening rays.
- e) Fragment of Mithras' flying cloak.

Traces of painting: red on Mithras' cap and on the flame of Cautes' torch; yellow on Mithras' hair and red on his cloak.

In the upper rim an inscription:

## 1684

CIL 14080; MMM II add. 367c.

L.H. 0.08.

T(itus) Fl(avius) Viato[r] condi fe(cit).

*condi fecit*: according to K. Mraz and I am inclined to agree (I am grateful to Prof. A. Betz in Wien (Vienna) for this suggestion). *O(mnipotentii) n(umini) d(eo) i(nvicto)* according to CIL and confirmed by Cumont.

1685

Altar in stone (H. 1.26 Br. 0.74 D. 0.68), found near *a*.

Reichel, 183f; MMM II 496 and figs. 432-4. See figs. 431-434.

On the four sides of the altar there are nine figures, six of which support the upper part which is decorated by two volutes connected by twigs. On the front of either volute a face with chubby cheeks surrounded by a threefold circle of leaves. The top of the altar is hollowed out in the centre. In the front of the rim and in the r. side of it an inscription. The interpretation of the various figures is as follows:

	Eurus	Septentrio	
Autumnus			Hiems
Favonius			Auster
	Ver	Caelus	Aestas

1) A naked person in beard placing his l. knee on a stone. He is represented much larger than the other two persons at his side (Caelus).

2) On his r. a naked youth whose head is crowned with flowers. He looks at Caelus. The uplifted r.h. is lost, but it seems that it supported the rim of the capital; a pin in the hip indicates the place of the other hand which probably held an object (Ver).

3) Another youth resembling the preceding one in attitude. He wears a crown of corn-ears. Both arms are lost, but the l.h. supported the corner of the altar (Aestas).

4) The r. side of the altar shows two persons. A naked youth, represented frontally, kneeling on a rocky stone and rests his r.h. on his knee (Auster). He looks to the right. Wings are visible at his temple and at his r. cheek. In his mouth he probably held a trumpet; his l.h. was attached to the upper corner of the altar.

5) A standing thin, old man in beard, dressed in a long cloak which covers his head. His l.h. is broken off (Hiems).

6) The back of the altar shows persons in the same attitude back to back. (Eurus and Septentrio). They are naked and their r. feet rest on a rocky stone. No traces of wings at the temples. They held their l.h. on their backs and with his r.h. the first person is holding a *salpinx* downwards. Of the second person (7) the r. knee and leg, the r. arm and hand are lacking.

8) The l. side of the altar. A standing naked youth with two bunches of grapes in his hair (Autumnus). Both arms are lost, but probably he supported the capital with his r.h. whereas he hold the other hand downwards by his side. Beside him

9) a person kneeling with his r. knee on a rocky stone. He has the same attitude as No. 4 (Favonius); he has wings in his hair and most probably he had a *salpinx* in his mouth.

## 1686

CIL III 14081; MMM II 367d.

L.H. 0.03.

[Pr]o sal(ute) Aug(usti) deo invic[to Mag]ni[us He]racla d(onum) d(edit).

Magnius was a Roman citizen but in origin a *perigrinus* as the cognomen *Heracla* indicates (Bormann).

## 1687

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.85 Br. 0.53 D. 0.39), found near *c*.

Reichel, 191; MMM II 498 and fig. 435; *Kostbarkeiten aus Carnuntum*, Wien 1957<sup>2</sup>, fig. 10. See fig. 435.

On a rectangular base there is a cone-shaped base from which the youthful naked Mithras is born. In the uplifted hands he probably held the torch and the dagger. There is a hole in his l.h.; his r.h. is lost. Around the rock a serpent is coiled, the head of which is visible on the r. side of Mithras' Phrygian cap. The god has long wavy hair. In the background a large tree.

## 1688

Two fragments of a statue in sandstone, found near *o*, *p*, *q*.

Reichel, 189; MMM II 489f and fig. 436.

Two fragments of a torchbearer, probably of Cautes (*cf.* the following No. 1689).

*a*) Head in Phrygian cap (H. 0.19). Traces of red colour just below the cap; the eyes were indicated by painting. See fig. 436.

*b*) Part in Oriental dress (H. 0.80 Br. 0.50 D. 0.33) to the left. The hands and both legs up to the knees are lost.

Cumont mentions a third part viz. the l. leg from the knee to the ankle dressed in trousers. I could not trace it and I am afraid he mistook a fragment of the following No. for it.

## 1689

Statue in sandstone, in two fragments, found near *k* and *l*.

MMM II 499 and fig. 437.

Base (Br. 0.33 D. 0.32) with one leg in long trousers and a hand with a torch downwards (H. 0.70). Head (H. 0.22 Br. 0.13) of Cautopates in Phrygian cap.

Both statues probably stood at the beginning of the benches. It is remarkable that the figure of Cautopates was larger than that of his companion.

## 1690

Statue (H. 0.60 Br. 1.04 D. 0.53), found near *m*.

Reichel, 192; MMM II 499 and fig. 438; *Kostbarkeiten aus Carnuntum*, fig. 45. Fig. 437.

Lion lying to the left with open mouth. He holds between his forefeet the head of a bull. Traces of yellow colour in the hair, of red in the mouth.

## 1691

Shell in sandstone (H. 0.25 diam. 0.49), found near 7.

MMM II fig. 439.

The shell probably rested upon a base and served as a basin.

## 1692

Plate in sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.65 D. 0.22). Traces of red on the rim.

CIL III 14082; MMM II No. 367a.

L.H. 0.06–0.05.

C(aius) Iul(ius) Propinq[ui]us / pariete / ex voto / fecit.

## 1693

Plate in sandstone (H. 0.41 Br. 0.79 D. 0.17), traces of red painting.

CIL III 14083; MMM II No. 367b.

L.H. 0.055–0.07.

C(aius) Iul(ius) Propin/quos pariete / ex voto / impensa sua / [feci]t.

*pariete for parietem.*

## 1694

Base or block in sandstone (H. 0.47 Br. 0.56 D. 0.44).

The base is sculptured on two sides. Head of Medusa between *acanthus*-leaves; lying lion to the right with a head between his forelegs.

## 1695

Small altar in sandstone (H. 0.29 Br. 0.22 D. 0.11).

CIL III 14084; MMM II 471 No. 367e; *AEMO* 1895, 201; *JOAI* XXIX, 1935, 317 No. 368; Vorbeck, *Militärinschr.*, No. 244.

L.H. 0.03.

Eg. Mu]natus . . . . /us (centurio) leg(ionis) . . . / l(aetus) [l(ibens) s(olvit)].

## 1696

Among the smaller finds lamps, bricks and pottery are mentioned and especially fragments of "Schlangengefäße". A coin of Macrinus (217 A.D.), found near the entrance of the sanctuary, may give a *terminus ante quem* of the date. Bormann points already to the restoration AD 307 and quotes as a proof the following monument which probably comes from the Mithraeum.

## 1697

Altar (H. 1.50 Br. 0.60–0.87 D. 0.385–0.65) the inscription of which was copied for the first time by Pietro de Lama in 1795. Formerly in Graf Traun's Castle, now in the Museum Carnuntinum.

Hormayr, *Wien*, No. 229; Labus, *Ara Hainsb.*, 9; Arneth, *Meilensteine*,



No. 15; Reichel in *AEMO* 1895, 196; MMM II 331 No. 227 and fig. 205; Kubitschek, *Führer Carn.*, 25 and fig. 11; *Kostbarkeiten C.*, fig. 47; E. Polaschek in R. K. Donin, *Geschichte der bildenden Kunst in Wien I*, Wien 1944, 115 and n. 97; E. Swoboda, *Carnuntum* 1958<sup>3</sup>, 61ff and Pl. VII. See figs. 438-439.

The back of the altar is rough; its front bears the inscription No. 1698. On the left side Cautus standing, not cross-legged, with an upraised torch and with three ears in his l.h. On the other side Cautopates with torch downwards. In the top a hole and on the top of the front four small holes.

## 1698

CIL III 4413; MMM II No. 367; ISL, 659.

L.H. 0.04-0.06.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / fautori imperii sui / Iovii et Herculli / religiosissimi / Augusti et Caesares / sacrarium / restituerunt.

307 A.D.

About the titles Iovii et Herculli *cfr.* W. Seston, *Dioclétien et la Tétrarchie, I, Guerres et Réformes*, Paris 1946, 211ff; other remarks in *Carnuntina* 1956. E. Polaschek remarks that the inscription is inscribed over a former one, which had been erased ("auf Rasur steht"). Fr. Eichler mentioned that the figures of the two dadophores date from the same period of the first inscription.

## 1699

Altar (H. 0.42 Br. 0.22 D. 0.13) probably found in Petronell.

CIL III 4415; MMM II No. 376; Vorbeck, *Zivilinschriften aus Carnuntum*, No. 36 (not yet published, but the author authorized me to make free use of his manuscript). Mus. Carnuntinum.

L.H. 0.03-0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [Au]r(elius) Vic/tor e/x voto / posi(tus) p(r)o suis (sic!).

## 1700

Altar (H. 0.27 Br. 0.10 D. 0.09), from Petronell. Museum Carnuntinum (Inv. No. 313).

Not yet published. Vorbeck, *Zivilinschr.*, No. 125.

L.H. 0.03-0.04.

Motre (sic!) C(aius) Rip... / im..... / ci..... / a(ram) m(erito) f(ecit).

## 1701

Relief in sandstone in several fragments (H. 0.65 Br. 0.98 D. 0.05), found in Petronell in 1932. Museum Carnuntinum.

Unpublished. See fig. 440.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and scorpion. The bull's tail ends in

three corn-ears. The foremost part of the bull, the bust of Luna and part of Mithras' flying cloak are lost. No torchbearers. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol, the rays are indicated by painting.

Other traces of painting: Mithras' Phrygian cap and mantle: red; the ears: yellow; Mithras' face: ochre; Sol's hair: yellow; Sol's dress: red; Mithras' r. foot: blue; Mithras' l. foot: red; the scorpion red and yellow in background; traces of green and yellow on the l. hind foot of the bull; blue in the field behind the bull, yellow in the field behind Mithras' mantle; yellow on serpent's body.

**1702**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.105 Br. 0.115 D. 0.02); the exact findspot in Carnuntum is not known. Museum Carnuntinum.

Unpublished. See fig. 441.

The bull and the lower part of Mithras in tunic. The greater part of the god's body; of the bull the head, the feet and the tail as well as the other figures are lost.

**1703**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.125 Br. 0.125-0.10 D. 0.03-0.05). From Carnuntum. Museum Carnuntinum.

Unpublished. See fig. 442.

Underneath a border the upper part of a person in Oriental dress. Head and fragment of the cloak. Probably a Cautes, because there is the beginning of an upraised r.h.

**1704**

Oval carnel (L. 0.028). From Carnuntum. Museum Carnuntinum.

Unpublished. See fig. 443.

Mithras tauroktonus in a grotto. Both torchbearers, not cross-legged and with their torches downwards. The serpent underneath the bull; the scorpion and the dog do not touch the bull. Before the bull a small altar. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in seven rays; in the r. upper corner the bust of Luna with crescent upon her head.

**1705**

Fibula in bronze (L. 0.02). From Carnuntum. Museum Carnuntinum.

Unpublished. See fig. 444.

Standing Aion with lion's head. He holds his hands under his chin. On its reverse a small ring.

**1706**

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.52 Br. 0.22-0.25 D. 0.18). Found in Carnuntum in a flue of Building VII in 1899. Museum Carnuntinum.

Bormann, *Lim. Oest.*, II, 153. See fig. 445.

On the left a raven, a corn-ear and a serpent the one above the other; on the right a lying lion. In the front the inscription:

1707

CIL III 14356<sup>6</sup>.

L.H. 0.06.

I(nvicto) d(eo) M(ithrae) / sa(crum).

1708

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.46 Br. 0.23–0.17 D. 0.15), found in Carnuntum in 1883. Museum Carnuntinum.

CIL III 11150; MMM II No. 393.

L.H. 0.02–0.03.

Invicto deo / Baebi(us) Martial[is] / et Ulp(ius) Breuci(anus *or* us) / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito).

CIL reads: Mariu[s] but clearly Martial[is].

1709

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.24 Br. 0.13 D. 0.09). Lost.

CIL III 11145; MMM II No. 394.

S(oli) i(nvicto) d(eo).

1710

Altar (H. 0.52 Br. 0.26 D. 0.175) found "prope balneas Romanas quae dicuntur = im Traunschen Tiergarten". Traun's Castle in Petronell.

CIL III 11146; MMM II No. 395.

L.H. 0.03.

Soli divino / L(ucius?) A(elius?) L(eo) / ex visu / posuit.

1711

Altar (H. 0.41 Br. 0.19–0.15 D. 0.13), found "Im Burgfeld". Museum Carnuntinum.

CIL III 11148; MMM II No. 377; Vorbeck, No. 82; *JOAI* XXIX, 1935, (Beibl.) 305 No. 188.

L.H. 0.02.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / L(ucius) Aelius / Leo / miles leg(ionis) / XIII g(eminae) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens).

CIL wrongly interprets L(ucius) Acilius whereas MMM (wrongly quoting CIL XIII) supposes that *Leo* is a *cognomen* and probably does not indicate the Mithraic grade of lion. Second century.

## 1712

Altar in sandstone (H. 07 Br. 0.11 D. 0.10), found "Im Burgfeld" in 1878. Museum Carnuntinum (Inv. No. 1. 356).

CIL III 11147; MMM II No. 396; Vorbeck, *Zivilinschr.*, No. 257.

L.H. 0.015.

[De]o Soli / [i]nvicto / posuiit (*sic!*) / [S]acellus(?).

CIL reads [d]ivino but [i]nvicto is a new interpretation of Dr. E. Vorbeck (communication). For *uffe* Vorbeck reads [S]acellus(?). I could not verify this text in person. Second century.

## 1713

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.17 D. 0.19) found "nördlich vom Burgfeld" in 1878. Museum Carnuntinum (Inv. No. 288).

CIL III 11151; MMM II No. 399.

L.H. 0.05.

S(oli) d(eo) / Iu(lius) Iul(ianus) / v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1714

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.30 D. 0.25), found near the theatre in 1890. Museum Carnuntinum (Inv. No. 262).

CIL III 11149.

L.H. 0.034.

D(eo) S(oli) / Aur(elius) E/xupe/ratu[s] / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Dr. E. Vorbeck calls my attention to the fact that it is also possible to read: [S(*ilvano*)] d(eo) s(*acrum*).

## 1715

Votive altar (H. 0.55 Br. 0.19 D. 0.175–0.24), found in Carnuntum. Museum Carnuntinum (Inv. No. 4337).

A. Betz, *Epigraphisches aus Pannonien und Noricum in Carinthia I*, 146, 1956, 434ff No. 1.

L.H. 0.035–0.04.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(i)thrae s(acrum) / Ulpius V[it]alis pan/crestari/us l(ibens) m(erito).

l. 2: also possible: V[it]alis.

panc(h)restarius = "Kuchenbacker."

Third century A.D.

## 1716

Fragment of a white marble statue (H. 0.34 Br. 0.37 D. 0.13). Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum. Inv. No. I, 363. Found in the 19th century in Deutsch-Altenburg.

Maionica, *Felsgeb.*, No. XII; MMM II 332 No. 228 and fig. 206; Kubitschek, *Bilderatlas*, No. 26. See fig. 446.

Part of a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. Only parts of the god's knees emerging from the rock. Beside his l. knee part of a serpent. On the base an inscription:

1717

CIL III 11152; MMM II No. 375; Betz in *JOAI* 29, 1935 (Beibl.) 303 No. 162; Vorbeck, 30 No. 56.

L.H. 0.045.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Vindil(ius?) Cupitus / sig(nifer) leg(ionis) XIII  
g(eminae) A(ntoniniana) et / Vind(ilius?) Iulianus / v(oto) p(osuerunt) patre  
Paterno.

Date: Beginning of the third century.

1718

Marble altar (H. 0.95 Br. 0.47–0.57 D. 0.49), found in Deutsch Altenburg on the bank of the Danube "von der Waltenkirchenschen Schweizerhütte." Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum. Inv. No. III, 35.

CIL III 4418; MMM II No. 378; Betz in *JOAI* 29, 1935 (Beibl.) 308 No. 248; Vorbeck, No. 139.

L.H. 0.03–0.045.

Invicto Mitrhe (*sic!*) / C. Sacidius Ba/rbarus [c(enturio)] leg(ionis) / XV Apol[li-  
nar(is)] / ex voto....

1719

Altar (H. 0.53 Br. 0.28 D. 0.215) found "auf dem Johannesheidel" in 1892. Traun's Castle in Petronell.

CIL III 11144a; MMM II No. 397.

L.H. 0.035–0.07.

Soli / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) Q. Cottius / Lalus.

1720

Inscription copied from F. Wachter. Lost.

*Ann. Ep.*, 1907 No. 176; *JOAI* 29, 1935 (Beibl.) 307 No. 224; Vorbeck, No. 109.

S(oli) i(nvicto) d(eo) / Q. Livi(n)ius / Senecio / vet(eranus) l(egionis) XIII  
g(eminae) v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit).

Second or third century.

1721

Marble relief (H. 0.39 Br. 0.41 D. 0.02–0.04), found at Petronell. Graf Traun's private collection.

See fig. 447 (after a copy of the original in the Museum Carnuntinum).

Mithras kills the bull, whose tail ends in corn-ears. Raven, dog and serpent, but no scorpion. Cautes (r) holds the torch upwards in his r.h.; Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards with both hands. Not cross-legged. In the upper corners: bust of Sol (l) in nimbus and crown of nine rays; bust of Luna (r) in nimbus.

Traces of red on Mithras' mantle and Phrygian cap, the grotto was painted blue.

## 1722

Altar (H. 0.56 Br. 0.33-0.26 D. 0.29-0.235). Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum (Inv. No. III, 17).

Sacken-Kenner, 64 No. 51a; CIL III 4444 = 11092; Walzing, *Corp.*, III, 109 No. 347; Betz in *JOAI* XXIX, 1935 (Beibl.) 327 No. 503; Vorbeck, *Militärinschr.*, 90 No. 291.

L.H. 0.03-0.04.

Tra[n]osito / C(aius) Cas(sius?) Apro/nianus / c(ustos) a(rmorum) in ho(norem) col(legii) / v(otum) s(olit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

*Transito* possibly *transito*, cf. Brigetio No. 1737.

## BRIGETIO

## 1723

Small Mithraeum excavated on the r. side of the road which leaves the *porta Decumana* of the Roman Camp at Szöny (distr. Komárom) and leads to Tata. The sanctuary is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a Dolichenum.

Radnóti in *AÉrt* (S. III) VII-IX, 1946-1948, 137ff.

The Mithraeum (L. 8.50 Br. 3.70) has the form of a grotto and the entrance is on the west side. A small *vestibulum* precedes a larger room. Several fragments of statues were found but got lost when the site was bombed. The description is entirely based on Radnóti's account.

## 1724

Base now lost. Beginning of the third cent. A.D.

Radnóti, 147; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 220b.

Cauti / M(arcus) Ulpus / Castrensis / vet(eranum) leg(ionis) I ad(iutricis) / f(.....) e(.....) p(osuit).

## 1725

Base, now lost.

Radnóti, 147; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 220c.

Cautopati / M(arcus) Ulpus / Castrensis / vet(eranum) f(.....) e(.....) p(osuit). Invicto / deo.

## 1726

"Parmi les objets du mithréum on avait retrouvé la tête coiffée du bonnet

phrygien d'une des statues. On peut constater que les autres débris de statues, des fragments de vêtement et de mains appartenaient aux statues des deux dádophores. Toutes les deux statues étaient peintes; les caractères des inscriptions, des piédestaux demi-circulaires étaient également remplies de couleur rouge" (Radnóti).

## 1727

Bronze plate (H. 0.327 Br. 0.301 weight 333,8 gr.) found near the back wall. Budapest, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum.

Radnóti, 148ff and Pls. XXIII–XXIV. I am grateful to A. Radnóti for the photograph reproduced in fig. 448.

In the four corners are small holes to attach the monument by. The grotto is divided into one large niche in the centre and two small arches on the sides. The border of the grotto is decorated with laurel-leaves which in five places are fastened to the grotto by means of ribbons. Upon the central arch the raven is represented, perched upon a stick (probably a ray of Sol); two small daggers with the points downwards are visible on the garland.

In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller. The bull wears a belt and his tail ends in three corn-ears. The dog and the scorpion in the usual places. Behind the god's head, which is partly damaged, there are seven stars in the field. Below the bull are the serpent, a *kantharus* and a walking lion.

In the smaller niches and on either side of the central scene is a cross-legged torchbearer. Both have a *pedum* in their l. hands. Underneath Cautopates (l) Mithras with uplifted hands is being born from the rock.

Outside the border the bust of Sol (l) with a whip and of Luna (r) with a torch behind the shoulders. In the corners four other busts are represented in a medallion: in the upper corners a young man (r) = Spring; a dressed woman (l) = Winter; in the bottom corners a woman (l) = Summer; a Man (r) = Autumn.

Below these scenes and separated from them by two horizontal lines are the busts of the seven planets with their attributes.

L. to r.: Saturnus with *falx* – Sol with whip – Luna with torch and crescent – Mars in helmet and in cuirass with lance – Mercury with *caduceus* – Jupiter with lightning – Venus with mirror.

## 1728

Base probably found during the discovery of the Dolichenum in 1899. It is not impossible that it should belong to the Mithraeum in the neighbourhood. Coll. Milch, now Komárom, Jókai Múzeum.

J. Dobráš, *Bidlov-Sborník* 1928, 43 n. 223; Paulovics in *Laureae Aquincenses* II, 139ff and Pl. 17, 5; *Ann. ép.* 1929 No. 176bis; *Ann. ép.* 1944 No. 123;

Radnóti in *Aert* 1946–1948, 147; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 218 and Pl. XXXVI, 1.

Cautopati Iul(ius) Karodius nat(us) / Gallus c(um) / Iul(io) Iuliano / fi(lio) v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1729

Stone base found in the Dolichenum.

*Ann. ép.* 1944 No. 126; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 216 and Pl. XLII, 3.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / C(aius) Val(erius) Ma(rinianus) / c(ornicularius?)  
l(egati) l(egionis) I adi(utricis) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1730

Altar (H. 0.76 Br. 0.30 D. 0.27) found in the ruins of Brigetio. Vienna (Wien), Kunsthistorisches Museum (Inv. No. III, 15).

CIL III 4296; MMM II No. 389; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 214; P. Thomsen in *Phil. Wochenschrift* 1944, 10; Kan, *Jup. Dol.*, 43; Merlat, *Rép. Jup. Dol.*, 373 No. 368.

I(nvicto) d(eo) / votum / solvit / C. A(urelius) Rodius / pro salute sua / l(ibens) l(aetus).

Thomsen reads *i(nvicto) D(olicheno)* and is followed by Kan and Merlat. It is also possible to read *Carodius*; cf. No. 1728

## 1731

Altar in limestone (H. 0.74) the exact place of discovery at Brigetio is not known. Budapest, National Museum.

CIL III S. 11006; MMM II No. 363; Hampel in *AErt* (N.S.) 29, 1909, 33; Paulovics in *Laureae Aquincenses* II 139 n. 107; Radnóti in *AErt* (S. III) 1946-1948, 147 n. 13; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 217 and Pl. XXXIV, 2.

Cauto P(ati) / N. Masica / Matern[i]anus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1732

Altar in limestone (H. 0.70). Budapest, National Museum.

CIL III S. 11007; MMM II No. 364; Barkóczi, *Brigetio* No. 220a and Pl. XVI, 1.

[I(nvicto)] d(eo) M(ithrae) / [M]asuinnini/[us] Amicus / [A]ugustalis / mun(icipii) Brig(etionis) An/[t]oniniani / [v(otum)] s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Cumont reads Masuinnius.

## 1733

Altar found at Brigetio (Szöny) but the Museum is not known.

CIL III S. 11005; MMM II No. 366; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 213.

Mithr(ae) / Donnius / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1734

Two marble reliefs of the same height, found at Szöny in the 18th century. Győr, Museum.

Ráth-Römer, I, 91ff; MMM II 329 No. 224; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, 46 No. 219 and Pl. XLV, 1-2. See figs. 449-450 kindly sent by Dr. L. Barkóczi.



Cautes and Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged. They hold the torches with both hands. An inscription in the plinth:

1735

CIL III 4302; MMM II No. 365; Barkóczi, No. 219.

Non(ius) / Bassinus s(olvit) m(erito).

Cumont reads *sac(er)dos*.

1736

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.09 Br. 0.07 D. 0.03) from Brigetio. Komárno Museum. Dr. A. Točík from Nitra-Hrad kindly writes me that the monument seems to have been transported to another Museum.

Nagy in *BpR* XV, 1950, 114f and fig. 9.

The central scene of Mithras as a bullkiller is surrounded by a laurel wreath. Only the figure of Cautes (r) is preserved; he holds an arch in his l.h. Outside the wreath is the damaged scene of Mithras' birth from the rock with upraised hands. Underneath him a figure in Oriental dress with slightly outstretched hands. He is represented frontally.

1737

Altar from Brigetio. Komárom, Jókai múzeum.

CIL III 10963; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 211 and Pl. XXXIII, 4.

Trasito.

*transitus*: cf. Carnuntum No. 1722 and epigraphical *index*.

1738

Altar from Szöny. Budapest, National Museum.

CIL III 4301; MMM II No. 390; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 212 and Pl. XLIII, 6.

Soli / invic/to Aur(elius) Iu[li]/anus b(ene)f(iciarius) / pr(ocuratoris?) [ex] v(oto).

Barkóczi reads *pr. p.v.*

1739

"In tabella aerea ansata". From Brigetio. Budapest, National Museum.

CIL III 11008; MMM II No. 391; Barkóczi, *Brigetio*, No. 215 and Pl. XIV, 5.

Deo invicto / Ulpus Sabinus / miles legio/nis primae / [a]diutricis.

# PANNONIA INF.

ALCSÚT

1740

Marble relief (H. 0.21 Br. 0.13–0.15). Found at Alcsút (distr. Fejér) near Bicske in 1862. Budapest, National Museum.

Cumont in *AErt* 1893, 295; MMM II 322 No. 214 and fig. 188. See fig. 451. I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. A. Mócsy who sent me all photographs of the Mithraic monuments in the National Museum in Budapest.

The arched relief is divided into three parts. In the centre Mithras as a bull-killer with the raven on the flying cloak. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. Above Cautopates (l) the bust of Sol, above Cautes (r) the bust of Luna. Both torchbearers are cross-legged. Next to Luna a representation of Mithras' rock-birth. In the lower part are three scenes separated from each other by vertical rims:

1) In a grotto Mithras lays his hands on the head of Sol who kneels before him and who stretches his hands out to him.

2) Mithras and Sol at the repast.

3) Mithras ascends Sol's chariot which is drawn by one horse.

In the upper part from l. to r.:

4) Bull in a small house.

5) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots at a rock before which a person kneels down with outstretched hands.

6) Bull in a small boat.

7) Standing person leaning on a stick; at his feet lies a he-goat.

NAGY-KOVAČSI

#### 1741

Relief in limestone (H. 0.63 Br. 0.74 D. 0.11) found in a grotto in a wood at Nagy-Kovácsi. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 91).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* V 1897, 115 No. 16; *JOAI* 1899 (Beibl.) 54f No. 5 and fig. 16; *Aquincum*, 158 No. 91; *BpTört.*, II Pl. LXIII, 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 48 No. 155. See fig. 452.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The serpent creeps over the ground; the dog is at some distance before the bull; the raven is in the r. upper corner; the scorpion in the usual place. Behind the bull Cautopates standing on a rocky base; not cross-legged; he holds the torch downwards with both hands. Before the bull Cautes with up-raised torch in his l.h. and cross-legged.

AQUINCUM

#### 1742

A Mithraeum I existing in the potter's quarter of the ancient city. We only know that the building had a rectangular groundplan and that it was destroyed in the time of the Marcoman wars (Nagy in *BpTört* II, 433). Four altars found side by side belong to this sanctuary of which no further details are known.

#### 1743

Small altar (H. 0.80 Br. 0.43 D. 0.34). Between two *akroteria* a lilylike flower. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 328).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII 1937, 120 No. 39 and fig. 43.  
 Petrae / genetrici.

1744

Altar (H. 0.84 Br. 0.38–0.33). Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 331).  
 Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 121 No. 40 and fig. 44.  
 Solis / ara.

1745

Altar (H. 0.54 Br. 0.17–0.185). Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 329).  
 Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 122 No. 41 and fig. 45.  
 Leoni / . . us / (ar)am.

1746

Altar of which the upper part is lost (H. 0.71 Br. 0.42–0.35). Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 330).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 122f No. 42 and fig. 46.  
 . . . cius / d(ecurio) m(unicipii) A(quinici) / II vir i(ure) d(icundo) / pr(aefectus)  
 coll(egii) fa[b(rum)] / v(otum) s(olvit).

1747

According to Nagy it is possible that the two following altars also belong to the same sanctuary. But C. Iulius Primus occurs also in Mithraeum III (see No. 1760).

1748

Altar (H. 0.79 Br. 0.30–0.205). Between two rosettes a bunch of grapes.  
 Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 132 No. 52 and fig. 56.  
 Sol(ii) deo / sacru(m) C. / [I]ul(ius) Prim(us) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

1749

Altar (H. 0.47 Br. 0.145–0.14). Two akroteria with palmettes. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 362).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 133f No. 53 and fig. 57.  
 S(oli) d(eo) / Callistus / ex voto / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## AQUINCUM II

1750

A Mithraeum II discovered at Altofen in 1888.

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* I, 1889, 59ff and plan; *Ausgr. Aq.*, 8ff; Wolff in *WsdZ* 1894, 45ff; MMM II 321f No. 213 and fig. 185; Kuzsinsky, *Aquincum*, 53ff and plan; *BpTört.*, II, 584 fig. 26. See fig. 453.

The sanctuary is rectangular (L. 15.03 Br. 7.06) and is two mtrs. below actu 1

floor-level. One enters room *A* (L. 4.75 Br. 2.90) by means of two or three steps; the adjoining room *B* (L. 0.85 Br. 2.90) is separated from *A* by a big wall. Through a door (Br. 1.25) one enters a *pronaos* (L. 5.90 Br. 3.00) and from here through a second door and by means of two steps one enters the sanctuary proper (L. 5.90 Br. 7.30). This is divided into a centre aisle *D* (Br. 218) and the two benches *EE* (Br. 1.60–1.80 H. 0.60) which are accessible by means of a step next to the entrance. In the walls of the benches four bases (H. 0.65 Br. 0.30) are walled in. The benches are connected with the elevation for the cult-relief; before it is a step between two bases (*a*, *b*).

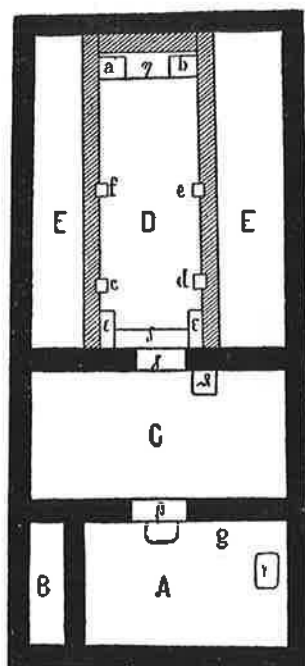


Fig. 453

## 1751

Base *d*.

CIL III 10463; MMM II No. 329.

Deo Cauti / M. Ant(onium) Vic(torinus) / dec(urio) col(oniae) / Aq(uinci) aedilis.

## 1752

Base *c*.

CIL III 10461; MMM II No. 330.

Deo Cau/topati / M. Ant(onium) / Victori/nus dec(urio) / col(oniae) Aq(uinci) / aedilis.

## 1753

Base *e*.

CIL III 10462; MMM II No. 331.

Fonti / perenni / M. Ant(onium) / Victori/nus dec(urio) / col(oniae) Aq(uinci) / aed(ilis).

## 1754

Base *f*.

CIL III 10464; MMM II No. 332.

.....[de]c(urio) / col(oniae) Aq(uinci) aed(ilis).

## 1755

Two fragments of a statue in limestone (H. 0.24) which probably stood in room *A* upon base *γ*.

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* 1889, 70; *Aquincum*, 93 No. 23; MMM II fig. 186; Ferri, *Arte Danubio*, fig. 193.

Torso and head of Mercury. He has a cap with two wings and he wears a dress which is fastened on his shoulders but, does not cover the lower part of his body. In his l.h. he holds a caduceus, the upper part of which is broken off.

## 1756

Relief in limestone (H. 0.98 Br. 0.55) which stood on base *a* or *b*.

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* 1889, 76 and fig.; *Aquincum*, 57 and fig. 21; *MMM* II fig.

187. See fig. 454, kindly supplied by Dr. A. Mócsy.

Mithras' rockbirth. The rock is surrounded by a serpent raising up its head towards the god. In his upraised hands he holds a burning torch (l.h.) and a dagger (r.h.). Mithras is completely naked and emerges nearly as far as the knees.

## 1757

Fragments of pottery and lamps. The coins are of Constantinus II, Julianus, Valentinianus I, Valens and Gratianus.

## AQUINCUM III

## 1758

The discovery of five altars points to a Mithraeum III between the Amphitheater and the "Krempelmühle". According to Kuzsinsky there came to light "ein schön ornamentiertes, groszes Mosaik, dasz an zwei Seiten noch eine Mauer-einfassung hatte". Nagy in *BpTört.* is of the opinion that this mosaic belongs to the rich house in which the Mithraeum was built. No more data about this sanctuary are known. The altars are in Budapest, National Museum.

## 1759

Four altars in limestone (two larger H. 0.42-0.47 and two smaller H. 0.29-0.26) of the same form and with an identical inscription in red painted letters. But in each inscription the space between the words varies.

Kuzsinsky in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beibl.) 56 Nos. 7-10 and fig. 18; cf. *BpR* V 1897, 119; *BpTört* II 377; 433.

CIL III 14344; 14345; 14346.

I(nvicto) d(eo) s(acrum) C(aius) Iul(ius) Ingenus scrib(a) c[o]l(oniae) Aquinci.

## 1760

Altar in limestone (H. 0.91 Br. 0.36 D. 0.03) above the border a cypress between palmettes.

Kuzsinsky in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beibl.) 56f No. 11 and fig. 19; CIL III 14347.

I(nvicto) d(eo) sacru(m) / pro salute / C(ai) Iuli Victor/[i]n[i] dec(urionis) col(oniae) A/q(uincensium) C(aius) Iul(ius) Pri(mus) libert(us) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) Sat(urnino) / et Gal[io] co(n)s(ulibus) / X kal(endas) Mai(as).

198 A.D.

C. Iulius Primus occurs also in another Mithraic inscription at Aquincum (above No. 1748). It seems that he and C. Iulius Ingenus of the preceding No. 1759 are both *liberti* of C. Iulius Victorinus, for whom this altar was erected (cf. CIL III 7922).

## 1761

At a distance of about 300 paces east of the Krempelmühle the following finds were made. No traces of a Mithraeum, therefore Nagy is of the opinion that these Nos. 1761-1766 belong to Mithraeum III.

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.45). Budapest, National Museum.

Kuzsinsky in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beibl.) 58 No. 12 and fig. 20; *Aquincum*, 93 No. 25 and fig. 40.

Standing Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged. He holds a burning torch downwards in his r.h. The l. part of his body is partly covered by a shield.

## 1762

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.24); the hindmost part is broken off. Budapest, National Museum.

Kuzsinsky in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beibl.) 58f No. 13 and fig. 21.

A lion to the right with open frontal mouth. Between his forefeet he holds a head of an ox, the tongue of which is painted red.

## 1763

Four altars without inscriptions and fragments of "Cautopates ähnlichen Bildsäulen".

## 1764

South of the Krempelmühle and "westlich des sich erhebenden Goldberges" a relief (H. 0.39 Br. 0.24 D. 0.08) with a representation of Silvanus was found in 1895. We mention this find because also in or near other Mithraea similar representations were discovered.

Kuzsinsky in *JOAI* II 1899 (Beibl.) 59f No. 14 and fig. 22.

Standing Silvanus in tunic and cloak. On the bearded head a cap. He holds a sickle in his r.h. and the branch of an oak in his l.h. Next to his r. foot sits a dog which raises its head up to the god.

## 1765

Altar (H. 1.20 Br. 0.43-0.465). Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 459). Found near the Krempelmühle.

Kuzsinsky, *Aquincum*, 164ff No. 459 and fig. 129; Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 115 No. 38 and fig. 42; *BpTört.*, II, Pl. LXIII, 1. See figs. 455-457.

In the lower part of the base is a hole probably for a vase containing water because in its r. side there is a small opening for a watertube.

The front of the base has an inscription; the l. side is decorated with a bird which has a dart in its beak; on the r. side of the base is a lion with a ram between his forefeet.

Upon the base and above the *abacus* is another stone with reliefs. In the front a

standing amphora between Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). They are not cross-legged and they hold a small round shield in their l. hands. The two sides have stylized *acanthus* ornaments.

In the upper part a *patera*.

1766

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Cael(ius) Anicetus / cum filio / suo v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) / m(erito).

#### AQUINCUM IV

1767

A Mithraeum discovered near the southern town-wall between a rectangular building and a building with an apse.

*The New Pallas* VI, 1942, 26; *AJA* 1943, 238; G. Libertini in *Romana* VII, 1943, 299ff; T. Nagy in *BpR* XIII, 1943, 384ff; 537ff and plan; Szilágyi, 89 and fig. 13 gives a reconstruction of J. Schauschek (See fig. 458); *BpTört.* II, Pl. LXXXIV, 1; *AErt* 76, 1949, Pl. XXXVIII. See fig. 459.

The entrance of the Mithraeum (L. 17.00 Br. 9.00) is on the east side. Before the sanctuary proper are two smaller rooms, the *pronaos* and the *apparatorium*. The temple is divided into a central aisle and two benches, extending to the back wall. Before this wall an elevation (Br. 2.00 D. 0.40) with a niche. At the southern side of the *apparatorium* is another room (L. 7.90 Br. 5.90). Some fragments of line painting were found but no sculptures.

On the foundations of this first-period Mithraeum a new slightly changed sanctuary was built. The *pronaos* and the *apparatorium* were made into one large room and the cult-room proper was enlarged as well. The two benches now ended at a distance of two mtrs from the back wall. The walls of the benches and of the sanctuary were painted and a new stuccoed cult-niche with a cult-statue was erected.

The room on the south side was renewed. The finds are in the National Museum at Budapest, but as there has not yet been a definite publication, I cannot go into further details.

1768

Statue (H. 1.305 Br. 1.315), fragments of which were found in front of the niche and in the north wing of the sanctuary.

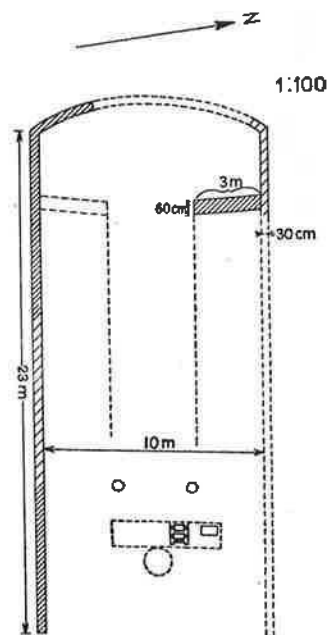


Fig. 459

*Romana* VII, 1943, fig. on the front page; Nagy in *BpR* XIII, 1943, fig. 25; Szilágyi, Pl. XLIX; *BpTört.* II, Pl. LXIV, 1. See fig. 460, kindly supplied by Dr. A. Mócsy. Some parts have been restored.

Mithras kills the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound; the scorpion in the usual place. In the base an inscription:

1769

[Sy]mphorus et M(arcus).

1770

Statues of Cautes and Cautopates who probably were standing on bases on either side of the cult-statue. Cautes holds a *pelta* in his l.h.; of Cautopates only the insteps are preserved.

1771

Terracotta relief with the representation of a "Venusartige Göttin in der Gesellschaft eines Fruchtkorb haltenden Kindes".

1772

Fragment of a terra-sigillata bowl with a handle ending in a dog's head; fragment of a serpent-vase (Schlangengefäß); four pine-apples (H. 0.22–0.34) in sandstone; seven altars in sandstone without inscription; eleven balls in stone found in the northern section of the temple and twelve other balls in stone found in the central aisle and upon the benches, three lamps.

#### AQUINCUM V

1773

Altar found in 1855 in "Altöfen gegenüber der s.g. Kaserne Szent-Andrejassi" (Budapest, Szentendrei-út 150) together with the following No. Here probably was a Mithraeum V.

CIL III 3415; MMM II No. 324. See fig. 461.

Deo Arima/nio Libel/la leo / fratribus / voto / dic(avit).

1774

CIL III 3480; MMM II No. 325.

Deo invicto / Mithrae C(aius) / Iul(ius) Cast/nus leg(atus) Aug(ustorum) / pr(o) pr(aetore).

Probably also the following No. 1775 belongs to the same Mithraeum.

1775

Base found "at Buda in the 18th cent."

CIL III 3414; MMM II No. 323.

Deo Arimanio.



## 1776

Altar found at "Ofen, Fabrikgasse 57".

CIL III 3474; MMM II No. 326.

Minitrae / Aur(elius) Florian/us vet(eranus) ex b(ene)f(iciario) co(n)s(ulis) / pro salutem / meam et om(n)ium meorum / numini eius / didicavi / Sabino / II et Venusto co(n)s(ulibus).

240 A.D.

## 1777

Altar "Alt Ofen auf der Ostseite der Insel 1844 ausgegraben". Here was the palace of the *legatus*.

CIL III 3479; MMM II No. 327.

D(eo) i(nvicto) / pro salute familiae / Ti(berii) Hateri Saturnini / leg(ati) Aug(ustorum) p(ro)p(raetore) / Arpocras pater / posuit.

For the date of Ti. Haterius Saturninus: E. Ritterling in *AErt* (N.S.) 41, 1927, 73; Nagy in *BpTört.* I, 434.

## 1778

Altar "in insula antiquae Budae in aede sacra divo Michaeli archangelo dedicata."

CIL III 3482; MMM II No. 328.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute Sexti / Iuv[e]nti . . nil(i) / ex visu Pannonius lib(ertus).

## 1779

Altar, found at "Kunewalder'sche Aktienziegelei."

CIL III 10467; MMM II No. 333.

[S]oli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / sacrum / [G]aius Fl(avius) Av(itus) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)

## 1780

Relief (H. 0.50 Br. 0.77) found in a wall at Budapest 3 Fötér. Budapest, National Museum, Inv. No. 264.

Kuzsinsky, *BpR* IX, 1906, 44f No. 7 and fig.; *Aquincum*, 158 No. 264 and fig. 125. See fig. 462.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The head and flying cloak are lost. The dog and Cautes with upraised torch, not cross-legged. The serpent and the scorpion under the bull. The l. part and the r. upper corner of the relief are lost.

## 1781

*AErt.* 1908, 285; *Ann. ép.* 1910 No. 127.

Invicto / Mitrae P(ublius) / Ael(ius) Atta(lus?) / actar(ius) le/g(ionis) II ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis) / Ant(oniniana) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1782

"Litteris rubricatis, O-Buda Pacsirtamező-utcza in aedificandis aedibus A. Sziklai."

CIL III 14343<sup>2</sup>.

S(oli) i(nvicto) d(eo) / pro salute / Corneli / Fructi Cor/nelius Ma/ximus / v(otum) s(olvit) m(axime) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1783

Altar, "rep. veteris Budae anno 1843".

CIL III 3475; MMM II No. 343.

D(eo) s(ancto) / Soli / invicto / et pro / bono comuni.

et probably for *aet(er)no* (Cumont).

## 1784

Altar "veteris Budae rep. anno 1843."

CIL III 3483; MMM II No. 342.

Soli in/victo / Val(erius) V[i]talis / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1785

Altar in the 15th cent. "in Buda veteri in clauastro."

CIL III 3478; MMM II No. 341.

D(eo) in/vic(to) / Cornelius / Abascant(us) / lib(ertus) Cornel(ii) / Paulli p(rimi)-p(ili) / leg(ionis) II adiutricis / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1786

Altar, in the 15th cent. "Budae ante ecclesiam S. Jacobi."

CIL III 3477; MMM II No. 340.

D(eo) i(nvicto) / Allidius / Hermes / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1787

Altar, "Altöfen in hortibus parochi."

CIL III 3476; MMM II No. 344.

Invicto / diivo (*sic!*) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) / pro co/m cot b.

The last formula is enigmatic: *pro co/m(uni) cot(idiano) b(ono)?*

## 1788

Altar "rep. veteris Budae 1843."

CIL III 3475; 10465; MMM II No. 345.

D(eo) s(ancto) / o(ptimo?) m(aximo?) / Soli / invic/to pro / bono c/ommu/ni.

Perhaps this altar was found together with the two preceding monuments (Nos. 1786-1787). I suppose that this altar is identical with No. 1783.

## 1789

Altar, found in 1873 in the bed of the Danube near O-Buda.

CIL III S. 10466; MMM II No. 346.

D(eo) S(oli) Cla(udius) Patasio / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) / Pedone et  
Bradua / co(n)s(ulibus) VIII id(us) / ...

191 A.D.

# 1790

Altar found at Ofen or at Mitrowitz.

CIL III 3481; MMM II No. 334.

Invicto / Mythrae / Nabarze / Tib(erius) Ponti/us Ponti/anus trib(unus) lat(icla-  
vius) leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) / p(iae) f(idelis) / d(onum) d(edit) v(otum) s(olvit)  
l(ibens) m(erito).

# 1791

Marble relief (H. 0.77 Br. 1.28) of which the r. upper part is lost. Found at  
Budaörs together with the two following monuments. Budapest, National Museum.

*Acta litteraria musei nationalis Hungariae* I, 1818, 225; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 6;

Hammer, *Mithr.*, 94 No. 14; MMM II, 324, No. 218; Nagy in *BpR* XV, 1950,

116f and fig. 12. See fig. 463.

The oblong relief has in its centre the usual representation of Mithras as a  
bullkiller. The greater part of the heads of the god and of the bull are lost. The dog  
and the serpent hold their heads towards the wound; the scorpion is in the usual  
place.

Behind the god's cloak there is a flying raven and underneath it Cautopates  
standing on a base, cross-legged. In his l.h. he holds a *pelta* and in his r.h. a torch  
downwards. Before the bull is Cautes also holding a *pelta* in his l.h.; he does not  
stand on a base and in his r.h. he holds a torch, of which the upper part is lost. In  
the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol in a nimbus and in a crown of rays one  
of which is longer and darts out in the direction of Mithras. Above Mithras there  
is a row of four cypresses and three altars. In the part now lost there probably  
were four more altars and three cypresses and, of course, the bust of Luna.

# 1792

Base.

CIL III 3383; MMM II No. 335.

D(eo) inv(icto) M(ithrae) / M. Aur(elius) Fr(ontinia)nus M. Aur(elius) / Fronto  
mil(ites) / leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) pro s(alute) / sua et suorum / temp(lum) /  
constitu(erunt).

# 1793

Base.

CIL III 3384; MMM II No. 336.

Sol(i) soc(io) / M. Aur(elius) Fron(tinianus) / et M. Aur(elius) Fro(n)to mil(ites)

leg(ionis) / II ad(iutricis) fratres / temp(lum) const(ituerunt) / Antonino / IIII  
co(n)s(ule).

213 or 222 A.D.

#### 1794

Statue (H. 0.50) from Aquincum. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 392).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 76 and fig. 6. See fig. 464.

Standing Cautopates in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Feet are lost. In his r.h. a torch downwards; in his l.h. a *pelta*. Foremost part of the torch is lost.

#### 1795

Small head (H. 0.20). Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 365).

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* XII, 1937, 80f No. 10 and fig. 10.

Head in Phrygian cap. Torchbearer or Attis.

#### 1796

Fragment of a relief, measurements unknown. Walled in in the house Majláth-Utcai 51. Budapest, National Museum.

Szilágyi in *BpR* XIII, 1943, 344ff, 531 and fig. 13. See fig. 465.

The l. bottom corner of a relief with Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. hindleg of the bull and the r. leg of Mithras; the scorpion and the serpent. Behind Mithras is Cautopates standing on a base not cross-legged. He holds the torch downwards. Only the lower part is preserved.

I do not know if this relief corresponds with the one mentioned in *BpTört.* II, 434, found in the Castra: Miklós-Utca 24.

#### AQUINCUM?-BUDAPEST

#### 1797

The following three monuments are in Budapest, but their origin is not known.

R. upper corner of a white marble relief (H. 0.15 B. 0.21), since 1868 in the National Museum, Budapest.

MMM II 323 No. 215 and fig. 189; Saxl, fig. 95. See fig. 466.

Of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller only the damaged Phrygian cap is preserved. The scene is surrounded by a wreath of leaves. Before the cap the upper part of Mithras' rockbirth. In his upraised hands the god holds a torch (r.h.) and a knife (l.h.). Three altars beside the cap, originally probably seven altars were represented.

Outside of the wreath from l. to r.:

- 1) Bull in a small house.
- 2) Lying he-goat above grazing sheep.
- 3) Two persons in Phrygian cap standing before a rock or tree.
- 4) Bust of Luna in *velum*.

5) Reclining figure in beard. He is dressed in a mantle, which does not cover his breast. He holds a long staff.

6) A bust in a cap (season?).

## 1798

White marble statue (H. 0.25 Br. 0.21). Budapest, National Museum.

Cumont in *AErt* 1893, 294; MMM II 324 No. 217 and fig. 191; *RRS* III 138, 1;

LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 27.

Mithras as a bullkiller; badly damaged. The dog and the serpent; the scorpion is missing. Before the bull on a base standing Cautes holding an upraised torch in his r.h. The hindmost part of the group, Mithras' head and the bull's tail are lost.

## 1799

Bronze plate (H. 0.15 Br. 0.20). Coll. Jankovich, Budapest; I do not know where it is at the moment. Dr. A. Mócsy informs me that it is not in the National Museum.

Köppen, *Nachricht*, 9 No. V; de Hammer, 105 No. 71; MMM II 324 No. 219.

The representation of Mithras as a bullkiller is made as a "vertieftes Bild". The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; no raven and no torchbearers.

## ZSÁMBÉK

## 1800

Nagy in *BpTört.* I, 461 n. 552 mentions a fragment of a Mithras relief found at Zsámbék and now in the National Museum, Budapest. The fragment shows seven altars alternated with trees.

## 1801

Altar found in a vineyard at Zsámbék near Aquincum together with the following No. Both altars seem to have got lost.

CIL III S. 10363; MMM II No. 347.

Invic/to deo.

## 1802

CIL III S. 10364; MMM II No. 348.

Sol(i) i(nvicto) s(acrum).

## ULCISIA CASTRA

## 1803

Fragment of an altar, found at Pócsmegyer. Budapest, National Museum.

Nagy in *AErt.* (N.S.) LII, 1939, 132.

[I(nvicto)] S(oli) Mi(thrae?) . . . . . /vi et pai(?) tu/o custos / armorum / coh(or-tis) (milliariae) n(ovae) Sev(er)ianae v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## VICUS VINDONIANUS

1804

Relief in limestone (H. 0.64 Br. 0.70 D. 0.19). Found in a quarry in the village of Békásmegyer together with the upper part of a sacrificing altar. Budapest, National Museum.

Kuzsinsky in *BpR* V, 1897, 116 No. 17 and fig.; *JOAI* 1899 (Beibl.) 55 No. 6 and fig. 17. See fig. 467.

The relief is arched and shows Mithras killing the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The r. part of the relief is lost. The serpent, the scorpion and the feet of the raven are visible. Behind the bull standing Cautopates not cross-legged.

## BESNYÖ

1805

Altar (H. 0.93 Br. 0.35 D. 0.42) found in Besnyö (distr. Fejér). Above the border are palmettes. Budapest, National Museum.

*Ann. ép.* 1944 No. 88; Alföldi in *AErt* (S. III), I 1940, 221 and Pl. XXVIII, 4.

[So]li inv[icto] / Mitre / L. Sep(timius) Victo/r a(gens) c(uram) leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) / p(iae) f(idelis) ex viso / posuit / Presente et / Extricato / co(n)s(ulibus). 217 A.D.

l. 4: *curam agentes* in CIL III 10429.

## CAMPONA

1806

Trapezium-relief in limestone (H. 0.68 Br. 0.53-0.85). Found at Nagytétény (Budapest XXI). Budapest, National Museum.

MMM II 323f No. 216 and fig. 190. See fig. 468.

In a niche the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The scorpion and the serpent; the dog is no longer visible. The raven is perched on the upper border between the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Sol is in radiate crown. Cautes (r) is not cross-legged; Cautopates (l) leans on the torch; he rests his chin in his l.h., he is cross-legged.

1807

A Mithraeum found in the district of Campona in the gardens of Nagytétény in 1934.

Paulovics in *Diss. Mahler*, 224.

I can only reproduce the few lines which Paulovics dedicated to this Mithraeum. The sanctuary is very small and in it three altars with inscriptions (a dedication of Aelius Brinco), fragments of statues and other finds came to light.

Paulovics is of the opinion that the preceding relief (No. 1806) was the main representation of this Mithraeum, which is assigned to the end of the second cent. A.D.

1808

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.55 Br. 0.27-0.24), found at Campona. Budapest, National Museum.

The letters are painted red.

Paulovics in *Diss. Mahler*, 224ff and fig.; Alföldi in *AErt* III, 1941, 255; *Ungheria*, 12f.

Deo Soli / invicto / Cl. N(e)ronia/nus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) / in templo / Mucapor/is sac(erdos).

Paulovics assigns this inscription to the beginning of the third cent. A.D. He is of the opinion that the name of Mucapor is Thracian and points to the occupation of the *Ala I Thracum* in Campona. According to him the presence of a second Mithraeum is possible in the neighbourhood of the *Castra* somewhere in the Ó-utca (Alt-Gasse).

## SÁRKESZI

1809

A Mithraeum found at a distance of about 10 kmtrs S-W of the town of Székesfehérvár in a place called Ságvölgi belonging to the protestant parish of Sárkeszi (distr. Fejér).

A. Marosi in *Székesfehérvári Szemle* II 1932, 64; III, 1933, 10; Nagy in *BpR* XV, 1950, 47ff and plan fig. 1.

The foundations of irregular limestone blocks show that the sanctuary (L. 23.00 Br. 10.00) had the form of a parallelogram. Of the walls only the south wall is preserved. In the *pronaos* are two small circular holes in the floor evidently for wooden pillars which sustained the roof. East of them were traces of fire, but it is not certain whether these are ancient or modern. The sanctuary proper is divided into a central aisle (Br. 4.00) and two low benches (Br. 3.00) which end before the apse. There are a few remnants of painting. The Mithraeum dates from the late second and the early third centuries A.D. The temple is one of the largest in Pannonia; Sárkeszi is situated near the road Herculia-Aquincum. The finds are at Székesfehérvár, Archaeological Museum.

1810

Altar in limestone in three fragments (H. 0.48 Br. 0.15 D. 0.15).

Nagy, 107 No. 1 and fig. 4.

Font[i d(ei?)] / Sep(timius) Valenti/nus opt(io).

Nagy supplies *Fonti dei* from an altar discovered in Aquincum, Mithraeum IV about which I have no further information. Possible is also: *fonti perenni* or *fontibus* (see epigraphical index).

1811

Altar in limestone (H. 0.48 Br. 0.05 D. 0.157) in four fragments.

Nagy, 107 No. 2 and fig. 5.

L.H. 0.023.

Tra(n)sit[u (dei?)] / Sep(timius) Va/lenti/nus opt(io).

*optio* see Lamer in *RE* 35, 1939, 806ff. Sept. Valentinus belongs to the *principales*.

#### 1812

Altar in limestone (H. 0.45 Br. 0.17 D. 0.12).

Nagy, 107 No. 3 and fig. 6.

L.H. 0.023.

Cauto / Sep(timius) / Vale/ntinus / opt(io).

There are no indications to read Cauto[p(ati)]. According to CIL III p. 2576 nouns of the third declension sometimes are declined as those of the second.

#### 1813

Fragment of a border of an altar in limestone (H. 0.075 Br. 0.105). It possibly belongs to the following No.

Nagy, 107 No. 4.

L.H. 0.054.

[D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto)] M(ithrae).

#### 1814

Fragment of an altar in limestone (H. 0.16 Br. 0.06 D. 0.03).

Nagy, 107 No. 5 and fig. 7.

L.H. 0.035.

[D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / ..... / ..... / [templu]m / [vetust(ate) co]n/[lapsu]m r[es]/[tituit].

#### 1815

Circular plate in white marble (diam. 0.25 D. 0.015–0.017); in five fragments.

Nagy, 108ff and fig. 8. See fig. 469.

Inside a laurel-wreath an open-work sculpture representing of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only part of the bull's body, the foremost part of the leaping dog, part of Mithras' tunic and the upper part of his undressed legs are preserved. From other fragments we know that Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) were represented: Cautes holds a bow in his l.h.; Cautopates is cross-legged. Underneath the bull and separated from him by a horizontal rim a small part of the serpent is visible.

The central scene is surrounded by a series of smaller representations which are divided from each other by rims:

- 1) Behind Cautes are seven altars placed in two rows above each other. Above them a lying bull to the r., no house.
- 2) Reclining god in a long cloak who supports his head with his r.h.; the greater part of his head is lost (Oceanus or Saturnus).
- 3) Mithras' rockbirth. In his r.h. a torch and in his l.h. a dagger.
- 4) Part of Mercury.
- 5) Lost. Probably the Olympian gods.



- 6) Part of a small boat and the tail of the bull.
  - 7) Mithras shoots an arrow in the direction of a rock before which a person kneels.  
Behind the god a second person in Oriental dress.
  - 8) Mithras taurophorus.
  - 9) Mithras riding the bull; he grasps him by the dew-lap with his r.h. The bull turns the head to the r.
  - 10) The foremost part of a leaping lion to the r.
  - 11) Man with upraised hands walking to the r.
  - 12) Sol kneeling before Mithras. Mithras walks to the r. and holds a curved object (piece of meat) above the head of Sol.
  - 13) Sol and Mithras at the sacred repast. The figure of Mithras is for the greater part lost.
  - 14) Lost.
  - 15) Lost. Probably Mithras' ascension.
- Nagy is of the opinion that the relief was made at Sirmium in the third cent. A.D.

## 1816

Relief in limestone (H. 0.485 Br. 0.56 D. 0.105).

Nagy, 115ff and fig. 10. See fig. 470.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto which is also indicated by rough soil. The bull wears a broad belt. The dog and the serpent hold their heads towards the wound; the scorpion in the usual place. Each torchbearer holds a *pelta* in their l. hands and in their r. hands they hold a burning torch. Cautopates (l) is cross-legged whereas Cautes (r) is not.

The grotto's border is decorated with various scenes:

- 1) In the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol in radiate crown. Before him the foremost part of two horses.
- 2) Raven.
- 3) Four altars and three trees; one tree got lost.
- 4) The dressed bust of Luna; the greater part of the head is lost.

End of the second cent. A.D.

## 1817

Two lamps one of which bears the stamp *Fortis*; middle-bronze of Hadrian.

## SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR

## 1818

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.43 Br. 0.62 D. 0.36), probably found at Székesfehérvár and now in the Museum there.

Nagy in *BpR* XV, 1950, 116f and fig. 11. See fig. 471.

Part of the border of the grotto in which Mithras kills the bull. Of the god only the head and the flying cloak are preserved. On the cloak are a crescent and a star with eight rays. In the corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Next to these figures is a cypress and between the trees is a row of seven altars.

## INTERCISA

At Intercisa (Dunapentele) a Mithraeum must have existed in the vineyard of J. Nyuli because many finds came to light in this ground. The place is situated in the Castra and it is a pity that here no systematic researches were done.

## 1819

Altar (H. 1.02 Br. 0.52 D. 0.33), found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 14/1907, 1).

Mahler in *AErt* 1907, 150 No. 2; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 360 and Pl. LXXXIII, 6.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) / Ant(onius) Ver/anus p(ater) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

## 1820

Altar (H. 0.88 without base, with base 1.47 Br. 0.41 D. 0.20) found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 14/1907, 2).

Mahler in *AErt* 1907, 150 No. 3; *Ann. ép.* 1908 No. 52; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 361 and Pl. LXXXIII, 7.

D(eo) S(oli) / Iul(ius) Don/atus / s(trator) c(onsularis) v(otum) s(olvit) / l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1821

Rectangular plate (H. 0.21 Br. 0.65 D. 0.11) found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 14/1907, 4).

Mahler in *AErt* 1907, 149f No. 1; *Ann. ép.* 1908 No. 51; Nagy in *BpR* XV, 92 n. 12 No. 23; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 323f No. 333 and Pl. LXXX, 6.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Ant(onius) Veranus pater / pientissimus suo in loco fel(iciter) pos(uit).

## 1822

Marble relief (H. 0.144 Br. 0.13) found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 14/1907, 6).

Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 330 No. 393.

The upper part is badly damaged and the representation is no longer identifiable.

1823

Marble statue (H. 0.47) found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 30/1910, 1).

*Jelentés*, 1910, 38; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 330 No. 394 and Pl. LXXXIX, 3. See fig. 472.

Cautopates in Oriental dress and in a high Phrygian cap standing on a base, not cross-legged, in his r.h. a burning torch; his l.h. was not completely finished by the sculptor. A *pelta* is visible at his l. side.

1824

Marble statue (H. 0.30 Br. 0.36 D. 0.135) found in the vineyard of J. Nyuli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 30/1910, 2).

*Jelentés*, 1910, 38; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 330 No. 395 and Pl. LXXXIX, 4.

Lion to the l.; the lion holds an indistinct animal under its forefeet.

1825

Barkóczi mentions a relief of the Thracian horseman (*Intercisa*, 330 No. 396) from the same vineyard of J. Nyuli.

1826

Fragment of a plate (H. 0.20 Br. 0.24) found in a building situated on the site of the *Castra* in the ground of I. Paksi. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 97/1909, 9).

Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 335 and Pl. LXXXIV, 2.

Soli.... / A[ug?]....

1827

Plate (H. 0.45 Br. 0.56 D. 0.25) with traces of red painting and with an ivy-leaf in the middle of the third line. Found on the site of the *Castra* in the field of A. Fischli. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 22/1927, 1).

Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 336 and Pl. LXXX, 8; Paulovics in *AÉt* 78, 1951, 21ff and Pl. X, 3. Mócsy in *Antik Tanulmányok* V 1958, 91ff.

Iudicio / sacramenti / cultores.

Paulovics is of the opinion that we have to do with a building-inscription: "es handelt sich um eine Bauinschrift wohl des Lokals, wo der Fahneneid geleistet wurde, wo die *signa* aufbewahrt wurden, also des Fahrenheiligtums". He means that *iudicio* = *iussu*. But the whole terminology of the inscription is either Mithraic or underwent a strong Mithraic influence (see epigraphical index s.v.).

Middle of the third cent. A.D.

1828

Altar (H. 0.43 Br. 0.29 D. 0.19), found "auf dem Gebiete des Lagers, aus einem

Gebäude, in der Nähe des Raumes No. XVIII, bei Punkt 2". Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 97/1909, 2).

Mahler in *AErt* 1910, 120; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327f No. 366 and Pl. LXXXIII, 4-5.

In the top of the altar is an engraved circle; *akroteria*. On the two sides the busts of Sol and Luna in a niche.

### 1829

Altar (H. 0.50 Br. 0.30 D. 0.18), found in the vineyard of Szasa. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 71/1902, 5).

Hampel in *AErt* 1906, 240 and in *AErt* 1909, 30 No. 10 and fig. 10; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 328 No. 367 and Taf. LXXXIV, 1.

Cauti.

### 1830

Altar (H. 0.87 Br. 0.465) found in the grounds of Sztányi in 1890 together with the following No.

Fröhlich in *AErt* 1890, 156 No. 24; *AEMO* XIV, 1891, 53 No. 7a; CIL III 10309; MMM II No. 321; Hampel in *AErt* 1906, 240; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 364.

Deo / invicto / Myrhae (*sic!*).

### 1831

Altar (H. 0.85 Br. 0.26 D. 0.24) found in the grounds of Sztányi. From the collection Péter Dubez the monument came in the Gymnasium of district I in Budapest, where it got lost.

Fröhlich in *AErt* 1890, 157 No. 25; *AEMO* XIV, 1891, 53 No. 7b; MMM II No. 322; CIL III 10310; Kuzsinsky in *Múz. Ert.* II 1908, 85f and fig. 14; Marosi in *Sz. Szemle* 1939, 31; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 362 and Pl. LXXXIII, 8.

Soli / invicto deo / M. Ulp(ius) / Petue/rnus.

### 1832

Plate (H. 0.17 Br. 0.37 D. 0.30) found at Dunapentele "Calvarienberg ad puteum". Fröhlich saw the monument near the vineyard Öreghegy "am Brunnen des Gy. Szalay."

Fröhlich in *AErt* 1890, 155f No. 23; *AEMO* XIV, 1891, 53 No. 8; Domaszewski in *AEMO* XIII, 1890, 140; Patsch in *RM* VIII, 1893, 194; CIL III 10308; MMM II No. 338; Hampel in *AErt* 1906, 230 and 240; Dobo in *AErt* 1940, 165 and 176 No. 59.

[D]eo Soli au[g(usto)] / [...].limus stat(ionarius) / [p]ub(lici) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1833

Altar (H. 0.44 Br. 0.22 D. 0.12) found in "Flur Mehádia". Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 137/1874, 2).

CIL III 10311; MMM II No. 339; Römer in *AK X*, 124 No. 25; Hampel in *AErt* 1906, 240; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 365 and Pl. LXXXIII, 10.

Deo / Soli / socio.

Underneath the inscription a waving line.

## 1834

Altar (H. 0.67 Br. 0.25 D. 0.205) from Intercisa. Székesfehérvár, Museum (Inv. No. 3124). In the centre a fragment of a leaf-decoration.

Marosi in *AErt* 1917, 4; Sz. Szemle 1939, 31 and Pl. III, 5; Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 327 No. 363 and Pl. LXXXIII, 9.

Soli / Ael(ius) Iulia/nus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Altered: Soli [i]n[v(icto)] / Iul(ius) Arbas(?) i. .lhae/. .i [Ant]o[ni]a[na?].

## 1835

Altar (H. 0.15 Br. 0.10) from the bed of the Danube near the Isle of Szalk. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 80/1883, 10).

Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 328 No. 368.

Cauto/pati.

## 1836

Head (H. 0.173) from the bed of the Danube near the ruins of Szalk. Budapest, National Museum (Inv. No. 80/1883, 34).

Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 314 No. 236.

Head in Phrygian cap; the face is lost. Torchbearer or Attis.

## 1837

According to Finaly in *AA* 40, 1925, 292 a statuette from Rácálmas near Intercisa with an inscription Ca[u]topa[t]es is at Székesfehérvár, Museum. He refers to a publication in *Múz. Ert.* 1917, 207, which I could not consult.

VADAS

(INTERCISA?)

## 1838

Römer in *AK X*, 1876, 41 cf. Barkóczi, *Intercisa*, 230 mentions a Mithras as a bullkiller at Vadas, where it was in the huntinghouse of Jankovich, which in 1907 has been demolished. "Im Garten zu Vadas befindet sich eine Platte mit Giebel (H. 0.94 Br. 1.07). In der Mitte der Tafel ist ohne die üblichen Nebenbildern ein hübscher Mithras dargestellt". Mahler in *AErt.* 1907, 143 does not mention the monument in the catalogue of the pieces from Vadas. It may be from Intercisa, but this is not certain.

## PAKS

1839

Relief (H. 0.86 Br. 1.18 D. 0.33) found at Paks (distr. Tolna). Szekszárdi, Museum "Balogh Ádám."

F. Rómer in *AK* X 1876, 44; M. Wosinsky, *Tolna vm. az őskortól a hoxfoglalásig*, II, Budapest 1896, 734; Nagy in *AErt* 85, 1958, 7ff and Pl. V. It is a pity that no good photograph is available.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the scorpion. The bull wears a belt. No other animals, no torchbearers. In the corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r).

## SOPIANAE

1840

Altar found at Pécs (distr. Baranya) in the course of the restoration of the Church in 1890.

CIL III 10284; MMM II No. 337.

Soli invi[c]/to pro sa/lute.

## CUSUM

1841

Altar, found at Cusum (Petrovaradin) about 1690.

CIL III 3260; MMM II No. 320.

Soli invic(to) / Mythrae / Donatus / sa(cerdos) posuit / .ol sacrat/.rum / [v(otum) s(olvit)] l(ibens) a(nimo).

Cumont supplies: [v]ol(untate) sacrat[o]rum?

## RITTIVM

1842

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.07 D. 0.028), found at Surduk in Sirmium. Preserved in the Museum at Osijek (Inv. No. 400).

*JOAI* 1900 (Beibl.), 101, No. 5 and fig. 23.

Mithras as a bullkiller of which only the r. foot and the r. leg of the bull are visible. The crossed legs of one of the torchbearers (probably Cautopates). In the bottom rim an inscription:

1843

CIL III 15138.

L.H. 0.015.

Deo inv[ict]o Mithrae....

1844

Altar in limestone (H. 0.40 Br. 0.27 D. 0.17) found at Osijek (=Mursa) in 1937. Preserved in the Museum (inv. No. 642) at Osijek.

Danica Pinterović, *Prilog topografiji Murse in Osječki Zbornik V*, 1956, 88 No. 37.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Anto(nius) / Barbilus / neg(otiator) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

1845

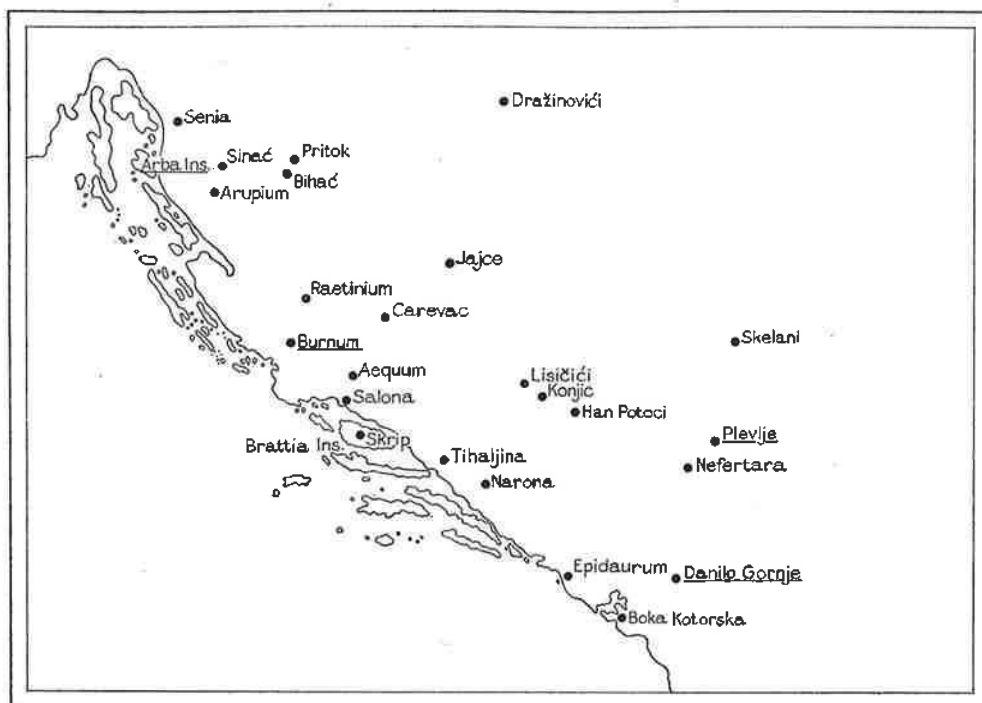
"Ara rep. in oppido Osijek anno 1922, cum arx deleretur, ubi ut materies prodiit. Conservatur in urbe Zagreb in Museo archaeologico."

Danica Pinterović in *Osječki Zbornik V*, 1956, 89 No. 48.

Deo Aeterno.

## DALMATIA





SENIA

1846

"Ara reperta anno 1891 Vratnik prope Melnice (supra Lenj orientem versus) in colle; extat in Museo Agramensi."

CIL III 13283; MMM II No. 312a.

I(nvicto) M(ithrae) / spelaeum cum / omne impen/sa Hermes C. / Antoni(i) Rufi / praef(ecti) veh(iculorum) et / cond(uctoris) p(ublici) p(ortorii) / ser(vus) vilic(us) Fortu(nat(ianus) fecit.

1847

Altar found at Vratnik.

ČZN XVIII, 140.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Faustus Ti(berii) Saturni/ni praef(ecti) vehi/culo-r(um) et conductoris p(ublici) p(ortorii) servus / pro se et suis / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

ARBA INS.

1848

"Ara reperta 1867" at Rab.

CIL III 10120; MMM II No. 316.

Invicto / Octavius / Geminus.

As it is not certain that the inscription is Mithraic, Arba is underlined in the geographical map.

SINAČ

1849

Relief in yellow limestone (H. 0.52 Br. 0.50 D. 0.15) found in the bed of the brook Obdulje at Sinač behind the garden of the vicarage. Sinač is situated near Otočac in the Lika. Zagreb, Archaeological Museum.

Patsch, *Lika* 88 and fig.; Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* VIII, 1905, 65 No. 124 and fig.; Grabičević in *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 9. See fig. 473 kindly given by Dr. B. Gabričević. LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 274.

Mithras kills the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The dog is no longer visible. The serpent and the scorpion are present; the raven (head lost) is perched on Mithras' cloak. Behind the bull Cautes with upraised torch, not cross-legged. Above him the bust of Sol in a crown of seven rays. The r. part of this rough-hewn relief is lost.

## 1850

Along the way Otočac-Gospić there are the two mountains Veliki- and Mali Vitalj.

Ljubic in *Vjesnik* IV, 1899, 19 mentions an altar from this region; Fras, *Topogr. Mil.*<sup>2</sup>, 1850, 228f mentions "a Hercules who tears a lion to pieces", a relief which Ljubic called a statue of the Holy Virgin.

According to Patsch, *Lika*, 75 we have to do with two Mithraic reliefs which by now have got lost. He could not make a more profound study of these monuments, which at the time were used as practising targets. It seems that they do not deviate from the normal type.

## 1851

At a distance of about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Veliki Vitalj in the plain between two by-ways of the mainroad there is a space which is enclosed by several rocks which has served as a Mithraeum (Patsch, *Lika*, 83f and fig. 31; Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* V, 1901, 110ff and fig. 71).

In the east side is a natural niche (H. 1.60 Br. 1.58 D. 0.70) in which is an elevation (H. 0.80). Above it in the arched niche-wall a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller is carved out (H. 0.215). The dog is present, but no other animal. On either side Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). The upper part of the relief is damaged; above the bull's head there is the lower part of the bust of Luna, the lower part of Sol is visible behind Mithras' head.

Excavations in front of this relief by Pavelić in 1896 brought to light some lamps, amphorae and a plate. The coins date from the period between 260 and 360 A.D.

## 1852

At a distance of about twenty minutes south of the village of Prozor and on the r. bank of a brook there are rocks which form narrow passes (Patsch, *Lika*, 84 and fig. 32; J. Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* V, 1901, 112 and fig. 72; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 45 No. 22).

In one of these passes there is a Mithraeum which has a natural niche (H. 1.40 Br. 1.45) with walls constructed against it. Before the niche is an elevation. On the west part of the niche is a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with two very small torchbearers. The other figures have got lost by weathering. Behind Cautopates (l) Mithras is being born from the rock with upraised hands in which he holds a torch (l.h.) and a dagger (r.h.).

The last coin is of the reign of Constantius II and Constans (Patsch in *WMBH* IX, 1904, 268 and n. 2).

## 1853

"Ara calcaria. Rep. a. 1900 in summo monte Vital." Zagreb, Arch. Museum.

## CIL III 15085.

S(oli) i(nvicto) d(eo) r...../sa[c(rum)] / L(ucius) Lucce[ius.... / [d(e) s(uo)] da[t].

l. 1: CIL suggests *v(upe)* / [*n(ato)*]. cf. CIL III 7729; this is very doubtful.

## 1854

Epistylī(?) pars superior. Ante introitum ecclesiae S. Marko prope Prozor inter multa rudera antiqua.

CIL III 15087; Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* V 1900, 46.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

## BURNUM

## 1855

Ara litteris malis scripta.

CIL III 14986.

S(oli) i(nvicto) C(aius) . . il / Secund/ulus.

"Num dei(Solis invicti?) numen subsit dubito."

## DANILO GORNJE

## 1856

Part of a stone altar with profiles (H. 0.195 Br. 0.205 D. 0.20) found in Danilo Gornje and now preserved in the Gradskom (Municipal) Museum in Šibenik.

M. Suić in *Vjesnik* LIII, 1950-1951, 216 No. 11.

D(eo) invict[o] / Comi[tius?] / .....

*Comitius*: CIL III 12014, 208.

*Comitalis*: CIL III 6010, 68.

## COLONIA CLAUDIA AEQUUM

## 1857

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.19 Br. 0.10 D. 0.04) found at Gardun "in un fondo detto" Oglavak "di Joza Roguljić del fu Ivár". Gardun is situated near Sinj. Split, Archaeological Museum.

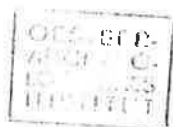
Bulić in *BASD* XXVI, 1903, 135f No. 3263; Gabričević in *AJ* I 1954, 37 No.

7 and fig. 1. See fig. 474 kindly supplied by B. Gabričević.

The relief is sculptured on two sides.

**F r o n t**: part of the arched grotto in which the upper part of Cautes' burning torch. In the border an inscription. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna with crescent on her forehead.

**R e v e r s e**: walking bull to the r. The foremost part is lost. Behind him a tree. Underneath it and separated from it by a horizontal rim the head and the r. shoulder of a person in Phrygian cap.



1858

Sašel, *Inscr. Jug.*, No. 52b.

..... invicti posuit.

## SALONA

1859

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.26 Br. 0.25 D. 0.07); at first walled in in a house at Solina; now in Split, Archaeological Museum Inv. 164, D.

Patsch in *WMBH* 1896, 50; *MMM* II 502 No. 232ter; Bulić in *BASD* 1909, 52f and Pl. VI, 1; Gabričević in *AJ* I 1954, 37 No. 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 47 No. 123. See fig. 475.

Mithras kills the bull in a grotto; the god's r. arm and r.h. are lost. The animal's tail ends in corn-ears. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; the raven on the grotto's border. Cautes (r) holds with two hands the torch upwards; Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards. Both are cross-legged. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in a crown of seven(?) rays. He holds a whip in his l.h. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna in crescent.

1860

Fragment of a large relief in white limestone (H. 0.65 Br. 0.77 D. 0.25). Found at Salona in 1904 "fuori dell'antica città, ad Ovest delle mure perimetrali, 194 m. a nord della necropolis in horto Metrodori ed a 65 m. a nord-ovest della casa di Marco Drašković ed Eredi". Split, Archaeological Museum. Inv. 307D.

Bulić in *BASD* 1909, 51 and Pl. VI, 2; Gabričević in *AJ* I 1954, 37 No. 2. See fig. 476.

Of the scene of Mithras' tauroctone only the hind part of the bull, the god's r. foot and part of his red tunic are preserved. It is possible that this large monument comes from a Mithraeum which according to Bulić was situated outside the wall of the ancient city of Salona.

1861

Small relief in marble (diam. 0.22 D. 0.03-0.035) found at Salona (Solina) in 1908 between "materiale d'ingombro amassato nel grosso delle mura perimetrali e dietro la stessa, che vanno a S. Ovest della strada erariale per Trau fino alla trincea ferroviaria e precisamente di quel tratto di queste mura antiche della città di Salona". Split, Archaeological Museum. Inv. No. 413D.

Bulić in *BASD* 1909, 56f and Pl. VII, 2; Vermaseren in *Mnemosyne* (S. 4), IV, 1951 and fig.; Gabričević in *AJ* I 1954, 37 No. 3. See fig. 477. Kindly supplied by B. Gabričević as well as the other photographs of the Museum at Split.

In a circle the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller. The god looks at the raven which is perched on his flying cloak. The serpent holds the head near the wound; the

scorpion is in the usual place; no dog. On either side a torchbearer dressed only in a shouldercape. Cautopates (l), cross-legged leans upon a large torch; Cautes (r) is turned towards the bull and sticks out the torch with his r.h. In a surrounding circle the busts of Sol and Luna; Sol has a crown of six rays, Luna is in a crescent. Between them a reclining figure partly covered by a mantle and holding its l.h. under its head (Saturnus or Oceanus). Underneath Sol a slug and a lobster; underneath Luna a crocodile and a dolphin. Underneath the main scene an amphora with on either side a serpent.

## 1862

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.26 Br. 0.18 D. 0.09) found at Salona. Split, Archaeological Museum. Inv. No. 202D.

Bulić in *BASD* 1912, 57 and Pl. VI, 1; Gabričević in *AJ I* 1954, 37 No. 4. See fig. 478.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved; the foremost part of the bull without the head; the dog, a part of the serpent with the head near the wound.

In the bottom rim an inscription:

## 1863

CIL III 14243.

....or imp[endio suo?].

## 1864

L. bottom corner of a relief in limestone (H. 0.30 Br. 0.215 D. 0.11) found at Salona. Split, Archaeological Museum Inv. No. 270D.

Bulić in *BASD* XXXV, 1912, 57f and Pl. VI, 2; Gabričević in *AJ I* 1954, 37 No. 5. See fig. 479.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Of this scene only part of the god's r. foot and of the bull's tail are preserved. Behind it standing Cautopates who holds the torch downwards. He is cross-legged and in Oriental dress; the head is lost.

## 1865

Fragment of a relief in white limestone (H. 0.145 Br. 0.15 D. 0.03) found in the walls of ancient Salona in 1906. Split, Archaeological Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ I* 1954, 38 No. 22 and fig. 5. See fig. 480.

Naked Mithras born from the rock; in his upraised r.h. a dagger and in his l.h. a torch. The god has a Phrygian cap. Under the rock part of a lion's head.

## 1866

L. upper corner of a relief in white marble (H. 0.075 Br. 0.07 D. 0.03), found at Salona in 1895.

Gabričević in *AJ I*, 1954, 38 No. 23 and fig. 6. See fig. 481.

Bust of Sol in radiate crown.

## 1867

R. upper part of a rectangular relief in limestone (H. 0.27 Br. 0.23 D. 0.06). The exact place of discovery is not known, but it probably comes from Salona or its immediate surroundings. Split, Archaeological Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ I*, 1954, 38 No. 25 and fig. 8. See fig. 482.

Standing Cautes with both hands holding a burning torch upwards. Between his head and the flame of the torch the bust of Luna in crescent. Of the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller the two hands of the god with the dagger and the bull's head with part of his breast are preserved. The legs of Cautes are lost.

The figure of Cautes is highly finished, but other parts of the relief are rough and Gabričević rightly supposes that the relief was not completed. The bust of Luna was added later on.

## 1868

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.16 Br. 0.20). The exact place of discovery is not known; probably from Salona or its surroundings. Split, Archaeological Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ I*, 1954, 38 No. 26 and fig. 9. See fig. 483.

Very beautiful head of the bull and the l.h. of Mithras grasping its muzzle.

## 1869

R. upper corner of a relief in white marble (H. 0.30 Br. 0.23 D. 0.17). The exact place of discovery is not known; probably from Salona or its surroundings. Split, Archaeological Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ I*, 1954, 38f No. 27 and fig. 10. See fig. 484.

The relief is bordered. In the r. upper corner the dressed bust of Luna with a diadem in her hair and with a crescent behind her shoulders. The face is damaged. Underneath Luna the head and the dressed shoulder of a person, who does not wear a Phrygian cap (Cautes).

## 1870

Fragment of an oval relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.13 D. 0.07) found "près des chantiers navaux "Vicko Krstulović" dans les faubourgs de Split, c'est-à-dire à quelques kms des murs de l'antique Salona". Split, Archaeological Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ I*, 1954, 39 and fig. 11.

Two signs of the Zodiac separated from each other by a horizontal rim.

a) the hind part of the bull.

b) the twins in Phrygian caps. The faces are damaged.

## 1871

Relief in limestone (H. 0.46 Br. 0.73 D. 0.14) found at Crikvine near Klisa in the surroundings of Salona. The monument was found in 1908 "nel selciato tra una

chiesetta del V-VI sec. (Crkva si Elye = S. Elia) e un'altra costruzione coll'apside orientata verso Ovest (Mitreo?)" (Gabričević in a letter). Split, Archaeological Museum. Inv. No. 412D.

Bulić in *BASD* XXXII, 1909, 53 and Pl. VII, 1; Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 6; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 47 No. 122. See fig. 485.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven perched on his flying cloak. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. Behind the bull a torchbearer not cross-legged who holds a torch upwards in his r.h.; his companion is almost completely lost. The bust of Sol in radiate crown (l) and the bust of Luna (r). The relief is badly damaged.

## 1872

Scalis aedium inmissa.

CIL III 8677; MMM II No. 309.

Deo M/[ithrae invicto?] / ceteris[que dis dea]/busqu[e immor]/talibus ...  
[Aur?]/elius .../a militiis.

## 1873

Tabula marmorea.

CIL III 8678; MMM II No. 310.

D(eo) inv(icto) M(ithrae) / L. Corn(elius) Apolaus/tus pro s(alute) M. Vivi / Cresti amici kariss(imi) / ex voto p(osuit).

*Vivi Cresti: Vibii Chresti.*

## 1874

Ara rep. anno 1884 Saloni.

CIL III 8679; MMM II No. 311.

Petre / gene/trici.

## 1875

Altar found at Salona in the beginning of last century. In the lower part the bust of Sol in radiate crown.

CIL III 1955; MMM II No. 314.

Deo invic(to) / pro salute / et incolu/mitat(e) Pamph[i]/li disp(ensatoris) / Aug(ustorum) / n(ostrorum) / Fortunatus / arcarius.

## 1876

Ara reperta 1884.

CIL III 8686; MMM II No. 315; Gabričević in *Vjesnik* LIV, 1952, 51ff.

Soli deo / Sex(tus) / Cornel(ius) / Antiochus / stellam / et fructi/fer(am) ex vis(u) / lib(ens) pos(uit).

Gabričević rightly interprets *frugiferam* as Luna and *stellam* as Sol. In Močići (No. 1882) on a Mithraic relief the Sun is indeed represented as a star with seven rays. Cf. No. 2360.



## BRATTIA INS.

1877

Reperta in vico Škrip anno 1805.

CIL III 3095; MMM II No. 312.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Iul[i]us Buba[l]us.

1878

Altar found near Škrip in 1899. Split, Arch. Museum.

CIL III 15099.

Vales i/d inv/icto d/eo.

The Mithraic character and the interpretation of *i/d* as *i(nvicto)* / *d(eo)* or *I(ovi) D(olicheno)* or *I(ibens) d(at)* are very doubtful.

## NARONA

1879

Relief in white limestone (H. 0.68 Br. 0.93 D. 0.12). The place of discovery is not known, but probably it is Narona (Vid near Metković). Zadar, Archaeological Museum.

I am very grateful to Dr. Mate Suić, the Director of the Arheološki muzej for sending me information and the photograph fig. 486.

MMM II 501 No. 232bis; Reisch, *Führer Zara*, 92 No. 154 and fig.; Patsch in *WMBH* VII, 1900, 161 No. 2 and fig. 148; *Arch. Stor. Dalmazia* XI, 267ff and fig. 5; Gabričević in *AJ* I 1954, 37, No. 8; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 47 No. 124.

Mithras in Oriental dress kills the bull whose tail ends in three corn-ears. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion in the usual places. The raven is perched on Mithras' flying cloak. Behind the bull Cautes stands not cross-legged, turned towards Mithras. He holds the burning torch upwards with two hands. Above him Sol in shoulder-cape and whip standing in a *quadriga*. Lost: the r. upper corner with Luna, Cautopates, the l.h. and part of the r. arm of Mithras. The god's face is damaged.

Cumont was of the opinion that the monument came from Zadar but up to now no Mithraic monuments have been found between the rivers Krka and Zrmanja. Patsch gives as the place of discovery Čitluk-Aequum.

1880

Altar, found at Vid.

CIL III 1788; MMM II No. 317.

I(nvicto) d(eo) S(oli) / . . . M. Lusius / Trofimas / lib(ertus) posuit.

Trofimas occurs as a *sevir* in CIL III 1799.

1881

CIL III 1783; Patsch in *WMBH* VI, 1899, 209 n. 4.

D(eo) S(oli) I(ovi) optimo m(aximo) / aeterno sacr/um (Patsch).

Mommsen reads *Deo s(ancto)*, but in neither case is it probable that the inscription should be Mithraic. Patsch, in *WMBH* IX, 1904, 266 remarks: "Potici stellt so deren Verbindung mit Naronaher, wo bis jetzt zwar kein sicheres Mithrasdenkmal zum Vorschein gekommen ist, wo aber die starke, aus sehr gemeinnützig gesinnten Kaufleuten libertiner Standes, aus Sklaven in kaiserlichen Dienste und Veteranen bestehende orientalische Kolonie die Verehrung des Gottes zweifellos macht."

#### EPIDAUROM

##### 1882

A Mithraeum situated in a grotto near the village of Močići at a distance of about one hour's walk from Cavtat, the ancient Epidaurum.

A. J. Evans in *Archaeologia* XLVIII, 1884, 20ff and fig. 7; *MMM* II 355 No. 234 and fig. 210; Rendić in *Glasnik Sarajeva* (N.S.) VIII, 1953, 271ff and fig.; Gabričević in *AJ I* 1954, 37, No. XVIII and fig. 2.

Near the entrance of the grotto, the so-called "Tomina Jama" there is a well and above the entrance the relief with the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller is carved out. The bull is represented as being killed at a trot. The dog, the serpent, the scorpion and the raven are on the usual places. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) hold the torches with both hands; they are not cross-legged. In the r. upper corner a crescent (Luna); in the other corner a star with seven rays (Sol), three of which darting out in the direction of Mithras.

Rendić is of the opinion that the grotto was used at once as a sanctuary for Mithras and for Silvanus. A relief of the latter god was all but completely destroyed.

##### 1883

Relief (H. 0.50 Br. 0.80) carved out in the rock of a Mithraeum which "stands on the Colle S. Giorgio that overlooks the site of Epidaurum on the land side." Sv. Juraj near Močići. The relief has now been taken down from the wall and is at Cavtat, Municipal Museum.

A. J. Evans in *Archaeologia* XLVIII, 1884, 19f; *Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina*, 387; v. Schneider in *AEMO* IX, 1885, 81; *MMM* II 334f and 502 No. 233; Gabričević in *AJ I* 1954, 37 No. 19 and fig. 3.

The rocky wall in which the relief was carved out probably was the backwall of the Mithraeum of which no more traces are extant. Two square altars in rocky stone were found again.

The relief has a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged and hold the torches with two hands. The relief is badly weathered but vague outlines suggest the busts of Luna (r) and of Sol (l). Of the animals no traces. Three coins (Aurelianus, Constantius Chlorus and Constantius II) were discovered in a fissure of the rock under the relief.

##### 1884

Fragment of a relief in limestone found at Cavtat, the ancient Epidaurum. Cavtat, Municipal Museum.

Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 38 No. 20 and fig. 4.

R. part with the dog leaping up against the bull only a small part of which is preserved. The greater part of Cautes not cross-legged with the torch upwards.

## BOKA KOTORSKA

1885

Butorac in *Vjesnik* XLIX, 1927, 55ff (cf. Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 50 n. 4) mentions a Mithras-relief found before World War I in Krivošije, a mountain-top of Risn. The relief is lost.

## PLEVLJE

1886

Altar in limestone (H. 0.59 Br. 0.33 D. 0.24) from the ruins of ancient Plevlje. Walled in in the well of the barracks at Plevlje.

Patsch in *WMBH* IV, 1896, 277 No. 2; MMM II 311a; N. Bulić in *Spomenik* 1941-1948, No. 297; CIL III 12751.

Soli in/victo sac(rum) / Sext(us) Babe/rius Ianu/ar(ius) v(otum) p(osuit) m(erito).

Gabričević informed me that he interpreted the last letters: *VCIMI*, which might lead to the suggestion *v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) l(aetus)*.

## NEFERTARA

1887

Patsch in *WMBH* IV, 1896, 292 and fig. (cf. MMM II 502 No. 234ter and fig. 446; Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 38 No. 21) mentions a Mithraeum at Nefertara near Plevlje: "Über einen tiefen von einem Waldbache durchrauschten Schlucht erhebt sich die steile Felswand Preslica mit einem von Gestrüpp überwucherten Vorsprung gegen den Bach". In this rock at the height of about one m. is a semi-circular niche, to which a relief was attached as is clearly shown by a hole. The relief is now lost. Next to the niche an inscription, carved out in the rocky wall.

1888

Patsch, *l.c.*; MMM II No. 313b.

Invicto / Aug(usto) Aur(elius) / ...rcia / [A?]spro/ [e]t Orfito [co(n)]s(ulibus) II I P.

...rcia: according to Gabričević in a letter to me; actia according to Patsch followed by Cumont. The dates of these consuls are not known. Cf. No. 647.

## TIHALJINA

1889

"Auf der Sattelhöhe bei Tiheljina".

CIL III 12810.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) a[c Ge]niis sac/r(or)um / Augusto[r(um)] Pin(nes?)  
mi/les co(hortis) prim(ae) / Bel(garum) immunis / libens merito / posuit.

## ZAGREB

1890

A so-called Aion in the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb is an Ikarus (RRS II, 477 No. 5; MM, 233f). I could not find this monument during my stay in Zagreb (Agram).

## HAN POTOCI

1891

Slab in limestone (H. 0.825 Br. 0.78 D. 0.163) found in 1902 among the remnants of a Roman settlement at Bijelo Polje N-E of Mostar on the r. bank of the brook Potoci and l. of the road to Ruište. Sarajevo, Archaeological Museum. Probably fourth cent. A.D.

Patsch in *WMBH* IX, 1904, 265 No. 5 and fig. 139; Gabričević in *Glasnik Sarajevu* (N.S.) VII, 1953, 141ff and fig. 2; *AJ* I, 1954, 51 n. 22. See fig. 487.

By two vertical lines the slab is divided into three parts. In the central part a vase from which two irregular lines (water?) run in the direction of the bottom corners. In the centre of the lower part is a hole in order to attach it to a pin. The monument probably was to have another destination because into the back the outline of a column had been cut out. In its upper side an inscription:

1892

*Ann. ép.* 1906 No. 184; Sašel, *Inscr. Jug.*, No. 27.

Deo Soli inv[ict]o / Meteri / Aur(elius) Maximinus / Flavi(us) Marcellinus / Flavi(us) Marcellus.

Underneath a graffito:

Rumanus Marcianus . . . IV . . . pinus II ficus X.

Patsch reads *Metri*, but I follow Gabričević in *Glasnik Sarajevu* (N.S.) VII, 141ff.

## LISIČIĆI

1893

Rectangular relief in limestone (H. 0.44 Br. 0.565). Now walled in to the r. of the door of the vicarage at Podhum. The relief was found in the grounds of Alija Lihčić in Vratnica near Lisičići in Herzegovina. As in these grounds, on the r. bank of the Narenta many Roman bricks were found, Patsch was of the opinion that a sanctuary existed here, but only excavations can confirm this.

Patsch in *WMBH* IV, 1896, 252f; cf. 271 and design; *MMM* II 502 No. 234bis;

Patsch in *WMBH* IX, 1904, 250 and fig. 125; Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 17. See fig. 488 kindly given by Gabričević.

Mithras as a bullkiller in an arched niche. The bull's tail ends in three corn-ears.

The raven is represented on the grotto's border. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are not cross-legged. They hold with both hands a burning torch. In the upper corners outside the grotto the busts of Sol in radiate crown (l) and of Luna in crescent (r). The l. arm and l.h. of Cautes are lost. In the bottom rim an inscription:

1894

CIL III 13859; MMM II No. 311b.

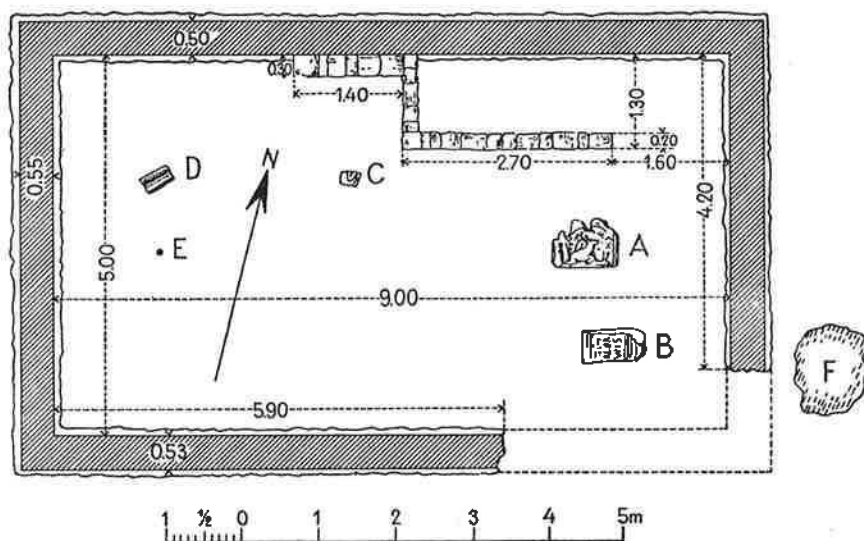
L(ucius) Antonius Menander Aphro/disieus invicto / aug(usto) v(otum) f(ecit).

KONJIC

1895

A Mithraeum found at Konjic in Herzegovina in 1897. It is situated on the slope of the Repovic mountains and on the r. bank of the river Trstenic.

Patsch in *WMBH* VI, 1899, 186ff and Pls. Xa-b and fig. 20 from which plan fig. 489.



1:100

Fig. 489

Of the Mithraeum which is constructed in limestone only the cultroom proper (L. 9.00 Br. 5.00) is preserved. The north wall (H. 1.10 D. 0.50) has been constructed against the hill-side; the entrance was on the west side and probably had wooden steps. There are no foundations of a *pronaos*. The cultroom was divided into a central aisle and two benches of which only the north one (L. originally 4.30 (now 2.70) Br. 1.30) is preserved. This bench is filled up with sand and stone; the

floor of the central aisle consists of stamped clay and pebbles. From remnants of wedge-shaped stones it may be concluded that the sanctuary had an arched vault. The roof was covered with tiles.

## 1896

Relief in grey limestone (H. 0.59 Br. 0.825 D. 0.10) from the Repovic mountains. It is sculptured on two sides and it was found near A. Sarajevo, Archaeological Museum. Probably 4th cent. A.D.

## 1) Front:

Patsch, 192ff and Pl. XI; Giglioli, *MIR*, Pl. XXXI; Gabričević in *Glasnik Sarajevu* (N.S.) VII, 1952, 19ff and fig.; *idem* in *AJ I* 1954, 37 No. 16. See fig. 490 given by B. Gabričević.

By two vertical rims the relief is divided into three parts. In the grotto which is indicated by an arch with an inscription (No. 1896,2) Mithras kills the bull. The head of the god and part of his r. leg are lost. The raven is perched on the grotto's border; the dog, the serpent and the scorpion in the usual places. Cautopates (l) is cross-legged; of Cantes (r) only the head and the upper part of the burning torch are preserved. Above the grotto in the r. upper corner part of the bust of Luna is preserved; the corresponding bust of Sol (l) is lost.

On either side of the main scene is a panel in which Mithras taurophorus. Both heads of Mithras are lost. Above the r. representation is an altar before which the lower part of a person dressed like Mithras; of another person above the l. representation only one foot is preserved. Traces of red painting.

## 2) CIL III 14617.

Deo Soli inv[ict]o Meter[ae].

*Meter[ae]* or *Meter[i]* cf. *Meteri* in No. 1892 (Potok).

## 3) Reverse:

Patsch, 194ff and Pl. XII; MMM I 175 fig. 10; Forrer, *MH*, fig. 83; MM 233 and Pl. II, 6; Loeschke in *Tr. H.*, 325 fig. 13; Cumont, *Rel. Or.*, Pl. XIII, 2; Giglioli, *MIR* No. 427 and Pl. XXXI; Leipoldt, XIX and fig. 46; Turchi, *RRA*, Pl. XXV, 2; Gabričević in *Glasnik Sarajevu* (N.S.) VII, 1952, 19ff and fig. See fig. 491.

On either side of the representation is a twisted Corinthian column which probably bore an arch in order to give the impression of a grotto. Behind a *kline*, which is covered with the bull's skin, Sol and Mithras both with upraised r. hands. Mithras has no Phrygian cap; Sol holds a *rhyton* in his l.h. Before them is a small table with three legs on which four small loaves with crosses. To the left of the table a sitting lion. Four persons are walking to the repast. From l. to r.:

a) a person in tunic and mantle with raven's mask (Corax). It is not clear whether he carries a dish or plate in his upraised r.h.

b) a person in tunic and Phrygian cap who offers a *rhyton*.

- c) a person in tunic and probably in Phrygian cap who offers a cup.
- d) a person dressed in tunic and in a lion's mask (Leo).
- 4) Two other fragments were found which belong to the relief:
  - a) Fragment (H. 0.17 Br. 0.26 D. 0.047) with part of the arched border and two rays, probably of Sol. Underneath it a Phrygian cap (Patsch, 197 and fig. 24).
  - b) Fragment (H. 0.105 Br. 0.09 D. 0.03) with a base on which a *krater* (Patsch, 197 and fig. 25).

**1897**

Fragment in red sandstone (H. 0.163 Br. 0.115 D. 0.015) found near C.  
 Patsch, 199 and fig. 26.  
 An oblong object (arm?) inside a border.

**1898**

Altar in limestone (H. 0.76 Br. 0.385–0.36 D. 0.26–0.29), found near B.  
 Patsch, fig. 27; CIL III 14222<sup>1</sup>.  
 L.H. 0.05–0.06.  
 S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / V[e]tur(ius) / Lucius / v(otum) s(olvit).

**1899**

Other finds:

- 1) Large nail (L. 0.193 D. 0.01) probably belonging to the roof.
- 2) Fragments of a basin decorated with concentric circles (diam. 0.37 H. 0.072).  
 Patsch, figs. 28–29.
- 3) Fragments of pottery and glass. Patsch, figs. 34–35.
- 4) Bones of animals found chiefly on the W-side and along the N. wall (ox; lamb; boar; birds).
- 5) 91 Coins from Trajanus to Arcadius.

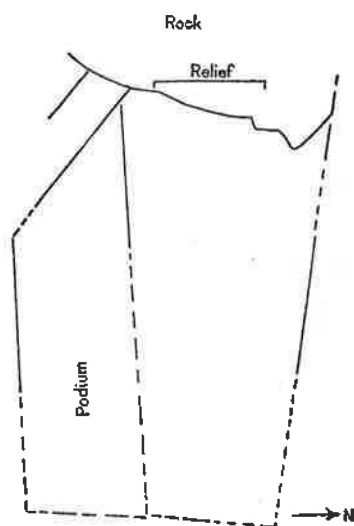
**SKELANI****1900**

L. part of an altar (H. 0.615 Br. 0.14–0.26 D. 0.225) hollowed out at its back.  
 Patsch in *WMBH* XI 1909, 148 No. 13 and fig. 53.  
 Tran[situ] / dei M[ithr(ae)] / Host[ilius] / .oni....

**JAJCE****1901**

Mithraeum discovered at Jajce in Central Bosnia at a distance of about 200 mtrs from the medieval castle on the l. bank of the Pliva and on the territory of H. Mustajberg Kapetanović. It probably dates from the fourth cent. A.D.  
 Sergejevsky in *Glasnik Zem. Mus. BH* XLIX 1937, 11ff and plan (See fig. 492).

The Mithraeum slopes down to the river and it lies near a well. Only the cultroom proper is preserved at 2.80 mtrs. below actual floor level. This room is an irregular quadrangle (L. 7.00) and has its entrance on the east side because a threshold was found here. Remnants of stone steps, probably for the exit, were found in the S-W corner. On the west side is a rocky wall and a niche in which the Mithraic relief is walled in. Before the niche are two steps, the lower divided into two other smaller steps. There is only one bench (Br. 1.08) and it is not certain whether there was another yet. The floor of the aisle consists of stamped earth. The outer walls are in marl without cement. Fragments of roof tiles are scarce.



0 1 2m

Fig. 492

#### 1902

Relief (H. 1.68), walled in the cult-niche.

Sergejevski, 13 and Pl. V; Gabričević in *AJ*

I, 1954, 37 and No. 14. Fig. 493 by courtesy of Dr. Gabričević.

Under a roof, decorated with a leaf ornament, is the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The bull's tail ends in three corn-ears. The raven is perched on Mithras' flying cloak; the serpent creeps over the ground; the dog leaps up against the bull; the scorpion is in the usual place. On either side a torchbearer, not cross-legged. *Cautes* (r) and *Cautopates* (l) hold their torches with two hands. Over their heads there are triangular niches (H. 0.11 Br. 0.08–0.09 D. 0.07–0.09) for lamps. The busts of *Sol* (l) and *Luna* (r). The r.h. and the dagger of Mithras, the head of the serpent are broken off. Traces of painting: blue: Mithras' tunic; red: Mithras' trousers and his mantle; black: the bull; red: *Sol* and *Luna*.

#### 1903

Statue in limestone (H. 0.55), found on the podium.

Sergejevski, 16 and fig. 5. See fig. 494.

*Cautopates* walking to the r. and holding a torch with both hands. The head is lost.

#### 1904

On the bench three small altars in limestone. One of them has a pediment and akroteria; another (H. 0.18 Br. 0.117 D. 0.032) bears an inscription:

L.H. 0.008.

Invi[cto].



## 1905

Three larger altars were found in front of the cultrelief. One of them has a pediment and *akroteria*. Also in front of the relief were found: remnants of bones, fragments of roof-tiles, pieces of iron, lamps one of which was a hanging-lamp, a fibula, 16 coins from Trajan up to and including the dynasty of Constantine but the greater part belongs to the latter group.

## MILINE

## 1906

Marble relief (H. 0.21 Br. 0.26 D. 0.025), found at Miline near Jajce. At first in the collection of Major Holzhausen, then in the Fr. Cumont collection in Rome; now Belgian Academy, Via Omero 8.

Patsch in *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* XXXII, 1925, 138; Gabričević *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 15; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 45 No. 21. See fig. 495.

The rectangular relief has a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven, the serpent, the dog and the scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are both cross-legged and each holds two torches upwards or downwards. The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r).

## PRITOK-JEZERINE

## 1907

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.26 Br. 1.03 D. 0.18), found in Pritok near Bihać, Split Arch. Museum. Lost during World-War II.

*Glasnik Zem. Mus. BH* 1939, 8f; Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 13 who kindly gave me the photograph for fig. 496.

Mithras in Oriental dress as a bullkiller in a grotto. The bull's tail ends in corn-ears. The dog leaps up against the animal; the serpent creeps over the ground; the scorpion at the testicles; the raven is perched on the grotto's border. The torch-bearers each standing not cross-legged upon a base of his own. Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards with both hands; Cautes (r) lifts up a torch with his r.h. and he holds another object (bow?) in his l.h. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol with a crown of seven rays; in the r. upper corner the bust of Luna with a crescent.

## 1908

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.84 Br. 0.36–0.405 D. 0.28) Split, Archaeological Museum.

I(nvicto) M(ithrae) S(oli) / Coc(ceius)? / pro s(alute) / sua v(otum) / l(ibens) s(olvit).

## BIHAĆ

## 1909

Two fragments of a relief in limestone, found at Bihać near Kástel Stasi and

near the Croate Church of Saint Martha, Split, Archaeological Museum. Bihać is situated about 10 kms west of the Roman Salona.

Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 38 Nos. 24 a-b and fig. 7. See fig. 497.

L. bottom corner (H. 0.23 Br. 0.31 D. 0.06) with the lower part of Cautopates with the torch downwards. Not cross-legged. A hind leg of the bull with the r. leg of Mithras. Scorpion.

R. bottom corner (H. 0.23 Br. 0.30 D. 0.06) with the r. forefoot of the bull, part of the serpent, the dog. Cautopates not cross-legged holds the torch upwards with both hands; his head and the top of torch are lost.

#### RAETINIUM(?)

##### 1910

Relief in yellow limestone (H. 0.68 Br. 0.345 D. 0.18) found on a hill west of the village of Golubić near a Roman-Catholic cemetery. Golubić is situated near Bihać in N-W Bosnia. Split, Archaeological Museum.

Tomaschek in *SbAW* (*Phil. Hist. Kl.*) 99, 1881, 467ff; S. Ljubić in *Vjesnik* V, 1883, 122; Borničić in *Kroatische Revue* II, 1886, 144; Patsch in *WMBH* V, 1897, 354 and fig. 11; *MMM* II 327 No. 222 and 490f with fig. 426; Brunšmid in *Vjesnik* VIII, 1905, 63ff No. 123 and fig.; *Patsch in Glasnik Zem. Mus. BH.* 1895, 455; Gabričević in *AJ* I, 1954, 37 No. 12. The fig. 498 is kindly given by B. Gabričević.

In an arched niche is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's r. arm, r.h. with dagger are lost. Outside the grotto's border is the raven; dog, serpent and scorpion in the usual places. Neither torchbearers is cross-legged; the torch of Cautopates (l) is lost; the faces are damaged as well as those of Mithras, Sol (l) and Luna (r). Sol is represented in a nimbus and in a radiate crown; he holds a whip in the upraised r.h. Luna has a crescent behind her shoulders. In the field an inscription:

##### 1911

CIL III S. 10034; *MMM* II No. *add.* 353.

Aure/lius / Ma/ximus / Pant[a]die/[nus].

##### 1912

The foundations of a rectangular building (L. 10.00 Br. 6.00) and the remnants of a front-stone (Br. 0.85-0.75 D. 0.20) possibly point to the existence of a Mithraic sanctuary on the hill. According to a local legend the building originally was a Christian church, but it is not impossible that the church succeeded a Mithraeum (*cf. WMBH* III, 54).

##### 1913

Two blocks in white limestone. They were walled in in the house of Mohammed

Haraslia at Golubić near Bihać. Now at Sarajevo, Archaeological Museum. Inv. Nos. 213 (252) and 214 (253).

*Glasnik Zem. Mus. BH* 1897, 654f; Patsch in *WMBH* VI, 1899, 210f and figs. 37-38; CIL III S. 13276 a, b = 10042; Gabričević in *Glasnik Sarajevu* (N.S.) VII, 1953, 141ff No. 1 and figs; Sašel, *Inscr. Jug.*, No. 86. See fig. 499 procured by B. Gabričević.

a) Inv. No. 213 (H. 0.31 Br. 0.30 D. 0.316).

Leoni / monogram.

b) Inv. No. 214 (H. 0.28 Br. 0.32 D. 0.30).

Fonti / monogram.

Patsch is of the opinion that the two pieces are dice; but it is very strange that the strict Mithraists should have written their dedications to the *fons perennis* and to the *Leo* on a pair of dice.

Underneath these dedications there is an enigmatic monogram on both monuments. These inscriptions are written in ligatures and are read by Gabričević:

pater i(nvicti) o(mnipotentis) r(egis) s(acerdos) or as pater s(acrorum) i(nvicti) o(mnipotentis) r(egis).

It seems to me acceptable that a *pater* dedicated a monument to the *fons perennis* and to a *Leo* if this lion is not conceived as a mystic grade, but as a lion which sometimes serves as a decoration of a fountain = *fons*.

#### CAREVAC

##### 1914

Altar (H. 0.38 Br. 0.28 D. 0.178-0.135) found together with the following No. at Carevac in Glamoč Polje S-E of Jajce.

Sergejevski in *Glasnik Zem. Muz. BH* XLV, 1933, 7 No. 1 and Pl. IV, 1.

Invicto / aras Sisim/brius d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) / l(ibens) p(osuit).

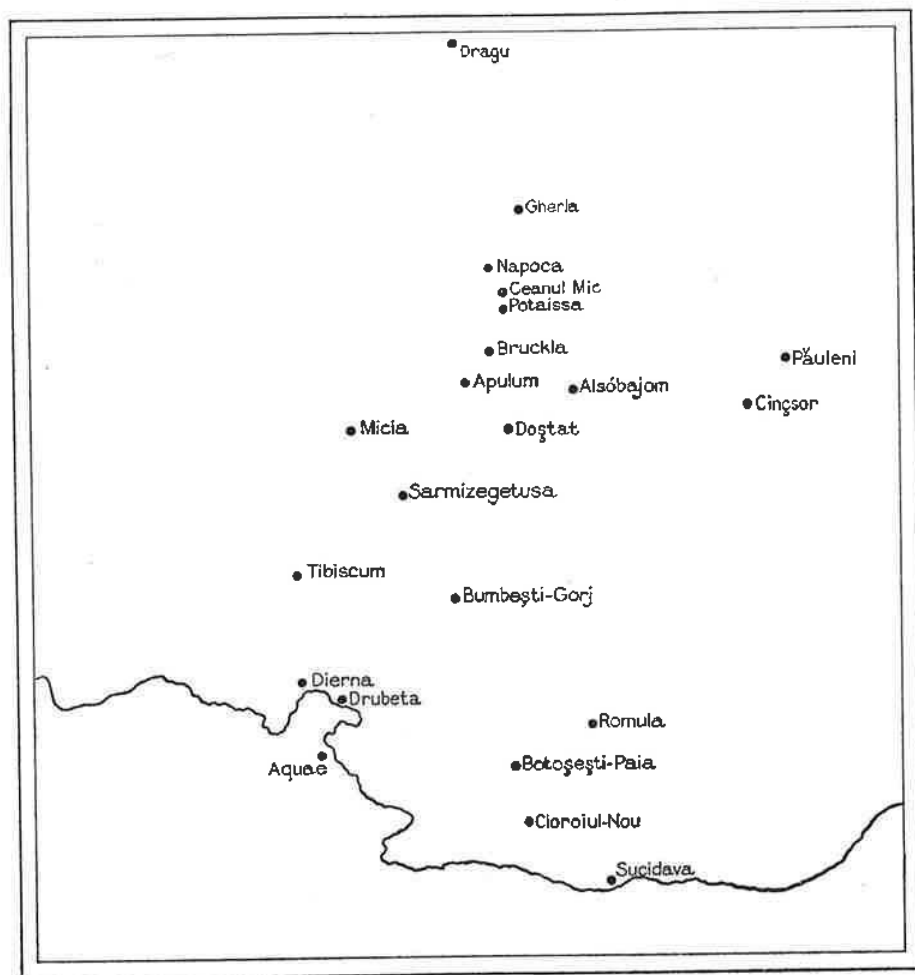
##### 1915

Altar (H. 0.47 Br. 0.47 D. 0.41). Lost.

Sergejevski, No. 2.

D(eo) i[nv(icto) S(oli)] M(ithrae) / Pao.... / cui.i... / poku.... / attir....

**DACIA**



NAPOCA

1916

CIL III 7662; MMM II No. 297.

[D]eo Soli / [i]nvicto / pro salute sua / et suorum / M. Cocc(eius) Genia/lis v(ir)  
e(gregius) proc(urator) / Aug(ustorum duorum) nostrorum / prov(inciae) Dac(iae)  
Porol(issensis) / v(oto) l(ibens) m(erito) p(osuit).

1917

Altar in limestone (H. 0.48 Br. 0.385–0.455 D. 0.32–0.36). Napocae rep. "bei dem Baue der röm. kath. Kirchengemeinde auf dem Hauptplatze". Cluj, Museum.

CIL III 14466.

L.H. 0.03–0.045.

Soli invic/to Mythr[ae] / [p]ro salut[e] / [or]dinis Aug(ustalis).

GHERLA (SZAMOS-UJVÁR)

1918

Altar in limestone (H. 0.84 Br. 0.29–0.335 D. 0.19), the top decoration consists of a crenulated border with a rosette in the middle. Found at Gherla which Cumont erroneously situates in Moesia Superior. Cluj, Museum.

CIL III 5540; 12540; MMM II No. 231a.

L.H. 0.055–0.07.

I(nvicto) M(ithrae) Maniu[s] / Cretinus / pr(aefectus) al(ae) II P(a)n(noniorum) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens).

1. 1: Instead of *I.M.* the altar was originally dedicated to *I.O.M.* but later on the *o* was abraded.

1. 2/3: Buday in *Dolgozatok* VII, 1916, 80 and fig. 6 reads *Man(ius) Lucretianus* which in all probability is correct.

DRAGU

1919

Relief in limestone (H. 0.41 Br. 0.49 D. 0.07), found at Dragu (reg. Jibou). Cluj, Museum Inv. No. 1326.

See fig. 500.

This relief has the form of a temple with a triangular pediment and two columns. Mithras tauroctone with scorpion, dog and snake. Before him a standing person in Oriental dress holding an axe in his l.h. The r. arm is damaged. Between this person and Mithras is a flying naked Phosphorus or Lucifer with a torch in his r.h.

Behind Mithras a person in Oriental dress standing on a base. With his l.h. he touches the seam of a cloak which is fastened by means of a *fibula*. He holds a *patera* with two short handles or a lamp with two wicks in his r.h.

In the pediment from l. to r.:

- 1) Lion.
- 2) Sol in shoulder-cape and in radiate crown. He holds a whip in his l.h.
- 3) Luna with crescent behind her shoulders.
- 4) Raven.

## POTAISSA

## 1920

White marble relief (H. 0.28 Br. 0.275 D. 0.025) found at Turda (Torda) in 1859. Museum at Cluj (Kolozsvár = Klausenburg), Inv. No. 2580.

Ackner in *MCC* 1860, 56; *MMM* II 317f No. 204 and fig. 179; Saxl, fig. 92. See fig. 501.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto; the raven is perched on the god's flying cloak. The dog, the serpent; the torchbearers cross-legged. Cautes (r) holds the torch upwards with his r.h. and in his l.h. a bow; Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards (r.h.) and holds a bow over his left shoulder in his l.h. Behind him there are three scenes:

- 1) Standing Mithras in a grotto holding an object over Sol's head who squats down before him.
- 2) Mithras riding the bull which he holds by one of the horns.
- 3) Mithras carries the bull on his shoulders. In the arched border of the relief from l. to r.
- 4) Dressed bust of Sol with a whip.
- 5) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots towards a grotto before which a kneeling man. This person holds his hands before his face. Behind Mithras a standing man stretching out his hands to the god.
- 6) Bull in a small boat.
- 7) The bull in a small house.
- 8) A lying ram and above him a standing goat.
- 9) Reclining bearded god partly dressed in a cloak. He holds a staff in his l.h. (Oceanus).
- 10) Mithras in Oriental dress puts his hands on a bush or a *stèle*.
- 11) Mithras' rockbirth. In his upraised hands he holds a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.).
- 12) Dressed bust of Luna.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 1921

CIL III 899; *MMM* II No. 232.

L.H. 0.005.

Ael(ius) Maximus miles / leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) p(osuit).

1922

White marble relief (H. 0.35 Br. 0.45) found at Turda (Torda). Formerly in the Reformed College at Aiud (Nagy-Enyed), now lost.

Köppen, *Nachricht*, 17 No. XII; de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 93 No. 13; MMM II 318 No. 205.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, snake and scorpion. The raven and the bust of Luna and the head of Cautes are lost. Cautes (r) raises up two torches; Cautopates (l) holds one torch downwards. In the bottom border an inscription:

1923

CIL III 900; MMM II No. 233.

Iulius Iulianus ex voto posuit.

1924

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.21 Br. 0.18–0.20 D. 0.03), found at Turda (Torda). Cluj (= Koloszvár = Klausenburg). Inv. No. 2565.

Torma in *AK* VI, 1866, 148; MMM II 318f No. 206. See fig. 502.

The l. part of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller in Oriental dress. He wears a girdle with the sheath of the dagger. The serpent and the foremost part of the dog; the raven is perched on the god's flying cloak. Standing Cautopates with in each hand a torch downwards. Above him the bust of Sol on which traces of red colour. Before Mithras the upraised torch of Cautes. In the bottom border an inscription:

1925

CIL III 6255; MMM II No. 234.

L.H. 0.01.

Aur(elius) Dolens mil(es) leg(ionis) ex [voto].

1926

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.15 Br. 0.11 D. 0.015), found at Turda (Torda) in the Castrum in 1954. Turda, Muzeul Raional. Unpublished. See fig. 503 which was presented by the Director of the Museum I. Tigărea.

L. upper corner with the bust of Sol; next to it standing Mithras with his l.h. grasping a boat in which the bull lies. In a wreath of leaves remnants of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller: the Phrygian cap; parts of the cloak; head of a torchbearer. Behind the latter, fragment of a Phrygian cap (Mithras riding the bull or Mithras taurophorus).



## 1927

CIL III 7685; MMM II No. 235. Now Muzeul Raional at Blaj (= Blasendorf = Balarsfalva) Inv. No. 29. *Ann. ép.* 1912 No. 366.

Soli inv/icto M/ythrae / Aur(elius) Vic/torinus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1928

Small altar in the floor of a house.

CIL III 7686; MMM II No. 298.

[Deo] / invi[cto] / vot[um] / posu[it] / Fla(vius) Ma[r]/cellinus / tesser(arius).

## 1929

Thordae reperta 1859.

CIL III 879; MMM II No. 299.

Invic[t]o Aur(elius) Mon/tanus mil(es) / leg(ionis) V Mace(donicae) / l(ibens) p(osuit).

## BRUCKLA

## 1930

Altar in white sandstone (H. 0.56 Br. 0.29 D. 0.26), found at Decea Mureşului (Maros-Décse) near Aiud (Nagy-Enyed) in a subterranean room which had probably been used as a Mithraeum. No more details are known. Aiud (Nagy-Enyed), Muzeul Istoric.

Tégla in *AEMO* XIII, 1889, No. 22; MMM II 317 No. 203 and fig. 178.

See fig. 504.

Naked Mithras in Phrygian cap is born from the rock which is surrounded by a snake with uplifted head. In his upraised hands the god holds a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.).

## 1931

Base in limestone (H. 0.28 Br. 0.30 D. 0.26).

CIL III S. 12547; MMM II No. 236.

L.H. 0.045.

Invict/o M(ithrae) I(ulius?) Q(uintus) c(enturiae) / II v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1932

Votive altar in limestone (H. 0.345 Br. 0.17–0.22 D. 0.14).

CIL III S. 12548; MMM II No. 237.

nvicto / M(ithrae) Surus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens).

## 1933

Found at Decea Mureşului (Maros-Décse).

*Ann. ép.* 1912, No. 307.

Invict/o M(ithrae) io/..... / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## ALSÓBAJOM

## 1934

Altar in sandstone (H. 1.01 Br. 0.51), found near Mediaş (Medgyes) at Alsóba-jom (Boian, district Târnava Mica). Budapest, National Museum.

MMM II 307 No. 190 and fig. 165.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the two torchbearers. No animals. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) with crescent.

## APULUM

When visiting Alba Julia in 1958 I had the intension to map out the find-spots of the many Mithraic monuments of Apulum. This proved to be impossible as most of the exact find-spots are unknown. Therefore I divided the monuments into two groups: those found at Mureş Port (= Maros-Porto) south of the *castrum* and those found in the *vicus* north, east and south-east of the actual Alba Julia.

At Mureş Port there were originally the *canabae*; under Marcus Aurelius we find here the *Municipium Aur. Apulense* which became *Colonia (Aur.) Apulensis* after A.D. 180.

The *vicus* became a second *Municipium* under Septimius Severus and *Colonia Nova Apulensis* under Decius. From this last *Colonia* came the finds made by Ariosto and made near the "Galgenberg" where the Roman Camp was (see in general C. Daicoviciu, *Le Transylvanie dans l'Antiquité*, Bucarest 1945, 128f n. 4).

## 1935

Relief in marble (H. 0.625 Br. 0.63 D. 0.08-0.06) found at Alba Julia in Mureş Port together with the following monument in the 18th century. Sibiu (= Nagy Szeben = Hermannstadt), Museum Brukenthal (Inv. No. 7162). I am highly indebted to Mr. N. Lupu, Director of the Museum, for his permission to take photographs.

Bartalis, *Imp. Dac.*, 83 gives a provenience Mureş Port, which Köppen, *Nachricht* 14 X and Pl. II No. 4 incorrectly changes in Sarmizegetusa lateron followed by others as Neugebauer; de Hammer, *Mithriaca* 90, 9 and Pl. VII; Müller, *Mithras*, fig. 19; Lajard, *Basrelief de Transylvanie*, 58ff and Pl. I, 1; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCVI; Neugebauer in *Sb. Akad. Wien* 1851, 285 No. 3; Neugebauer, *Dac.*, 38f No. 112; MMM II 308ff No. 192 and fig. 167; MM, Pl. II, 5; Saxl, 32 and fig. 97; Cserni, 335f and fig. 43. See fig. 505.

The relief is divided into three parts by horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras slaying the bull which wears a belt. The dog, snake and scorpion. The raven perches on the god's cloak. Below the cloak an indistinct object. Both torchbearers are in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Cautopates possibly holds a scorpion in his l.h. Behind him are representations of Mithras riding the bull and of Mithras taurophorus. Behind Cautes (r), who with both hands holds a burning torch upwards, a *krater* is represented above which a lion in vertical position. Above the lion a youthful Mithras being born from the rock; he holds a knife (l.h.) and a burning torch in the upraised hands.

In the upper part from l. to r.:

- 1) The dressed bust of Sol.
- 2) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots an arrow towards a rock before which a person is kneeling. He holds his hands before his face.
- 3) A bull in a small boat.
- 4) Above a row of seven altars is the dog-like bull in a small house.
- 5) A lying ram above which a dog is represented lifting up its head to
- 6) A standing youth who leans with his l.h. on a staff.
- 7) A reclining figure in beard and partly covered by a mantle. He rests his head on his l.h. (Oceanus or Saturnus).
- 8) Dressed bust of Luna with crescent behind her shoulders.

In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:

- 9) Lost; only a small part of an arched border.
- 10) Sol and Mithras in a grotto at the repast.
- 11) Sol in shouldercape is standing in a *quadriga* and helps Mithras ascending.
- 12) Sitting bearded god (Saturnus-Aion) whose body is encircled by a serpent who holds its menacing head against the *quadriga*. The l. bottom corner of the relief is lost; the heads of Mithras as a bullkiller and of the torchbearers are lost. In the body of the bull and in the bottom border of the relief an inscription:

#### 1936

CIL III 1109; MMM II No. 242; Kerényi, No. 1955; Tudor, *Istoria*, 255 No. 67. L.H. 0.015-0.02.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [pro salute et incolumi]tate M. Aurelii Timothei et Aur(elii) Maximii / [votum nuncupavit sol]vitq(ue) Euthices eorum l[ib(er)-tus].

MAROS PORTO?

#### 1937

Marble base (H. 0.36 Br. 0.38-0.43 D. 0.18) found together with the preceding monument.

CIL III 1110; MMM II No. 243; Kerényi, No. 1955; Tudor, *Istoria*, 255 No. 68. L.H. 0.02-0.03.

D(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salute [et] inc/olumitate M(arci) Aure(lii) / Timoth[ei] et Aur(elii) M(aximi) votum nuncupavit solvitque / Euthyces eorum lib(ertus). Retulit.

*retulit*: ultima vox fortasse significat "iteravit", itaque fieri potest ut non fuerit in titulo priore.

## 1938

Relief in limestone (H. 1.02 Br. 0.78 D. 0.08) found at Mureş Port. At first in the Museum at Alba Julia, now at Arad, Museum.

The upper part of the relief is nearly completely lost. The bust of Sol (I); the raven; the upper part of Mithras; the head of the bull and its forelegs; the r. torchbearer; the lower part of Luna; no inscription.

## 1939

Ara rep. ad Maros Portum anno 1867. Now in the Grammar School at Sighişoara = Segesvár = Schässburg.

CIL III 7777; MMM II No. 252.

Invict[o] / Mythra[e] / Sex(tus) Syntr/ofus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens).

## 1940

Altar in limestone (H. 0.535 Br. 0.18–0.26 D. 0.165–0.23), found in 1879 at Mureş Port, Sibiu, Mus. Bruckental, Inv. 7179.

Müller in *AVSL* XVI, 1881, 315 No. 2; CIL III 7780; MMM II No. 253.

L.H. 0.045–0.05.

I(nvicto) M(ithrae) / A(ugustalis?) C(oloniae?).

## 1941

Found at Maros-Porto.

CIL III 7779; MMM II No. 306.

D(eo) inv(icto) o(mnipotenti) M(ithrae) / vota / retuli / Lucanus.

## 1942

Altar in limestone (H. 0.635 Br. 0.50–0.385 D. 0.30–0.385) found at Mureş-Port (Maros-Porto) in 1845. Cluj, Museum.

Forma, *Mus. Transs.* II, 134; MMM II 316f No. 202 and fig. 177; Tudor, *Istoria*, 257 No. 78 and fig. 12. See fig. 506.

In the front an inscription. On each side a dolphin with a trident.

## 1943

CIL III 1113; MMM II No. 245; Kerényi No. 1929.

L.H. 0.065–0.025.

Invicto / Mythrae / Diosco/rus Marci (servus) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1944

Altar in limestone (H. 0.67 Br. 0.31–0.43 D. 0.22), found at Partoș or Mureș Port (Maros-Porto) in 1852. Cluj (Klausenburg), Museum. See fig. 507.

In a triangular pediment the head of Sol in a crown of twelve rays and in a nimbus. On the sides a *patera* (r) and a jug (l). In the front an inscription:

## 1945

CIL III 1112; MMM II No. 244; CIL III S. 1390.

L.H. 0.04.

Invicto / Mythir/ae (*sic*) Chr/estion.

Third cent. A.D. The *e* is written with two vertical *hastae* but the second *hasta* in the name of Chrestion has the form of an *l*. It is possible to read Chrilstion.

## 1946

Altar in limestone found in Partoș at Sas Gligor, Gemenilorstrasse 13 (H. 0.63 Br. 0.36). Inv. No. 190.

Daicoviciu in *Dacia* VII–VIII, 1937–40, 306 No. 4; *Ann. ép.* 1944 No. 31.

L.H. 0.03.

D(eo) S(oli) / L. Val(erius) Felix / v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1947

Fragment of a white marble statue (H. 1.22 Br. 0.95) found at Mureș-Port (Maros-Portos). Sibiu (= Nagy Szeben = Hermannstadt), Museum Bruckenthal. Inv. No. 7164.

*Bartalis, Imp. Dac.* reproduces the monument as well as Hene, *Dac. Gesch.*, 150, Pl. 3; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. CI, 6; Engel, *Comm. Dan.*, 160; Hammer, 93 No. 12; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 17 No. XI, Neugebauer, *Dac.*, 157; 208; RRS III 138, 2; MMM II 314f No. 197 and fig. 173; Le Roy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 34. See fig. 508.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The upper part of the god's body and the dagger as well as the hindleg, the tail and part of the neck of the bull are lost. No scorpion; a fragment of the serpent and the foremost part of the dog with collar. In the base an inscription:

## 1948

CIL III 1123; MMM II No. 250.

L.H. 0.025–0.035.

[Soli] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) signum / ... [Sec]undinus ex voto posuit.

## 1949

Statue in dark sandstone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.465). Alba Julia, Museum Inv. No. 208/11. The inventory at first wrote "found at Apulum" without further data, but later on it was changed into "found at Mureș Port". Fig. 509.

Mithras' rockbirth. The rock surrounded by the serpent.

## 1950

Altar found in 1722. The architect Ariosto of the citadel found it certainly in the *vicus*.

CIL III 1122; MMM II No. 249.

[Soli] invicto / Mithrae / M. Val(erius) Maxi(mianus) / leg(atus) Aug(usti) / v(otum) s(olvit).

About M. Valerius Maximianus who was a *legatus* of Numidia cf. CIL VIII 2621; CILRM Nos. 137, 138B and CRAI 1954, 273 No. 2; 275f.

## 1951

Altar in limestone (H. 0.785 Br. 0.335-0.425 D. 0.17-0.23), found in the *vicus* "in coemeterio rep. anno 1878." Sibiu, Museum Bruckental = Muzeul Regional, Inv. No. 7177.

CIL III 7776; MMM II No. 251.

L.H. 0.035-0.04.

Soli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / C. Nummius / Amandus / qui et / templum.

intellige sic: *statuam posuit et templum fecit* (Mommsen).

## 1952

Ara reperta 1715 in urbe munienda.

CIL III 1118; MMM II No. 305.

Soli / Q. Marcius Vi(ctor) Felix Ma(ximillianus) leg(atus) Aug(ustorum) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) et / Pullaiena Cael(iana) c(larissima) f(emina) eius / et P. Marcius Vi(ctor) Maximilli(anus) c(larissimus) p(uer) filius / voto.

It is not certain that Sol is Mithras.

## 1953

Remnants of a Mithraeum were discovered in the grounds of the farmer S. Oancea situated in the Cetatea of Alba Julia in 1930. About the construction of this sanctuary I have no information. It seems to date from the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A.D. The following finds, published by Christescu and Daicoviciu, are from this Mithraeum and are preserved at Alba Julia, Lyceum "Mihai Viteazul."

## 1954

Fragment of an open-work relief (H. 0.36 Br. 0.10-0.33 base).

Christescu in *Dacia* III-IV, 1927-1932, 620 No. 1 and fig. 1; Daicoviciu in *Dacia* VII-VIII, 1937-1940, 308 No. 11a; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 33.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's head, r. leg and cloak; the bull's tail and hindleg are lost. The dog and the serpent near the wound, no scorpion visible. Cautes (r) with upraised torch and cross-legged; Cautopates is lost. In the base an inscription:

## 1955

M. Ulp(ius) Linus imag(inifer) l(egionis) XIII g(eminae).

Christescu reads [T. Ael(ius) A]nulinus.

## 1956

Statue in limestone (H. 0.92) belonging to the same Mithraeum. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional Inv. No. 233.

Fig. 510.

Standing person in Oriental dress, not cross-legged; his head, his r. arm and his feet are lost. He carries the head of a bull or of a ram in his l.h., but this is not clear as the foremost part is lost.

## 1957

Statue in limestone (H. 0.52) found together with the preceding one.

Fig. 511.

Torso of a standing person in Oriental dress. He also carries the head of a bull(?) in his l.h. His head, his arms and his legs are lost.

## 1958

Oblong relief (H. 0.63 Br. 0.74 D. 0.03) Muzeul Regional Inv. No. 225/I. The l. bottom corner is lost.

Christescu, 620 No. 2 and fig. 2; BCR 1933 (Notizie) 97 fig. 9; Daicoviciu, 308 No. 11b; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 359 and Pl. IV, 1. See fig. 512.

The relief is divided into three parts by two horizontal rims of which the higher bears an inscription. On either side of the central panel there is a column with a volute-capital. In the grotto which is indicated by a leaf border is the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The raven is perched on this border; the scorpion is not visible; the dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound. Cautes (r) raises up a torch with his r.h. and holds another torch in his l.h.; Cautopates has a bow in his l.h.; the torch, his head and the upper part of his body are lost. Both torchbearers are in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Outside the leaf-border are the busts of Sol (l) in radiate crown and of Luna (r) in crescent. Next to Sol a representation of Mithras taurophorus. Beside Luna the scene of Mithras' rockbirth. The naked youthful god is in Phrygian cap and holds in his upraised hands a torch (r.h.) and a knife (l.h.). Underneath it a lion in vertical position and with lolling tongue above a *kraier*.

In the upper part of the relief from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots an arrow. Behind him a person in Oriental dress who grasps him by the shoulder and who raises up his r.h.
- 2) Mithras climbs a tree.
- 3) The bull standing in a boat.

- 4) Two lying rams.
- 5) The bull in a small house.
- 6) A goat leaps up against a man in Oriental dress and puts its forelegs on the man's shoulders.
- 7) Standing man in Oriental dress and cross-legged.
- 8) A *kline* with a bearded man partly wrapped in a cloak. He holds a cup(?) in his r.h.

In the lower part of the relief:

- 9) Lost. Probably Sol kneeling before Mithras in a grotto.
- 10) In a grotto, indicated by a leaf border, are Mithras and Sol reclining at the repast. Before the *kline* a tripod. The l. part is lost.

#### 1959

L.H. 0.015.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) T(itus) Aur(elius) F(abia) (tribu) Marcus vet(eranus) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae).

#### 1960

Altar in limestone (H. 0.63 Br. 0.40-0.27). Inv. No. 196.

Christescu, 622f No. 3 and fig.

L.H. 0.035.

Deo invi(cto) Mith(rae) / T(itus) Aur(elius) Fabia (tribu) / Marcus / vet(eranus) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) d(eo) d(onum) d(edit).

#### 1961

Top of votive altar (H. 0.23 Br. 0.16-0.22).

L.H. 0.035.

Invict(o) / [d]eo vo[tum].

#### 1962

Altar in limestone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.24). Inv. No. 187/I.

Christescu, 623 No. 4 and fig.

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

Soli invicto / Mythrae / C(aius) Iulius / Marcianus / signif(er) leg(ionis) / XIII gem(inae) / libens posuit.

#### 1963

The top of an altar in limestone (H. 0.38 Br. 0.26) with a pediment in which a rosette. On either side are palmettes. Inv. No. 177/I.

Christescu, 623 No. 5 and fig.

L.H. 0.02-0.03.

Numini / [in]victi / [Va]ler(ius?) / ...viv(?) / ...p.



## 1964

Altar (H. 0.70 Br. 0.265-0.36 D. 0.215-0.28). Inv. No. 48/I.

Daicoviciu, 308*d* after C. Cucuiu.

L.H. 0.05.

Ael(ius) Mes/trius l(ibens) / pos(uit).

## 1965

Fragment of a capital (H. 0.43 Br. 0.34). After the top had been scraped off, it was used again.

Daicoviciu, 309*e*; Russu in *Materiali si Cercetări* VI, 1959, 890 No. 30.

L.H. 0.025-0.028.

First line got lost.

[So]l(i) Mithrae / Ael(ius) Gordianus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 1966

Altar.

Daicoviciu, 309*f*.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) / Cl(audius) Nig(er) / b(ene merenti?) v(otum) s(olvit).

## 1967

According to Daicoviciu statues of a man and of a woman have come to light on the same spot. No further details.

## 1968

"Albae Iuliae haud procul a templi altera turri lapis erutus, 1725". The slab certainly comes from the Cathedral which had two belfries. There is therefore a possibility that it should come from Mureş Port but the title of the dedicator makes it more probable that it proveniates from the *vicus*.

CIL III 1111; MMM II No. 302.

Soli invicto / aedem restituit / C. Caerellius / Sabinus / leg(atus) Aug(usti) / leg(ionis) XIII gem(inae).

C. Caerellius Sabinus was a *legatus* between 183-185 A.D. Other dedications of the same person were found at Apulum: Iovi optimo Maximo (CIL III 1074); Iunoni reginae Populoniae deae patriae (CIL III 1075); Minervae Iovis consiliorum participi (CIL III 1076); Libero patri et Liberae pro salute imp. Caes. M. Aur. Commodi (CIL III 1094) (Cumont).

## 1969

Slab found "in urbe moenienda".

CIL III 1013; MMM II No. 303.

Soli / invicto / Q. Caecil(ius) / Laetus / leg(atus) Aug(usti) / leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) / v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit).

## 1970

Base in limestone (H. 0.18 Br. 0.21 D. 0.08) found "in der Nähe der Ziegelei südlich von der Festung, 1 M. tief, auf dem Kutymál genannten Weinberge". So the monument was not found at Mureş Port (JOAI 1900 (Beibl.) 192) but in the neighbourhood of the Castra, near the *vicus*. Two inscriptions dedicated to Apollo and Jupiter were discovered at the same time. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional, Inv. No. 309/II.

CIL III 14475.

L.H. 0.045.

[Sol]i invicto / [ex i]mperi.

## 1971

Marble base (H. 1.04 Br. 0.38–0.50 D. 0.31–0.34) found in the neighbourhood of the Kutymál. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 18/I. In its top three holes for fastening a statue.

CIL III 989.

L.H. 0.045.

Ex iussu dei / Apollinis fon/tem aeterni Ulp(ius) / Proculus / speculator / leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) Gordia/nae a solo resti/tuit.

*dei Apollinis aeterni*: the epithet *deus* makes it probable that we have to do with the interpretation of a foreign deity viz. Mithras. See, however, CIL III 1134.  
*foens*: see index.

## 1972

Monuments found at Apulum, but their exact findspots are unknown.

Relief in sandstone (H. 1.20 Br. 1.00 D. 0.08), found in the ruins of Apulum Alba Julia (= Gyula Fehervár = Karlsburg).

Formerly in the Bathyani Library. Now Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 204/II.

Köppen, *Nachricht*, 10, VII and Pl. 1; de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 87, 8 and Pl. VI; Müller, *Mithras*, fig. 18; Lajard, *Basrel. Trans.*, 62f and Pl. I, 2; *Intr.*, XCVI, 2; MMM II 310f No. 192bis and fig. 168; Cserni, 338 fig. 44. See fig. 513.

The relief is divided into three parts by two horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras in the usual dress and attitude as a bullkiller. The bull wears a belt. The dog with collar, the serpent, the scorpion, the raven and the torchbearers in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Cautes (r) holds a burning torch in his r.h. and another in his l.h. Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards with his r.h. and he holds the bull's tail, which ends in three corn-ears, with his l.h. Behind Cautopates are the scenes of Mithras riding the bull and of Mithras taurophorus. Behind Cautes is a lion clasping a *krater*. Above this scene is the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a knife in his upraised r.h.; his l.h. and his shoulder are lost. On his left is a representation of a reclining god in beard who is only partly

dressed in a cloak. He holds a curved object (*falx*) in his r.h. (Saturnus). In the upper part of the relief from l. to r.:

- 1) Sol in a *biga*; the head and the breast are lost.
- 2) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots an arrow towards a rock before which a person is kneeling down, who puts his r.h. to his mouth. Behind Mithras is another person in flying cloak. He walks towards Mithras and he grasps him by the shoulder with his r.h.
- 3) A row of seven altars above which a rocky stone. Above this stone is the bull in a small boat.
- 4) The bull in a small house.
- 5) Mithras strikes with a stick (torch?) on the pediment of the bull's house.
- 6) Standing person in Oriental dress, but without the Phrygian cap. He is cross-legged and he leans on a bent staff. He rests his head on his l.h. At his feet is a lying dog above which a ram.
- 7) Luna in a chariot to the l. which is drawn by two oxen. She holds a whip in her r.h. Part of her body and head are lost. In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:
- 8) Lost. Only a small part of the arched border is preserved.
- 9) Sol in a *quadriga*. He holds a torch in his r.h. Mithras ascends. The lower part of the scene is lost.
- 10) Sitting god with upraised hands (Saturnus). His body is encircled by a serpent which menacingly stretches out its head towards the chariot. Before the god an engraving, probably representing a plant.

### 1973

White marble relief (H. 1.13 Br. 1.45 D. 0.10-0.23), found in the ruins of Apulum (= Alba Julia = Gyula Fehervár = Karlsburg) without further details. Formerly in the Bathyani Library, now in the Muzeul Regional (Inv. No. 203/II).

Köppen, *Nachricht*, 9, VI; de Hammer, *Mithr.*, 93 No. XI and Pl. VIII; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. LXXIX, 1; MMM II 311f No. 193 and fig. 169; Buday in *Dolgozatok* VI, 1930, 17ff and figs 3-3a; Cumont, *Stèle d'Antibes*, 45ff and fig. 23. See fig. 514.

In a grotto Mithras kills the bull which wears a belt and whose tail ends in corn-ears. The god's trousers are decorated with a diamond-shaped embroidery-pattern. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are in Oriental dress and cross-legged. Cautes holds an object (head?) in his l.h. The dog leaps up against the bull's breast; the serpent creeps over the ground; scorpion; the raven is perched on the top of one of the two stems which are represented on either side of this main scene. In the border of the grotto there are seven burning altars between daggers-trees-sticks with Phrygian caps but this series ends on the r. in a tree and a Phrygian cap, on the l. in a tree and a dagger. In the l. upper corner the dressed bust of Sol in a nimbus and in a crown of eleven rays one of which darts out towards Mithras. In the r. upper corner is the dressed bust of Luna with a crescent on her forehead.

## 1974

White marble relief found at Apulum. Formerly at Cluj (= Kolozsvár = Klausenburg) afterwards transported to Budapest, where it was in a private collection.

Cumont in *AErt* 1893, 290; MMM II 312f No. 194 and fig. 170. Cf. Mon. 2000.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog with collar and the scorpion; the serpent is not represented. On either side are the torchbearers in Oriental dress, but without Phrygian cap; they are not cross-legged and they wear boots. They hold their torches upwards (Cautes, l.) or downwards (Cautopates, r.) with their r. hands. Against their l. shoulders they have a stick at the end of which probably a Phrygian cap. Above Mithras' flying cloak there is a *krater* on the border of which a raven is perched. In the upper corners are the dressed busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Beside Mithras' head nine altars in a row: four on the l. and five on the r. side. In the arched grotto's border from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras carrying the bull.
- 2) The bull in a small boat.
- 3) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone is shooting.
- 4) The bull in a small house.
- 5) Belongs to scene 3. Kneeling person who holds his hands before his face.
- 6) Sitting person who leans on a stick.
- 7) Walking person with a stick over his shoulder.
- 8) Mithras' rockbirth. He holds a torch and a knife in his upraised hands.

In the bottom border from l. to r.:

9) Standing Mithras with hands outstretched above the head of Sol who is kneeling down before him. Sol is dressed only in a shoulder cape.

10) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast. Mithras holds a *rhinton* in his upraised r.h.

11) Sol in a *biga* helps Mithras to ascend.

12) Naked bust of a person in long hair and beard above a rocky stone. With his upraised hands he holds a *velum* which is divided into sections by rays (Saturnus).

## 1975

White marble relief (H. 0.33 Br. 0.22) found in the ruins of Apulum (= Alba Julia = Gyula Fehervár = Karlsburg). Formerly in the Bathyani Library, now Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 209/I.

Lajard, *Intr.*, XCVIII; *Basrel. Transsylv.*, 38ff and Pl. II; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 14 No. XIII; Neugebauer, *Dac.*, 158; de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 92 No. 10;

MMM II 315f No. 199 and fig. 175; Cserni, 339f and fig. 45. See fig. 515.

In the centre Mithras (traces of red colour) as a bullkiller with the dog and the serpent. The raven and the scorpion are not visible. The torchbearers are not cross-legged. Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards and possibly touches the bull's tail; Cautes (r) holds a bow in the l.h. and raises up the torch with his r.h.

Beside Mithras' head are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). In the upper part of the relief other scenes are represented from l. to r.:

1) A person walks towards Mithras who sits on a rocky stone and who shoots a bow.

2) Small moon-like boat of the bull and underneath it a damaged representation of the bull's house.

3) Belongs to 1. Person kneeling in front of a rock.

4) Mithras with upraised hands being born from the rock.

In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:

5) Sol is kneeling before Mithras in a grotto. Mithras holds in the upraised r.h. an indistinct object.

6) Mithras and Sol at the repast in a grotto.

7) Mithras and Sol in a chariot.

8) Reclining figure above waving water (Oceanus). In the arched upper border and in the bottom border runs an inscription:

#### 1976

CIL III 1120; MMM II No. 247.

L.H. 0.01.

Deo invicto Mithre / Suaemedus ex voto / posuit.

#### 1977

H. 0.65 Br. 0.24-0.30 D. 0.20.

CIL III 994; MMM II No. 238. At Apulum in the wall of a house.

L.H. 0.045.

Cauti / G(aius) Heren/nius / Hermes v(oto).

#### 1978

I suppose that the inscriptions CIL III 1096; 1095 (= MMM II Nos. 239-241); CIL III 1154; CIL III 1002 the three first of which were found together in 1846 do not belong to a Mithraeum but possibly to a sanctuary of Diana. Cumont suggested that M. Comatius Exsuperatus, who with his family dedicated *cryptam cum porticibus et apparatorio et exedra* erected a Mithraeum.

#### 1979

Three fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.27 Br. 0.095 D. 0.02) found at Apulum but the exact find-spot is not known. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 25718.

Fig. 516.

The l. part of a relief. Inside an arch the head of Mithras in Phrygian cap. Above it an altar, then a vase or the leg of *kline*. In the l. upper corner a raven and next to it the remnants of the radiate crown of Sol. In the upper border:

1980

L.H. 0.01.

Soli inv[ictio].

1981

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.135 Br. 0.24), found at Apulum, but the exact find-spot is not known. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 237-G.

Fig. 517.

The foremost part of the bull with the snake and the dog; part of Cautes. The upper part of the relief is lost. In the bottom border:

1982

L.H. 0.03.

imus b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) v(otum).

1983

Altar in limestone (H. 0.45 Br. 0.255) found at Apulum, but the exact finding place is not known.

"In parva ara anaglyphis ornata in altero latere representatio Medusae, in altero vasculum floribus refertum, caput bovis et serpens, in tertio inscriptio est." Carlsburg in episcopio supra portam culinae.

1984

CIL III 7781; CIG. 6813b; MMM II No. 301.

L.H. 0.025-0.04.

Ἡλίω / ἀνευχή/τω Ἐρ/μῆς Γοργί/ου ἀνέθηκε.

1985

Base in limestone (H. 1.18 Br. 0.35-0.44 D. 0.30-0.38) found in Apulum, but the exact find-spot is unknown. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 33/I.

Fig. 518.

In the front Mithras riding the bull to the r. He holds a burning upraised torch in his r.h. Underneath the forefeet of the bull is a stem with three corn-ears; underneath the hindfeet only the stem is preserved. On the base part of a column (diam. 0.33) which probably bore a statue.

1986

Buday in *Dolgozatok* VI, 1930, 39f mentions a small Mithras-relief from Apulum, which has not yet been published. On a design (Buday, fig. 4) the bust of Sol in radiate crown is visible. One ray darts out towards Mithras.

## 1987

Head in sandstone (H. 0.35), found at Apulum, but the exact find-spot is unknown. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 264/II.

Fig. 519.

Head in Phrygian cap. A torchbearer or Attis.

## 1988

Head in sandstone (H. 0.16). The exact find-spot is unknown. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 275/II.

Fig. 520.

Head in Phrygian cap; probably a torchbearer.

## 1989

Altar, found at Apulum but the exact find-spot is unknown. Formerly at Alba Julia, afterwards in Cluj, now lost. On the l. side a rose; on the r. side a rose and a serpent; on the reverse a bull's head. In the front:

## 1990

CIL III 7778; MMM II No. 254.

Mithr[ae] / sa[crum] / M...

## 1991

Statue in limestone (H. 0.50 Br. 0.33). The oldest inventory of the Museum mentions Apulum as the find-spot where it was found but the exact spot is unknown. Cumont's indication of Mureș Port is therefore incorrect. Apulum, Muzeul Regional (Inv. No. 206/II).

de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 103 No. 53 and Pl. XI, 1; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 14 No. IX; Neigebauer, *Dac.*, 163 No. 308; Hene, *Dac. Gesch.*, 171; *Felsengeburt*, No. X; MMM II 316 No. 200; RRS III, 141, 2. See fig. 521.

Mithras' rockbirth. The head and the arms are lost. The god is visible down to his hips. The rock is surrounded by a serpent holding its head under the god's abdomen.

## 1992

Relief, formerly at the Palace of the Prince (Now a barracks) at Alba Julia. Now lost.

Gruterus, *Inscr.*, 34 No. 10; Zoega, *Abh.*, 150 No. 30; MMM II No. 201.

Underneath the inscription "exprimitur vir chlamyde reducta sub brachium; tauri iacentis tergum premit genu dextro, pede sinistro eius pedem, manu dextra complectitur rictum tauri, sinistro admovet parazonio. Canis erectus invadit taurinam gulam, serpens ventrem" (Gruterus).

## 1993

CIL III 1121; MMM II No. 248.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Turranius Marcellinus / et An[t(onius)] Senecio Iunior conductores armamen(tarii) / ex voto posuerunt.

## 1994

Statue in sandstone (H. 0.73 Br. 0.32) found at Apulum, but the exact find-spot is unknown. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 207/II.

Fig. 522.

Mithras' rockbirth. The god is naked; his head and his arms are lost. The rock is encircled by a snake.

## 1995

Marble altar (H. 0.57 Br. 0.22-0.295 D. 0.16-0.20), found at Apulum, but the exact find-spot is unknown. Alba Julia, Muzeul Regional. Inv. No. 39/I.

The top of the altar is decorated with a leaf-ornament; on the two sides a rosette between leaves. In the front an inscription:

## 1996

CIL III 1131.

L.H. 0.038.

Bono / Puero / Aur(elius) Ch/restus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

*Bono puero*: for the Mithraic character see CIL III 1121; 1132; 1138.

## 1997

CIL III 1130.

Deo bono / puero / [P]osphoro.

## PROPE APULUM

## 1998

"Sardae prope Albam ad fores cuiusdam domus privatae". Sardae = in vico Şard prope Apulum; Sardae est nomen modernum (Daicoviciu).

CIL III 1114; MMM II No. 304.

[Soli in]/victo pro sa/lute imp(eratoris) p(opuli)q(ue) R(omani) / et ordinis col(oniae) / Apul(i) C. Iul(ius) Valens har(uspex) col(oniae) s(upra) s(cryptae) / et antistes hu(ius)que loci / v(oto) l(ibens) p(osuit).

Valens dedicated altars to Venus Victrix (CIL III 1115) and to the Virtus romana (CIL III 1116).

## 1999

"Sardae prope Albam in aedicula."



CIL III 1107; MMM II No. 300.

Soli invic/to votum.

Ἡλίῳ ἀνικήτω / εὐχὴν ἀνέθη/κεν / Ἀββαλλάθ.

APULUM(?)

#### 2000

White marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 1.95 D. 0.03), found in the Mureș (Maros) at Vințu de Jos (Alvincz) near Apulum about 1859. Sibiu (= Nagy Szeben = Hermannstadt), Muzeul Regional (Museum Brukenthal). Inv. No. 1826.

Studniczka in *AEMO* VIII, 1884, 34 No. 71; Cumont in *Aert* 1893, 291; MMM II 313 No. 195 and fig. 171. See fig. 523.

The relief is almost identical with a monument from Apulum (see No. 1974) so that they may originate from the same work-shop. There are, however, the following differences:

- 1) The raven is not perched on a *krater*, but on a rocky stone.
- 2) The division of the nine altars is just the other way about: four on the r. and five on the l. of Mithras' head.

On neither monument the torch of Cautopates has been represented because there was not sufficient space. Cautes (l) holds an upraised torch in his r.h. and a staff in his l.h., with a piece of cloth attached to it. Traces of red colour.

#### 2001

Marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.23 D. 0.02), found in the Mureș (Maros), Vințu de Jos (Alvincz). Sibiu, Museum Brukenthal. (Inv. No. 1827).

Gooss *AVSL* XII, 1874, 170; C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, Hermannstadt 1876, 65; Studniczka in *AEMO* VIII, 1884, 34 No. 72; MMM II 315 No. 198 and fig. 174; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 32. See fig. 524.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and torchbearers, each with upraised torch. Both are in Oriental dress and cross-legged. The raven is represented in the l. upper corner, no scorpion. In the l. bottom corner is the foremost part of a lion. Beside the head of Mithras are the dressed busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r).

In the bottom border an inscription:

#### 2002

CIL III 7782; MMM II No. 255.

L.H. 0.01.

Αὐρήλις Στέφανος θεῷ Μίθρα εὐχαριστήριον (*sic!*).

#### 2003

Copied at Vințu de Jos (Alvincz) in the 16th century. Probably from Apulum.

CIL III 1119; MMM II No. 246.

Invicto / Mit[h]rae / L. Octavius / Gratus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## PROPE APULUM

2004

Relief (H. 0.42 Br. 0.22 D. 0.10-0.15), found in 1956 by the farmer Susan Simion at Oarda de Sus (near Alba Julia, dep. Hunedoara) on the l. bank of the Mureş in a place called "Intre pârae". I am very grateful to Dr. Al. Popa of the Muzeul Regional at Alba Julia who supplied me with information and with photographs (see fig. 525) of this interesting relief which he himself will publish in Roumania.

The relief is framed by a border. In the upper part the dressed bust of Mithras in Phrygian cap. The dress is fastened by means of a *fibula* on the l. shoulder. Underneath it an inscription:

2005

L.H. 0.025-0.05.

Invicto / Mithra(e) Po/tinus ex / voto posu/it.

## DOŞTAT

2006

White marble relief (H. 0.89 Br. 1.43 D. 0.21) found at Doştat (Dorstadt) in the 18th cent. Deva, Museum.

According to Téglas in *Hunyadvármegye Története Bp.* 1902, 79 fig. 178 this relief originates from the collection of Graf Teleki at Doştat and comes from Apulum or from Sarmizegetusa.

Studniczka in *AEMO* 1883 No. 73; Goos in *AEMO* I, 116f; MMM II 307f No. 191 and fig. 166; Floca in *ED* 1935, 216 and fig. 1. See fig. 526.

Mithras kills the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The r. arm of the god is lost. The bull wears a belt. The scorpion, the dog, the serpent and the raven. The torchbearers are not cross-legged; Cautopates (l) holds a scorpion in his l.h.; Cautes (r) holds a bull's head in his l.h. The torches are lost. In the upper corners and outside the grotto's border are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) with a crescent behind her shoulders. In the field and in the bottom border an inscription:

2007

CIL III 968; CIL III S. 7729; MMM II No. 256; ILS 4241; Kerényi, No. 295;

L.H. 0.025. Tudor, *Istoria*, 270 No. 125.

Io(vi) S(oli) invi(cto) / deo genitori / r(upe) n(ato). L. Aeli(us) Hylas (vicesimae) l(ibertus) pr(o) sa(lute) et Horientis fil(ii) sui et Apuleia(e) eius signum numinis cum absidata / ex voto pos(uit).

CIL and Rostovtzeff, *Staatspacht*, 389 read l(ibertatis).

2008

Altar from the same provenance.

CIL III S. 7728; MMM II No. 257.

[Invic]to S[oli deo / ge]nitori P. [Ael(ius) Art]/emidorus de[c(urio?) ...] / sacerdos creatus a Pal[myre]/nis do(mo) Macedonia et adven/[tor] huius templi pro se / et suis fecit.

*sacerdos creatus a Palmyrenis*, cf. Dura (No. 41): Nock in *JRS* 1937, 109.

#### 2009

Marble relief (H. about 0.49 Br. 0.66). Now lost but in 1723 it still was at Dorstadt. It was probably found together with the two preceding monuments (2006–2008).

Mommsen in CIL III S. 7730 from a *ms.* of Ackner; MMM II 308 No. 191*bis*.

Tabula ... simulacrum Mithrae exhibens eadem forma, quae alterius est, sed subtiliori et minori caelatura. Infra hoc, in eodem marmore, est currus Solis etc. cum inscriptione.

#### 2010

CIL III S. 7730; MMM II No. 258.

Soli invicto Mitrae / .....

PĂULENI

#### 2011

Votive altar from Păuleni, Sfântul-Gheorghe, Museum.

Buday in *Dolgozatok* IV, 1928, 300 fig. 1; Daicoviciu in *ACMT* 1929, 311 No. VII; *Ann. ép.* 1937 No. 141; Tudor, *Istoria*, 271 No. 128.

Soli in/victo pro / salute / C(ai) Iuli Valen/[t]ini c(onductoris) salinar(um) [C.] Iulius Omucio / [l]ibertus actor / posuit.

I. 5: I agree with Daicoviciu's reading *c(onductoris)* and not with Buday's *c(uratoris)*.

CINȘOR

#### 2012

Dr. Nikolai Lupu was so kind as to draw my attention to various unpublished marble reliefs (Nos. 2013–2017) which in 1906 came to light in the grounds of Michael Ludwig at Schlekenried (Burgstadt) or Cinșor (Klein Schenk) on the r. bank of the river Alt (dep. Făgăras) where the *Cohors II Fl. Bessorum* had a *castrum*. Here certainly was a Mithraeum, which has not yet been excavated. K. Horedt in *Mitteilungen aus dem Baron Brukenthalischen Museum* IX–X, 1944, 110 n. 73, refers to the fragments Nos. 2013–2014.

#### 2013

Fragment of marble relief (H. 0.045–0.07 Br. 0.128 D. 0.022). Sibiu, Muzeul Regional (Museum Brukenthal). Inv. No. 1557.

L. bottom corner: crossed legs of a torchbearer, probably Cautopates; a hind hoof of the bull; the r. foot of Mithras. The inscription is illegible.

## 2014

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.055–0.085 Br. 0.11 D. 0.015), probably of the same find-spot, although the marble is different. Sibiu, Museum Brukenthal. Inv. No. 1558.

L. upper corner with the bust of Sol and a whip; underneath it the head of a torchbearer in Phrygian cap (probably Cautopates); small part of the flying cloak of Mithras.

## 2015

Weathered marble relief (H. 0.225 Br. 0.12–0.20 D. 0.013). Sibiu, Museum Brukenthal. Inv. No. 1559.

The foremost part of Mithras and of the bull. The r. arm with dagger, the serpent and the leaping dog. Cautes standing cross-legged with a torch in his upraised r.h. and with a *pedum* in his l.h. Above him the bust of Luna.

## 2016

Marble fragment (H. 0.05 Br. 0.055 D. 0.015) of a relief. Sibiu, Inv. No. 1560.

Torso in tunic, probably of a standing torchbearer. Head, arms and legs are lost.

## 2017

The inventory of the Museum mentions under No. 1561 eight small, badly weathered fragments. They belong to three different reliefs. On one fragment a Phrygian cap.

## MICIA

## 2018

The l. part of a relief in limestone (H. 1.00 Br. 0.74–0.87 D. 0.11) from Mintia (Maros Németi = Vețel). Cluj, Museum.

MMM II No. 187 and fig. 163. See fig. 527.

In the centre of the relief Mithras kills the bull, which wears a belt and whose tail ends in three corn-ears. The hindmost part of the scene is preserved; the scorpion, part of the serpent and the raven on the grotto's border. Cautopates (I) in Oriental dress and cross-legged; in each hand he holds a burning torch downwards. Beside him are two scenes:

1) Mithras riding the bull.

2) Mithras taurophorus.

In the arched border:

3) The dressed bust of Sol.

4) A globe behind the raven.

5) Mithras sitting on a rock is shooting at a rock before which a kneeling person. He holds his hands at his mouth in order to drink the water. Behind the god a person in flying cloak grasps Mithras by the shoulders with outstretched hands.

In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:

6) In a grotto standing Mithras puts an object (piece of meat) on the head of Sol who kneels before him. Sol holds his hands before his mouth. He is only dressed in a shoulder-cape.

7) In a grotto Mithras reclines and Sol sits behind a small table with viands.

8) Mithras with outstretched hands walking to the r. He probably holds a dagger in his r.h. The chariot of Sol is lost.

#### 2019

From Mintia-Vețel:

CIL III S. 7863; MMM II No. 290.

Cau/te.

#### 2020

Fragment of a relief from Mintia-Vețel (Veczel). Formerly at Deva, now lost.

Ms. of Fodor, I Pl. 25; Neigebaur, *Dac.*, 44; MMM II 307 No. 189.

The l. corner of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Cautopates (l) with the torch downwards. Underneath an inscription:

#### 2021

CIL III 1357; MMM II No. 291.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Aur(elius) ...

#### 2022

The exact find-spot is unknown; probably near Mintia. Museum Sibiu.

*Klio* 1910, 505; *Ann. ép.* 1911 No. 41.

Deus M(ithra) / voto / Rutus v(otum) s(olvit) m(erito) p(osuit).

#### 2023

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.22 D. 0.03), found at Vețel (Veczel). Cluj, Museum.

MMM II 306f No. 188 and fig. 164. See fig. 528.

Only the upper part of the arched relief is preserved. In the centre the upper part of Mithras killing the bull. No raven. Behind him the head of a torchbearer. Next to it the upper part of Mithras (riding the bull?). Above this main representation there are other scenes separated from it by a horizontal rim:

1) Bust of Sol.

2) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots at a rock before which a person kneels holding his hands at his mouth. Behind Mithras a standing person who grasps the god by the shoulders.

3) Small house with the bull. In front of it Mithras, touching the roof with his torch.

- 4) Behind Mithras a person walking with outstretched l.h.
- 5) Reclining bearded person partly wrapped in a cloak.

## 2024

According to *AJA* XXI, 1917, 220f and *AA* 1925, 298. A. Buday in *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum* 1916, 27ff published a series of reliefs in the Museum at Cluj. There is a primitive representation of Mithras as a bullkiller, but it is uncertain which relief is meant.

## 2025

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.645 Br. 0.75 D. 0.125). Cluj, Museum. Fig. 529.

In a border a primitive representation of Mithras without Phrygian cap; no dog, serpent or raven. Behind Mithras, Cautes with upraised torch in Phrygian cap; Cautopates before the bull without Phrygian cap. Bust of Sol (l) in shoulder-cape and crown with six rays; bust of Luna (r) with crescent on her head.

## AQUAE

## 2026

White marble relief (H. 0.42 Br. 0.33 D. 0.09) broken in five fragments. Found in 1900 at Dupljane = Călan (district Hunedoara) in the grounds of Jovan Nicolici. Negotin, "in der Kanzlei des Bezirksvorstandes".

*JOAI* IV, 1901 (Beibl.) 75f and fig. 6; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 271. See fig. 530.

In an arched grotto Mithras kills the bull. The scorpion, the dog and the serpent. Cautes (l) and Cautopates (r). Underneath this representation there are some more indistinct scenes. From l. to r.:

- 1) Sitting bearded god (Saturnus) in *velum* and mantle, but with uncovered breast. He raises up his r.h. and holds an object in his other hand.
- 2) Mithras' rockbirth with standing Cautes (l) and Cautopates (r). The god holds a torch and a knife in his upraised hands.
- 3) Lion to the r.

## SARMIZEGETUSA

## 2027

A Mithraeum found at Sarmizegetusa (Varhély) in the years 1881-1883.

Kiraly in *AK* XV 1886, 3ff and plan; *RI* XIV, 1887, 563ff; 757ff; Maionica in *Giornale della società asiatica italiana* I, 1887, 33ff; Studniczka in *AEMO* VII, 1883, 200ff; *MMM* II 280ff No. 138 and fig. 124; C. Daicoviciu in *Dacia* I 1924, 363. The finds are in the Museum at Deva. See fig. 531.

I am very grateful to Dr. H. Boissin of the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales, Paris for the translation of the Hungarian article by Kiraly.

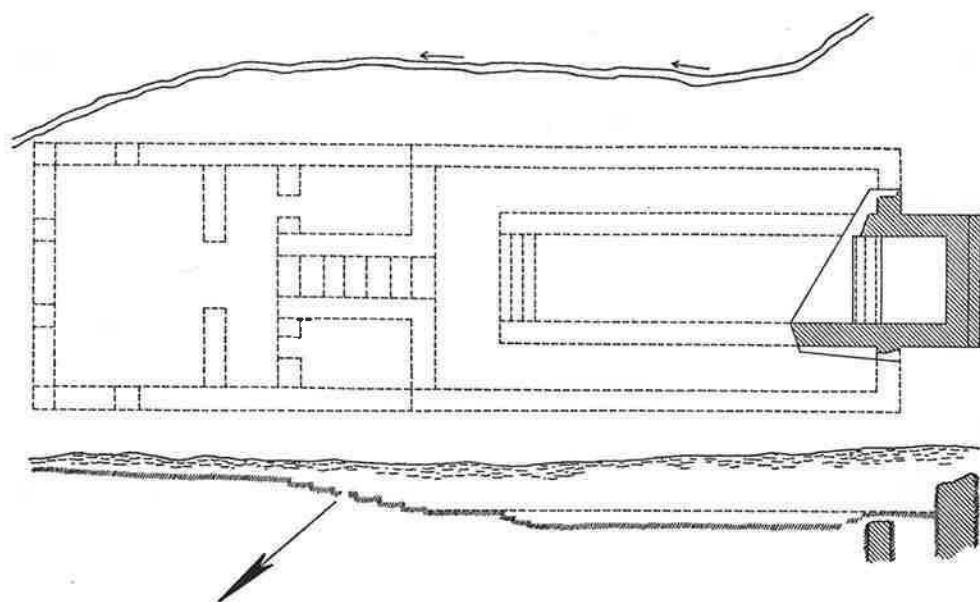


Fig. 531

The sanctuary has for the greater part been destroyed by fire so that its reconstruction by Kiraly on the analogy of the Heddernheim Mithraeum is doubtful. But it is certain that the sanctuary was one of the largest known (about L. 26.00 Br. 12.00). Its walls were massive. The sanctuary was rectangular and had its entrance on the north-east side. Only a projecting niche (Br. 6.15) is preserved, the side walls at once dividing the sanctuary into a central aisle and into two benches. The inside of the walls was painted red and was decorated with blue squares (0.60) in which serpent-shaped lines, connected with each other. The form of the roof tiles seem to indicate that the Mithraeum was vaulted. The sanctuary is situated in the neighbourhood of a river and at a little distance from it three pits with refuse were discovered (many fragments of pottery; animal's bones i.e. of hens and swine).

At a distance of about 5 mtrs traces of another building were found.

## 2028

White marble column (H. 1.19 Br. 0.405-0.55).

Kiraly, Pl. VI, 9; Studniczka, 225 Pl. VIII, 1; MMM II fig. 125; 126; 127;

Floca in *ED* 1935, 220 fig. 5. See fig. 532.

The altar bears an inscription on the front and is decorated with a capital and an abacus. Between the leaves of the capital a walking bull (front), a bull's head (r) and a bird with a small leaf in its beak (l) are represented. The abacus is decorated with a garland above which a rosette (front) and with a triangle in which a flower (l. and r. sides).

## 2029

CIL III S. 7938; MMM II No. 274; Kerényi, No. 2064; Tudor, *Istoria*, 246 No. 22.

L.H. 0.035-0.045.

Nabarze / Deo / pro sal(ute) Ampliati / Aug(usti) n(ostri) disp(ensatoris) et / sua suorumq(ue) / omnium / Protas vikar(ius) / eius.

## 2030

Marble column (H. 1.15 diam. 17) with an inscription at the top.

CIL III 7940; MMM II No. 276.

L.H. 0.05.

Flav(ius) / Tro/fimus / ex vi/so / p(osuit).

## 2031

Marble column (H. 1.20 Br. 0.13 on the upper side).

CIL III 7941; MMM II No. 277.

L.H. 0.03-0.04.

M(arci) / Ulp(i) / Victo/rinus et / Maius / dec(uriones) col(oniae) / Sarmiz(egetusae) / metrop[olis] / v(oto) l(ibentes) p(osuerunt).

Kiraly Nos. 17-25 mentions other fragments of columns and capitals. For circular columns see also Kiraly Nos. 63-65.

## 2032

White marble altar or base with abacus (H. 0.95 Br. 0.42-0.54 D. 0.35-0.415).

CIL III 7939; MMM II No. 275.

L.H. 0.05-0.09.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / Carpion / Aug(usti) / lib(ertus) tabul(arius) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2033

A bronze ring; fragments of pottery (a jug and a dish are in complete preservation); a bronze chain with a hook; a bronze knife; a bronze cup and dish; a small terracotta lamp (Kiraly No. 48) with the stamp of FORTIS.

## 2034

Eleven fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.22-0.36 Br. 0.30 D. 0.01-0.02).

Studniczka, No. 33 and Pl. VIII, 2; Kiraly, 52f No. 132 and Pl. XVII, 2;

MMM II 296f No. 169 and fig. 152. See fig. 533.

The relief is divided into three parts by horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's head, the flying cloak and the breast are lost; of the bull only the head and the hindmost part of the body are preserved. Cautopates (l) is cross-legged and holds the torch downwards with his r.h. The head and the breast are lost. Beside him an indistinct object probably the trunk of a tree. Of Cautes



(r) the head and the feet are preserved. Behind him a *krater* above which a lion in vertical position (the head is lost). Above the lion a representation of Mithras' rockbirth; the god holds a torch in his uplifted l.h., his other hand is missing.

In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in long hair is visible. Underneath it Mithras riding the bull; the hindmost part of the animal is lost.

In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:

1) Standing Mithras puts a horn on Sol's head with his r.h., Sol is kneeling before him.

2) Sol and Mithras reclining behind a table with food on it. Sol holds a *rhyton* in the uplifted r.h. and has traces of red painting.

3) Mithras ascends Sol's chariot. The latter's head is lost.

4) Reclining bearded person with uncovered breast (Oceanus). He leans on a vase from which water pours forth. He raises up his r.h. and he holds a long object in his l.h. (a reed or an oar).

Kiraly mentions traces of painting on the l. torchbearer, but does not state the colour (probably red).

#### 2035

CIL III S. 7933; MMM II No. 270.

L.H. 0.015.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) S. Sped(ius?) Valerianus aug(ustalis) col(oniae) d(onum) d(at).

#### 2036

Fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.25-0.18 Br. 0.335 D. 0.032). The marbles of the reliefs in general are from Bistra.

Studniczka, 215f No. 31; Kiraly, 50ff No. 131 and Pl. XIX, 1; MMM II 294f No. 167 and fig. 150. See fig. 534.

The relief is divided into three parts by two horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras in Oriental dress kills the bull which wears a belt. The god's head, breast and l. leg, the bull's tail are broken off. Cautes (r) raises up a torch with each hand; he is cross-legged. Cautopates (l) holds a torch downwards. His legs and the foremost part of his torch got lost. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion are in the usual places; the raven is perched above Mithras' cloak.

Behind Cautopates:

1) Mithras taurophorus to the r. The bull wears a belt.

2) Mithras riding the bull. Only the head in Phrygian cap is preserved.

Behind Cautes:

3) Lion in vertical position holds its head above a vase.

4) Above him the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The upraised hands are lost.

In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:

5) Bust of Sol.

6) Standing person in Phrygian cap puts his r.h. on the shoulder of Mithras, who is sitting and who shoots an arrow towards a rock. A kneeling person touches the rock with his hands.

7) The bull in a small boat.

8) The roof of a small house which probably housed the bull. Underneath it a small square altar.

9) The head of a goat.

In the lower part of the relief:

10) The head and the arm of Sol leading a *quadriga*.

11) Sitting bearded person with upraised hands. He is encircled by a serpent which holds its head towards the horses (Saturnus-Oceanus).

A fragment with a person in Oriental dress who lifts up one foot and his r.h., probably Mithras ascending Sol's chariot. This piece may belong to this monument.

#### 2037

Four fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.18 Br. 0.37 D. 0.028-0.018).

Studniczka, No. 37; Kiraly, 49f No. 129 and Pl. XXI, 1; MMM II 298f No. 172 and fig. 155. See fig. 535.

In the centre the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the god's head in Phrygian cap; the flying cloak on which the raven is perched; the points of the Phrygian caps of the torchbearers. Above the r. torchbearer the scene of Mithras with upraised hands who is being born from the rock. The god has a Phrygian cap and holds a knife (l.h.) and the torch (r.h.).

Above the main scene in a triangular pediment:

1) The breast and the shoulders of Sol's bust.

2) The lower part of a sitting person (Mithras as an archer) and a person squatting before a rock. The head of the latter is lost.

3) The bull in a small house, the roof of which is lost.

4) The bull in a small boat.

5) The foremost part of a goat.

6) The bust of Luna.

#### 2038

Seven fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.31 Br. 0.54 D. 0.025).

Kiraly, 49f No. 130 and Pl. XVI who reproduces still an eighth fragment (see following No. 2039) which does not belong to this monument. See fig. 536.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: Mithras' r. foot, the foremost part of the bull, the dog and the snake, the point of the dagger. The lower part of a cross-legged torchbearer (Cautes); his arms and his hands are lost. Behind him a vase above which a lion in vertical position. Behind the bull the r. leg of Mithras taurophorus is visible as well as the bull's head and forefeet. The lower part of Cautopates with the burning torch downwards.

Under a horizontal rim from l. to r.:

1) In a grotto Mithras in Phrygian cap is standing before Sol. Of both gods only the heads are preserved.

2) The heads of Sol and Mithras (sacred repast).

3) Fragment of Mithras' flying cloak; the god ascends in Sol's *biga*. Preserved: Sol's head, his r.h. with the reins, the heads of the horses.

4) Lying god, only partly covered in a cloak. His r.h. is outstretched towards the horses before which the menacing head of a snake is visible. The god leans his l.h. on a vase from which the water abundantly streams. Under him an inscription:

#### 2039

CIL III S 7932; MMM II No. 269 who both erroneously give also 2041.

L.H. 0.008.

..... Priscus.

#### 2040

L. bottom corner of a relief (H. 0.095 Br. 0.095 D. 0.015).

Crossed legs of Cautopates with the foremost part of his torch. In the bottom rim part of an inscription:

#### 2041

L.H. 0.01.

De..... / Iulius m...

#### 2042

Two fragments of a circular white marble relief (diam. 0.17).

Studniczka, No. 40 and Pl. VI, 1; Kiraly, 61f No. 146 and Pl. XXIII, 1;  
MMM II 301f No. 176 and fig. 158.

In the centre the scene of Mithras tauroctone surrounded by a laurel-wreath. Preserved: the foremost part of the bull; the two hands and the bended knee of the god; the raven perched on the extreme border of the flying cloak; the foremost part of the leaping dog; a small part of the serpent under a horizontal rim. Cautes (r) raises up a torch with the r.h. and holds a stick at his l. shoulder.

Outside the wreath there are various scenes in two fragments:

1) Mithras' rockbirth; the god holds a torch and a knife in his upraised hands.

2) Above Mithras' Phrygian cap an oblong object (dagger?).

3) Reclining person in beard who is partly wrapped in a mantle (Saturnus).

4) Bust of Luna and a whip(?) on her left.

5) A boar(?).

6) The bull in a small house.

7) A person walks towards Mithras sitting on a rocky stone and shooting his bow.

- 8) Bust of Sol. Next to it traces of red colour.
- 9) Head in Phrygian cap (probably Mithras riding the bull).

## 2043

The lower part of a white relief in limestone (H. 0.36 Br. 0.53 D. 0.135).

Studniczka, 212ff No. 27; Kiraly, 60f No. 145 and Pl. XXII; MMM II 292 No. 163 and fig. 146. See fig. 537.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the bull with belt, but without head or tail; the forefeet of the dog; the feet of the r. torchbearer. Underneath the main scene is a horizontal border on which the serpent and the scorpion are represented between a row of seven altars. A reclining figure on the r. who rests his r.h. on his knee and who holds an oblong object in his l.h. (Oceanus).

Underneath the border from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras holds an object with his r.h. above the head of Sol who was probably kneeling before him. Mithras' legs and lower part of Sol got lost.
- 2) Sol and Mithras at the repast behind a small square table. Sol raises up his r.h.
- 3) A lion above a vase.
- 4) Sol and Mithras ascending.

## 2044

Seven fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.295 Br. 0.40 D. 0.02).

Studniczka, 214 No. 29 and 221 No. 41; Kiraly, 58ff No. 143 and 144 with Pl. XIII, 1 and XXIII, 2; MMM II 293 No. 165 and fig. 148; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 52 No. 526. See fig. 538.

The main scene is surrounded by a laurel wreath. Mithras as a bullkiller above a horizontal rim. The bull lashing its flanks with its tail. The god's head and part of his flying cloak are lost. On his dress traces of red colour. The dog and the raven; the scorpion is not visible; the serpent is represented under the horizontal rim. Of the two torchbearers only Cautopates (l) is preserved.

Outside the wreath there are other scenes:

- 1) Behind Cautopates Mithras riding the bull. He grasps one of the horns.
- 2) The forefeet and the tail of the bull (Mithras taurophorus).
- 3) Indistinct fragment (rock?).

Under the main scene from l. to r. (according to me not belonging to this same relief):

- 4) The *quadriga* of Sol seizing Mithras by one hand in order to help him ascending.
- 5) Three altars in a row and above the r. one a rectangular object (plate?).
- 6) Above a horizontal rim the remnants of a reclining person (Oceanus or Saturnus).

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2045

CIL III S. 7937; MMM II No. 273.

L.H. 0.02.

...e]t Gaius . . . .us e(x) v(oto) [p(osuit)].

## 2046

Eight fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.70 Br. 0.60 D. 0.04).

Studniczka, No. 38; Kiraly, 56f No. 139 and Pl. XXI, 2; MMM II 299f No.

173 and fig. 156. See fig. 539 only some fragments which I could find again.

The central part in open-work sculpture and surrounded by a rectangular rim.

Of the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller only the god's head, one hindleg and the knee of one foreleg of the bull are preserved. Part of the dog and in the r. upper corner the flame of Cautes' torch.

Various panels are grouped around the main scene:

1) Mithras' taurophorus.

2) Above it the lower part of the walking bull (Mithras riding the bull).

3) Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a torch and a knife in his upraised hands.

He is naked but wears a Phrygian cap.

In the upper border from l. to r.:

4) Sitting Mithras shoots an arrow towards a rock before which a person kneels down with upraised hands (water-miracle).

5) Small house with the bull.

6) Reclining bearded person the upper part of whose body is not dressed (Oceanus). He rests his l.h. on a thigh and holds an indistinct object in his l.h.

7) The wheel of a chariot and the hindlegs of two oxen (Luna in the chariot). Studniczka claims to have seen the complete oxen.

In the lower part of the relief, the centre of which is lost, from l. to r.:

8) Standing Mithras in Oriental dress holds an object above the head of Sol who kneels before him and who stretches out his hands towards him.

9) Mithras in Oriental dress walking to the r. with upraised arms; with his hands he touches the ends of a bow.

10) In a vaulted grotto Sol and Mithras reclining behind a tripod.

11) Reclining Oceanus (H. 0.17 Br. 0.145) the upper part of whose body is not covered. He rests with his l. arm on a vase or on a pillow which is decorated with a swastika. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2047

CIL III S. 7936; MMM II No. 272.

L.H. 0.03-0.035.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) . . .er.v . . . [ex] v(oto) l(ibens) p(osuit).

## 2048

Ten fragments of a greyish marble relief (H. 0.73 Br. 0.512 D. 0.025-0.018).

Studniczka, No. 34; Kiraly, 53ff No. 133 and fig. XX; MMM II 297f No. 170.

See fig. 540.

The relief is divided into three parts by two horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller; the god's breast, the flying cloak, the arm with the dagger and the r. leg are preserved. The tail, the horns and parts of the legs of the bull are lost. Traces of the raven on Mithras' cloak, the leaping dog and part of the serpent. Behind the dog a *krater* above which a lion's head. Only the torso of the l. torchbearer with one arm downwards is preserved. He is placed on a much higher level than usual (the fragment is separate and not visible in the photograph).

Of the upper part of the relief only one representation remained: Sol in a chariot with outstretched r.h. and dressed in a small cape. The foremost part of the horses is lost.

In the lower part from l. to r.:

1) The upper part of standing Mithras who puts a rhyton (?) on the head of Sol kneeling before him.

2) The head and the shoulder of a person and probably a rhyton (Sol and Mithras at the repast). Separate fragment, not visible in fig. 540.

3) Mithras in Oriental dress and with outstretched arms walks to the r. (not visible in fig. 540). Before him the foremost part of four horses (Sol in a *quadriga*).

4) Sitting bearded god who raises up an indistinct object with his r.h. (Saturnus). Underneath it the head of a serpent which encircles Saturnus' body.

Remnants of an inscription:

## 2049

CIL III S. 7934; MMM II No. 271.

L.H. 0.015.

...c]ol(oniae) v(oto) l(ibens) p(osuit) .....

## 2050

Fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.165 Br. 0.18 D. 0.03).

Studniczka, 214f No. 30; Kiraly, 48 No. 128 and Pl. XVII, 1; MMM II 294

No. 166 and fig. 149. See fig. 541.

The l. bottom corner of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The hindmost part of the bull, Mithras' r. leg and part of his tunic, the serpent and cross-legged Cautopates. The torchbearer holds the torch downwards with his r.h. and he rests his head (damaged) on his l.h.

Underneath the scene and separated from it by an horizontal rim from l. to r.:

1) Mithras riding the bull.

2) Standing Mithras holding an indistinct object above the head of kneeling Sol who stretches out his hands to Mithras' legs.

3) Sol and Mithras at the repast.

4) Small part of Mithras about to ascend Sol's chariot (lost). The panels are divided from each other by vertical rims.

To the same relief belongs a fragment (H. 0.09 Br. 0.13) with the upper part of Mithras and the bull's head. The upper part of Cautes with upraised torch; above him the bust of Luna.

#### 2051

Relief in yellowish marble (H. 0.30 Br. 0.24–0.18 D. 0.04–0.035).

Studniczka, No. 35 and Pl. VII, 1; Kiraly, 47f No. 127 and Pl. XVIII, 1;

MMM II 298 No. 171 and fig. 154; Leipoldt, fig. 19. See fig. 542.

In a grotto the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent, raven, Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) who are cross-legged. The scorpion is not visible.

Above the grotto's border from l. to r.:

1) Sitting Mithras shooting towards a rock before which a person is kneeling. It seems that the latter has an object in his r.h.

2) Bull standing in a small boat.

3) Bull in a small house.

4) The upper part of Mithras' rockbirth.

Under the main-scene:

5) Standing Mithras in a grotto putting his hands on the head of kneeling Sol in nimbus(?).

6) Mithras and Sol at the repast in a grotto.

7) Sol standing in a one-horse chariot. Traces of red colour.

#### 2052

Relief in white marble (H. 0.185 Br. 0.125–0.124 D. 0.03) in two fragments. Timișoara, Museum.

Torma in *AEMO* VI, 1882, 144; Studniczka, No. 36 and Pl. VII, 4; Kiraly,

45f No. 125 and Pl. XVIII, 2; MMM II 303f No. 180 and fig. 161. See fig. 543.

The trapezium-shaped relief has in its centre the normal representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and scorpion. Above Cautes (r) who raises up two torches (broken off) is the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a knife (r) and a torch (l) in his upraised hands.

Beside him the dressed bust of Luna in crescent. Between Cautopates (l), who in each hand holds a torch downwards, and Mithras is a lion's head. Both torch-bearers are cross-legged. Above Cautopates the dressed bust of Sol. In the field of the relief there are seven stars: one on each side of Mithras' head, two over and one under the lion's head, one on the bull's belly and one on Cautes' body.

In the arched upper border of the relief:

1) Perched raven.

2) Seven altars with projecting knobs in between.

Underneath the main scene:

3) In a grotto Mithras walks towards Sol, who kneels before him, and he puts his r.h. on Sol's head.

4) Mithras and Sol at the repast in a grotto. Mithras (l) has a Phrygian cap and holds a round object in his outstretched r.h. The head of Sol (r) may be surrounded by a nimbus.

5) Sol in a *biga* and Mithras behind him. Under the horses waves are visible.

#### 2053

Fragment in bluish marble (H. 0.105).

Studniczka, 212 No. 24; Kiraly, 44 No. 122 and Pl. XV, 3; MMM II 290 No. 160 and fig. 144. See fig. 544.

Dressed bust of Sol with a diadem. Traces of red colour. In the diadem are five holes for rays. The arms are lost.

#### 2054

Fragment of a greyish marble relief (Br. 0.11).

Studniczka, 212 No. 24; MMM II 290 No. 159.

The central part of an arch, the border decorated with leaves which are all directed towards a central flower-bud.

In the border a bull in a small boat. The bull's head and the foremost part of the boat are damaged.

#### 2055

Four fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.332 Br. 0.06–0.18 D. 0.02).

The different authors described the fragments separately, but they belong to one relief.

Studniczka, 214 No. 28 and 210f No. 23; Kiraly, 42 No. 115 and 45 No. 124 with Pl. XIX, 2; MMM II 289 No. 157 and fig. 142; MMM II 292 No. 164 and fig. 147. See fig. 545.

The central part of Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven on the flying cloak. Above it the bust of Sol. The scorpion and the serpent. Cautopates cross-legged holds the bull's tail with his l.h., which tail ends in three corn-ears; he holds the torch downwards with his r.h.; torch broken off. Behind Cautopates' head the front part of the bull (Mithras taurophorus). Under the main scene is a damaged representation of Sol in a *quadriga*. In the bottom border an illegible inscription.

#### 2056

Fragment of a whitish-yellow relief (H. 0.09–0.17 Br. 0.18 D. 0.045).

Kiraly, 46f No. 126. See fig. 546.

The l. bottom part of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the hoof



of the bull's hindleg, the lower part of the crossed legs of Cautopates (I) and the flame of his torch are preserved. Under it some more representations separated from it by a horizontal rim:

- 1) In a grotto a head in Phrygian cap (probably Mithras and kneeling Sol).
- 2) Part of an arched border (grotto). Repast(?).

#### 2057

Fragments of a yellowish marble relief, in open-work sculpture.

Studniczka, 212 No. 25; Kiraly, 43f No. 118; MMM II 291 No. 161.

1) H. 0.235 Br. 0.38 D. 0.03–0.05. Representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the god up to his girdle; the bull without head or feet; the serpent; the scorpion; the snout and forefeet of the dog.

2) H. 0.06 Br. 0.11. The rest of the dog; the crossed legs and the l. foot of the r. torchbearer (Cautes).

3) H. 0.06 Br. 0.09. Lion walking to the r.; the feet are lost. See fig. 547.

4) Fragments of a laurel wreath on which from l. to r.:

a) Bust of Sol, part of Mithras' cloak; the raven (Br. 0.16).

b) Red coloured flame of a torch (Br. 0.24).

c) Bust of Luna and red coloured flame of a small torch (Mithras' rockbirth). Br. 0.10.

#### 2058

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.105–0.068 D. 0.03).

Studniczka, 208 No. 11; Kiraly, 38 No. 110 and Pl. XII, 2; MMM II 286 No. 147 and fig. 135.

The lower part of Cautopates with crossed legs. He holds the torch downwards in his r.h. He wears an embroidered girdle.

#### 2059

Two fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.10–0.11 Br. 0.12–0.15 D. 0.014).

Studniczka, 210 No. 21; Kiraly, 42f No. 116; MMM II 288 No. 155 and fig. 138; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 84. See fig. 548.

Torso of Mithras as a bullkiller. The head, shoulders and the flame of Cautes' torch. Above him Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a dagger (traces of red) in his r.h. and a torch in his l.h. Beside Mithras the bust of Luna.

#### 2060

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.17–0.13 Br. 0.23 D. 0.03).

Studniczka, 210 No. 20; Kiraly, 43 No. 117 and Pl. XII, 3; MMM II 288 No. 154 and fig. 137.

The r. bottom corner of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The knee of the bull. The dog with collar. The lower part of cross-legged Cautes; the torch is broken off. Behind him a *krater* above which a lion's head. In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2061

CIL III S. 7931; MMM II No. 268.

...nus ex v(oto) pos(uit).

## 2062

Four fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.59–0.69 Br. 0.36–0.53 D. 0.05).

Studniczka, 210 No. 22 and Pl. VII, 3a, b, c; Kiraly, 41f No. 114 and Pl. IX, 1;

MMM II 288f No. 156 and figs. 139, 140, 141. See fig. 549.

1) The representation of Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. Preserved: Mithras' flying cloak; one corn-ear of the bull's tail; the raven; the upper part of Cautopates with the torch downwards and with crossed legs. He stretches his l. arm out towards the bull's tail. Beside him a representation of Mithras riding the bull; above it Mithras taurophorus and the dressed bust of Sol with a crown of six rays.

2) A torchbearer from the hips to the knees; he is cross-legged.

3) The head of the bull and Mithras' hand with the dagger.

4) The r. shoulder of Mithras with a fragment of his dress.

## 2063

Bluish marble relief in open-work sculpture (H. 0.46 Br. 0.72–0.79 D. 0.06–0.088) in eleven fragments.

Studniczka, 211 No. 24 and Pl. VI, 2; Kiraly, 39ff No. 112 and Pl. XIV;

MMM II 289f No. 158 and fig. 143; Floca in *ED* 1935, 217 fig. 2; Ferri, *Arte Danubio*, 345f and figs. 457–458. See fig. 550.

In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller. A large part of the flying cloak is lost. The bull wears a belt. The scorpion, the dog and the serpent. Cautopates (l) holds the bull's tail with his l.h. and he holds the torch downwards with his r.h. Between him and the bull a lion's head is visible. Behind Cautopates Mithras taurophorus. Behind Cautes (r) who holds a stick in his l.h. stands a small person in Oriental dress, who holds his r.h. on his l. shoulder. Above him Mithras' rockbirth; the head, the uplifted l. arm and part of the torch are lost. Many traces of red colour on the dress of Mithras and of the torchbearers, on the tongue and the belt of the bull, on the crest of the serpent, on the snout of the lion.

## 2064

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.067–0.122 Br. 0.09 D. 0.025).

Studniczka, 208 No. 10; Kiraly, 38 No. 109; MMM II 286 No. 146. See fig. 551.

L. bottom corner of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the border of the tunic with the sheath of the dagger; the r. foot on the hindfoot of the bull; the tail of the serpent. Cautopates (l) holds a torch in each hand; the head is lost.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2065

CIL III S. 7928; MMM II No. 265.

L.H. 0.005-0.01.

Terentia[nus] . . . .

## 2066

Two fragments of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.183-0.225 Br. 0.622 D. 0.034).

Studniczka, 210 No. 19; Kiraly, 41 No. 113 and Pl. XII, 4; MMM II 287 No.

153 and fig. 136; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 88. See fig. 552.

The lower part of the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller: the r. foot of the god; the bull's body without the head; the dog and the serpent; no scorpion is visible. Behind Cautopates (l) the head and the forefeet of a bull (Mithras taurophorus), behind Cautes (r) a *krater* with crescent-shaped handles. Above it a lion's head. The torchbearers are cross-legged.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2067

CIL III S. 7930; MMM II No. 267.

L.H. 0.03.

Cass(ius) Maximus aug(ur) col(oniae) Sarm(izegetusae) M. / Ulp(ius) Gaius pro sal(ute) sua ex v(oto) pos(uerunt).

## 2068

Bluish marble relief (H. 0.27 Br. 0.325 D. 0.03).

Studniczka, 207 No. 4 and fig. 4; Kiraly, 34ff No. 100 and Pl. X, 1; MMM II

284f No. 142 and fig. 132; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 85.

See fig. 553.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The dog, the serpent, the scorpion and the torchbearers with crossed legs. Cautes (r) holds a torch upwards in each hand, Cautopates (l) holds a torch downwards in each hand. In the upper corners the dressed busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) with a crescent behind her shoulders. Beside Mithras' head are seven altars in a row.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2069

CIL III S. 7925; MMM II No. 262.

L.H. 0.015.

Aelius Nepos votum ret[tulit].

## 2070

R. bottom corner of a greyish marble relief (H. 0.04-0.07 Br. 0.06-0.10 D. 0.02).

Studniczka, 208 No. 9; Kiraly, 37 No. 106; MMM II 258f No. 145.

The knees of the bull and part of the dew-lap. The dog, a small part of the serpent; the lower part of Cautes (r) with part of the upraised torch. He is in Oriental dress and cross-legged.

## 2071

Three fragments of a yellowish marble relief (H. 0.165 Br. 0.225 D. 0.02).

Studniczka, 209 No. 17; Kiraly, 37f No. 107; MMM II 287 No. 151. See fig. 554.

One fragment (H. 0.10 Br. 0.125).

The l. upper corner of a relief with part of Mithras' flying cloak and the raven. The dressed bust of Sol underneath which the head and the r. shoulder of a torch-bearer (probably Cautopates).

## 2072

The l. upper corner of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.075 Br. 0.09).

Kiraly, 38 No. 108. See fig. 555.

Bust of Sol whose r. shoulder is lost.

## 2073

Relief in yellowish marble (H. 0.185 Br. 0.285 D. 0.02). In two fragments.

Studniczka in *AEMO* 1883, 207 No. 2; Kiraly, No. 93 and Pl. XI, 1; MMM II 284 No. 141 and fig. 131; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 83. See fig. 556.

The primitive relief represents Mithras as a bullkiller. The raven on the flying cloak; the dog, the serpent, the scorpion. The cross-legged torchbearers Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). In the upper corners the dressed busts of Sol (l) in radiate crown and of Luna (r).

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2074

CIL III S. 7923; MMM II No. 260.

L.H. 0.005.

Aur(elius) Theof(ilus) ex voto.

## 2075

Three fragments of a rectangular relief in bluish marble (H. 0.19 Br. 0.27 D. 0.03).

Studniczka, 208 No. 5; Kiraly, 32f No. 96 and Pl. XI, 2; MMM II 285 No. 144 and fig. 134; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 87. See fig. 557.

The lower and the l. part of Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the lower part of the bull, the r. foot of Mithras, the serpent, the dog and the lower part of Cautes with crossed legs. Of Cautopates (l) the l. arm is lost; he is cross-legged and holds a

torch downwards with his r.h. Above him part of the bust of Sol with traces of red colour.

In the bottom border an inscription:

#### 2076

CIL III S. 7926; MMM II No. 263.

L.H. 0.018-0.005.

Long(us?) salar(i)a(rius) ex v(oto) pos[ui]t.

#### 2077

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.114 Br. 0.167 D. 0.015). Coll. Lugoj.

Studniczka, 208 No. 12; Kiraly, 33 No. 97; MMM II 305 No. 184.

Mithras and the bull are still partially visible on the weathered relief. The heads of the figures and of the torchbearers are lost. The inscription in the bottom border is illegible.

#### 2078

Three fragments of a greyish marble relief (H. 0.22 Br. 0.31 D. 0.05-0.02).

Studniczka, 209 No. 18; Kiraly, 33f No. 98 and Pl. XIII, 2; MMM II 287 No. 152. See fig. 558.

The representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Preserved: the head of Mithras and part of his cloak; the bull's tail which ends in two corn-ears; Cautopates with a torch downwards in each hand. Traces of red colour on the cloak of the torchbearer, on the sheath of Mithras, on the border of the relief, near the ends of the torches of Cautopates.

#### 2079

Two fragments of a rectangular white marble altar (H. 0.20 Br. 0.11-0.08 D. 0.02). Coll. Lugoj.

Studniczka, 208 No. 6; Kiraly, 36 No. 102; MMM II 304 No. 182.

Mithras in Oriental dress as a bullkiller; the raven is perched on the flying cloak. The other animals are lost, of the bull only one hindleg is preserved. Behind the god is Cautopates with a torch downwards in each hand, the legs are not crossed. Above him the bust of Sol with long curly hair. Between the raven and Mithras are four altars.

#### 2080

Two fragments of a greyish marble relief (H. 0.04-0.10 Br. 0.24 D. 0.01).

Studniczka, 209 No. 14; Kiraly, 37 No. 103; MMM II 286 No. 148b.

Torso of Mithras in tunic and cloak, killing the bull with his r.h. The head and the l.h. are lost.

## 2081

Fragments in bluish marble (H. 0.11 Br. 0.285 D. 0.01). Cumont speaks of greyish marble and therefore is of the opinion that the fragments may belong to the preceding No.

Studniczka, 209 No. 13; Kiraly, 38 No. 111; MMM II 286 No. 148a.

Remnants of Mithras as a bullkiller; the hindleg of the bull, the scorpion and a foot of a torchbearer.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2082

CIL III S. 7929; MMM II No. 266.

L.H. 0.025.

...ntis anpoc v...

## 2083

Five fragments of a relief in whitish-yellow marble (H. 0.115 Br. 0.147 D. 0.15).

Studniczka, 207 n. 3; Kiraly, 30 No. 92 and Pl. X, 2; MMM II 285 No. 143 and fig. 133; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 86. See fig. 559.

Inside a border the damaged representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only his head and r. leg are preserved. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound; no scorpion. Cautopates (l) is cross-legged and holds the torch downwards with his r.h.; his l. arm is lost. The head of Cautes (r) and above it the bust of Luna in a crescent.

## 2084

Three fragments of a yellowish marble relief (H. 0.94 Br. 1.31-1.33 D. 0.31-0.35).

Studniczka, 205f No. 1 and Pl. V; Kiraly, 28f No. 90 and Pl. VIII; MMM II 283 No. 139 and fig. 129. See fig. 560.

Damaged representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The god wears a girdle and the bull a belt. The tail seems to end in three corn-ears. The bull's head is lost. The god's head and arms are lost, but it seems that he held the dagger upraised. The dog leaps up against the bull; the serpent creeps over the ground; no scorpion and no torchbearers. Behind the main scene there is a tree with branches. Above it a lying lion putting a foreleg on a ram's head. Above the lion the bust of Sol.

## 2085

Rectangular relief in white marble (H. 0.24 Br. 0.31 D. 0.04). Timișoara (= Temesvár), Museum (Inv. No. 2649).

Studniczka, 208 No. 7; Kiraly, 34 No. 99; MMM II 302f No. 179 and fig. 160;

LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 82. See fig. 561.

Mithras kills the bull whose tail ends in corn-ears. The raven is perched on the

flying cloak; the dog, the serpent, the scorpion, the cross-legged torchbearers Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). They hold torches upwards or downwards in each hand. The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) in the upper corners. Beside Sol are seven altars above each other; beside Mithras' head are seven more altars.

**2086**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.10 Br. 0.058 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 58 No. 141.

The remnants of minor scenes: the hindmost part of a bull to the l. Above it the fragment of a small boat? Behind the bull is a small altar (Kiraly).

**2087**

Fragment in greyish marble (H. 0.126 Br. 0.102 D. 0.03). The bull's tail and a part of Mithras' flying cloak.

**2088**

Fragment (H. 0.057 Br. 0.01-0.06 D. 0.02) with head of Mithras in Phrygian cap (Kiraly, 63 No. 153). See fig. 562.

**2089**

Fragment (H. 0.10 Br. 0.165 D. 0.02-0.05) with part of a bended arm (Mithras as a bullkiller?) (Kiraly, 63 No. 154).

In the following numbers many fragments are described from the Mithraeum in Sarmizegetusa hardly any of which have as yet been published. All pieces are at Deva, Muzeul Regional Hunedoara and I am very grateful to Dr. O. Floca for his permission to take photographs and to publish these unknown monuments.

**2090**

Foremost part of a white marble relief (H. 0.23 Br. 0.205 D. 0.025).

See fig. 563.

The badly weathered relief shows Mithras as a bullkiller with the dog and the serpent. Before him cross-legged Cautes who raises up a torch with both hands.

**2091**

The upper part of a marble relief (H. 0.10 Br. 0.15 D. 0.025).

See fig. 564.

The vaulted relief shows Mithras as a bullkiller and the upper parts of Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). Above Cautes the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. In the upper corners Sol (l) and Luna (r). No traces of the raven.

**2092**

Fragment (H. 0.21 Br. 0.21 D. 0.02) of a large marble relief.

See fig. 565.

Standing torchbearer, cross-legged. Head, arms and legs below the knees got lost.

2093

L. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.11 Br. 0.095 D. 0.015).

See fig. 566.

The lower part of a cross-legged torchbearer in a short tunic decorated with belt and fringe.

2094

Marble fragment (H. 0.24 Br. 0.24 D. 0.04) of a large relief.

See fig. 567.

Head and neck of the bull; Mithras' dagger.

2095

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.07 Br. 0.14 D. 0.02).

The bust of a person in a tunic. R. arm and r.h. with the handle of a torch in downward direction.

2096

Marble fragment (H. 0.06 Br. 0.07 D. 0.005) with small parts of the bull and of Mithras' dagger (Király, 63 No. 159).

2097

Fragment (H. 0.105 Br. 0.07 D. 0.005) with a standing person in a tunic. Head, arms and legs got lost.

2098

Fragment (H. 0.135 Br. 0.05 D. 0.055) with the sheath and part of Mithras' tunic. Traces of red colour (Király, 63 No. 155).

2099

Three fragments of a mantle (Király, 63 Nos. 156-158).

2100

Fragment (H. 0.07 Br. 0.06 D. 0.01) with the head of the bull (Király, 63 No. 159) and a fragment (H. 0.03 Br. 0.07 D. 0.01) with the ear of the bull's head (Király, 63 No. 160).

2101

Fragment (H. 0.07 Br. 0.11 D. 0.04) with a coiling serpent. The head is missing (Király, 63 No. 161).



**2102**

Fragment (H. 0.07 Br. 0.09 D. 0.02) with the hindmost part of the dog (Kiraly, 63 No. 162).

**2103**

Fragment (H. 0.04 Br. 0.06 D. 0.01) with the head of Cautes in Phrygian cap. Part of the torch (Kiraly, 64 No. 163).

**2104**

Fragment (H. 0.11 Br. 0.175 D. 0.01) with part of the torchbearer from the axilla down to his knees (Kiraly, 64 No. 165).

**2105**

Fragment (H. 0.065 Br. 0.09 D. 0.01) with the middle part of a torchbearer. He holds a torch downwards in his l.h.; Cautopates (Kiraly, 64 No. 166).

**2106**

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.15 D. 0.028).

Studniczka, No. 43; Kiraly, 55 No. 134; MMM II 302 No. 178*bis*.

The l. upper corner of a relief. The bust of Sol and beside it the upper part of a person in Phrygian cap (Mithras as an archer; water-miracle). He sits on a rocky stone.

**2107**

Fragment of a yellowish marble relief (H. 0.135 Br. 0.065 D. 0.02).

Studniczka, No. 42; Kiraly, 55 No. 135; MMM II 302 No. 178. See fig. 568.

The l. upper corner of a relief with the bust of Sol. Underneath it Mithras riding the bull.

**2108**

Fragment of a relief in white limestone (H. 0.62 Br. 0.09 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 55 No. 136. See fig. 569.

Dressed bust of Sol. Next to him sitting Mithras visible down to the knees with an arch.

**2109**

Fragment of a relief in white limestone (H. 0.03-0.075 Br. 0.10 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 55 No. 137.

Bust of Sol and next to it a figure in Phrygian cap who raises up his r.h.

**2110**

Three fragments of a relief in white limestone (H. 0.115 Br. 0.052 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 55f No. 138.

The hind leg of a lion which was probably represented in a vertical position. Above it a serpent which seems to go towards a rock (Mithras' rockbirth?).

**2111**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.075 Br. 0.03–0.085 D. 0.018).

Studniczka, No. 39; Kiraly, 62 No. 147; MMM II 301 No. 174 and fig. 157.

See fig. 570.

The upper part of a relief which is surrounded by a border. The following scenes are visible:

- 1) Piece of a tree-trunk or of a rock (water-miracle?).
- 2) Bull lying in a small boat.
- 3) Underneath him a lying sheep.
- 4) The wall of a small house (the bull in a house).

**2112**

The following two fragments probably belong to the same relief:

Fragment (H. 0.06 Br. 0.035) with two scenes above each other.

See fig. 571.

- 1) Standing figure in shoulder-cape(?) (Sol?).
- 2) Burning altar.

**2113**

Fragment (H. 0.13 Br. 0.05). See fig. 572.

- 1) The greater part of a reclining god holding his l.h. under his head (Oceanus).
- 2) Above it a rock before which one of Mithras' legs is visible. The god was sitting on a rocky stone (water-miracle).

**2114**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.05 Br. 0.04 D. 0.02–0.015). Probably belonging to the preceding No.

Studniczka, No. 39; Kiraly, 62 No. 148; MMM II 301 No. 175. See fig. 573.

A man walking to the r. The head is lost. He stretches out his hand to another person of whom only part of a leg is visible (Mithras as archer; water-miracle). Under the upper border are traces of a torch, probably of Cautes near Mithras as a bullkiller.

**2115**

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.113 Br. 0.057 D. 0.15).

Kiraly, 62 No. 149.

Part of an arched border under which a head in Phrygian cap (Mithras?). Underneath it probably the wall of a small house (the bull in a small house).

**2116**

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.045 Br. 0.12 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 62 No. 150.

The top of Mithras' Phrygian cap and part of Sol's head.

**2117**

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.05 Br. 0.075 D. 0.01–0.025).

Kiraly, 62f No. 151 and Pl. XV, 1.

Very fine head of Mithras in Phrygian cap.

**2118**

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.085 Br. 0.025–0.095 D. 0.015–0.02).

Kiraly, 63 No. 152.

Head of Mithras in Phrygian cap. A small elevation may be the shoulder of a torchbearer (Kiraly).

**2119**

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.14 D. 0.03).

Kiraly, 58 No. 140.

The l. part of the head, a hoof and the r. forefoot of a bull (Mithras riding the bull).

**2120**

Statue in limestone (H. 0.91 with base; Br. 0.36 D. 0.17).

Studniczka, 260 No. 1 and Pl. V; Kiraly, 27 No. 82 and Pl. VII, 1; MMM II 248 No. 140 and fig. 130a; RRS 139, 4; Floca in *ED* 1935, 219 fig. 4. See fig. 574.

Cautopates standing cross-legged. He holds a scorpion in his l.h. and the torch (now broken off), of which traces of red colour are still visible, in his r.h. The head and the lower part of the legs are lost. In the base an inscription:

**2121**

CIL III S. 7922; MMM II No. 259a; Kerényi, No. 2084; Tudor, *Istoria*, 245 No. 19.

L.H. 0.03.

Cautopati sa(crum) / Synethus adiu[t(or)] / tabul(arii) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

**2122**

Statue in limestone (H. 0.89 with base; Br. 0.33 D. 0.18).

Studniczka, 260 No. 1 and Pl. V; Kiraly, 26f No. 81 and Pl. VII, 2; MMM II 284 No. 140 and fig. 130b; RRS III, 139, 1; Floca in *ED* 1935, 219 fig. 4. See fig. 575.

Standing Cautes in Oriental dress and cross-legged. The r.h. with the torch is broken off; he holds a bull's head in his l.h. Cautes' head is lost. In the base an inscription:

**2123**

CIL III S. 7922; MMM II No. 259b.

L.H. 0.03.

v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

**2124**

Fragments of torchbearers:

- 1) The foremost part of a wrist with a hand in which remnants of a torch (Kiraly, 27 No. 83).
- 2) Part of the r.h. (L. 0.06) with remnants of a torch (Kiraly, No. 84).
- 3) Part of the l.h. (L. 0.08) with remnants of a torch (Kiraly, No. 85).
- 4) Foremost part of a l.h. in the form of a fist. Between thumb and forefinger a hole (Kiraly, No. 86).
- 5) Lower part of a leg resting on a base (H. 0.07 Br. 0.14 D. 0.15) (Kiraly, No. 87).
- 6) Flame of a torch (L. 0.24) (Kiraly, No. 88).
- 7) Piece of a torch with a red painted flame (L. 0.16) (Kiraly, No. 89).

**2125**

The marble head of a lion (H. 0.065 Br. 0.08 D. 0.01) (Kiraly, 64 No. 170) in front view.

**2126**

The lower part of a leg and the l. leg of a kneeling figure (Kiraly, 64 Nos. 168-169).

**2127**

Fragment of a border in which the fragment of a small altar (H. 0.05 Br. 0.08 D. 0.015).

**2128**

Fragment in bluish marble (H. 0.085-0.10 Br. 0.062-0.079 D. 0.02).

Kiraly, 37 No. 105. See fig. 576.

In the r. upper corner the head of Cautes and his l. arm with upraised torch. Above it the bust of Luna.

**2129**

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.07-0.095 Br. 0.17 D. 0.017).

Studniczka, 209 No. 16; Kiraly, 64 No. 164; MMM II 286 No. 149.  
Cautes in Oriental dress from the hips to the knees.

**2130**

Two fragments of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.13–0.113 D. 0.016).

Studniczka, 209 No. 15; Kiraly, 37 No. 104; MMM II 286 No. 150. See fig. 577.

The upper part of Cautes holding a torch in each hand. Traces of red on his neck, dress and on the flame of the torch. Above him the dressed bust of Luna with diadem and crescent.

**2131**

Fragment in white marble (H. 0.10).

Kiraly, 44 No. 120.

The head of Sol; in the hair are four holes for rays.

**2132**

Fragment of a white marble statuette (H. 0.10).

Studniczka, 212 No. 26; Kiraly, 44 No. 121 and Pl. XV, 2; MMM II 291f No. 162 and fig. 145. See fig. 578.

Dressed bust of Sol in a nimbus and in a crown of seven rays on which traces of red colour. Two bore-holes at the end of the curls.

**2133**

Fragment of a bluish marble relief probably belonging to a relief in open-work sculpture (H. 0.07 Br. 0.11).

Kiraly, 44f No. 123.

Sitting lion with the head slightly turned to the r.

**2134**

Statue in yellowish marble (H. 0.67 Br. 0.365).

Studniczka, 224 fig. 69; Kiraly, 26 No. 80 and Pl. IX, 2; MMM II 302 No. 177 and fig. 159; RRS III 140, 1; Floca in *ED* 1935, 218 fig. 3. See fig. 579.

Youthful Mithras is being born from the rock which is encircled by a serpent. The serpent's head is visible next to the r. thigh of the god. Mithras is in Phrygian cap, his arms are lost.

**2135**

Relief in white marble (H. 0.27 Br. 0.35 D. 0.025–0.033) of which the r. bottom corner is broken off. It was found some years before the excavation, but it certainly belongs to the same sanctuary. Coll. at Lugoj.

Studniczka, 207 No. 3; Kiraly, 31 No. 94; MMM II 304 No. 181.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the usual animals and with Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) in the upper corners. In the base an inscription:

**2136**

CIL III S. 7924; MMM II No. 261; Kerényi, No. 1265; Tudor, *Istoria*, 250 No. 42.

Severus Aug(usti) lib(ertus) [Cautop?]ati.

**2137**

White marble relief in the form of a trapezium (H. 0.227 Br. 0.195 D. 0.02); the l. upper corner is lost. Coll. Lugoj.

Studniczka, 208 No. 8; Kiraly, 31f No. 95; MMM II 304f No. 183.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and serpent. The lower part of the crossed legs of the torchbearers; the torch of Cautopates (l); the bust of Luna with crescent in the r. upper corner. In the bottom border an inscription:

**2138**

CIL III S. 7927; MMM II No. 264.

Aurelius Valentinus / ex voto posuit.

**2139**

Three parts of a relief. Part of Mithras' shoulders and the bull's tail which ends in corn-ears (Kiraly, 30 No. 91 a-c).

**2140**

Fragment of a bluish marble relief (H. 0.105 Br. 0.205 D. 0.04). Probably from the same Mithraeum. In 1898 it was in the Coll. of Count Géza Kuun at Mintia (Maros Nemeti).

Kiraly, 36 No. 101 and Pl. XII, 1; MMM II 305 No. 185 and fig. 162.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. part is preserved with the bull's head and Mithras' hands. Before it standing Cautes; head, legs and torch are broken off.

**2141**

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.25 Br. 0.30) found at Sarmizegetusa (= Varhely). Cluj, Museum.

MMM II 305 No. 186.

The r. bottom corner of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The foremost part of the bull which wears a broad belt; the greater part of the serpent; the foremost part of the dog; the lower part of standing Cautes with upraised torch.

## 2142

Marble relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.49 D. 0.045) from Sarmizegetusa, Deva, Museum.

Teglas in *Dolgozatok Cluj* VI, 1889, 358; idem in *AEMO* XIII, 1890, 193 No. 5; MMM II 306 No. 186bis; Teglas in *Dolgozatok Cluj* XIX, 20; *Ann. ép.* 1912, No. 308. See fig. 580.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The dog, the snake and the raven. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2143

CIL III 12581; MMM II No. 288.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Cornel(ius) Cornelianus ex v(oto) p(osuit).

cf. CIL III 1438, on which *Cornelius Cornelianus* occurs as a "*defens(or) lecticar(iorum)*."

The following three monuments (MMM II Nos. 278-281) and some other less important fragments certainly belong to the Mithraeum:

## 2144

Upper part of a column in white marble (H. 0.14 Br. 0.14).

CIL III S. 7942; MMM II No. 278.

L.H. 0.035.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

## 2145

Fragment of a column in limestone.

CIL III S. 7943; MMM II No. 279.

...s / ...lins / ... Syri / [v(otum) l(ibentes)] s(olverunt) m(erito).

## 2146

Square altar found at Sarmizegetusa in 1856. Now in the Muzeul Raional at Blaj (Blasendorf-Balázsfalva), Inv. No. 30.

CIL III 1436; MMM II No. 287; ILS 4229; Tudor, *Istoria*, 274 No. 141.

Soli in/victo M/itrae ani/ceto Her/madio / votum / solvit / l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2147

Fragment of an altar.

CIL III 7951; MMM II No. 289.

D(eo) i(nvicto) [M/ithrae?].

## 2148

CIL III 7952; MMM II No. 308.

Soli invic(to) / L. Domitius Primanus / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2149

Relief (H. 0.26 Br. 0.30 D. 0.04). At first in the Coll. of Adam Váradi at Zám(?), afterwards in the house of Dr. Spányik, now at Cluj in the Archaeological Museum (Inv. No. 2586).

*Ms.* of Fodor (in the University Library at Cluj) I, Pl. 66; Neigebaur, *Dac.*, 41; MMM II 307 No. 189*bis*. Cumont gives as provenance Mintia, but Tudor, *Istoria*, 252 No. 53 rightly gives Sarmizegetusa as find-spot. See fig. 581.

Mithras as a bullkiller, the animal wears a belt. Only its foremost part is preserved. The dog and the serpent. The lower part of cross-legged Cautus holding a torch in his upraised l.h. Part of a long *pedum* which he held with his r.h. (lost). In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2150

CIL III 1437; MMM II No. 292; A. Stein, *Die Reichsbeamten von Dazien*, Budapest 1944, 83.

L.H. 0.02.

[Pro salute] M(arci) Luccei Felicis proc(uratoris) / [Augusti . . . . libertus ei]us votum.

## 2151

Base in white marble (H. 0.50) from Sarmizegetusa. Deva, Museum.

Unpublished. See fig. 582.

Rocky base encircled by a serpent (Mithras' rockbirth).

## 2152

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.09 D. 0.02–0.025) found at Turda (Torda). Deva, Museum.

MMM II 319<sup>1</sup> No. 207 and fig. 180; Ferri, *Arte Danubio*, 346 fig. 458. See fig. 583.

The foremost part of Mithras as a bullkiller; only the snout of the bull is preserved. Cautus with upraised r. arm and with a large burning torch in his l.h. Traces of red colour on his Phrygian cap; the legs are lost. Above him the dressed bust of Luna with a crescent behind her shoulders.

Cumont is of the opinion that the monument comes from Turda (Torda), but according to the inventory of the Museum, Sarmizegetusa is given as provenance.

## TIBISCUM

## 2153

Altar (H. 0.92 Br. 0.345–0.40 D. 0.28) found at Caransebeș. Museum at Timișoara (= Temesvár).

CIL III 1549; MMM II No. 293; Kerényi, No. 1981; Tudor, *Istoria* 264 No.



110. See fig. 584.

S(oli) i(nvicto) N(abarze) M(ithrae) / pro salute P(ublii) Ael(ii) Mars(i) / Hermadio / act(or) Turran(ii) / Dil( . . . ) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

*N(umini)* reads Tudor.

*Hermadio* cf. No. 2146 (Sarmizegetusa) and No. 591 (Roma).

## 2154

### DIERNA

White marble relief (H. 0.20 Br. 0.22 D. 0.03) found at Orșova. From the Coll. Ormos to the Museum at Timișoara (= Temesvár).

*Travaux des médecins et naturalistes hongrois. Réunion d'Herculesbad 1872*, Budapest 1873, 161; Studniczka in *AEMO* VII 1883 No. 70; *MMM* II 278 No. 136. See fig. 585.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and scorpion. The two torchbearers and in the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r).

### TERRITORIUM DRUBETAE

## 2155

Fragment of a relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.32), found in Botoșești-Paia (distr. Craiova). Turnu Severin, "Portile di Fier."

Bărcăcilă, *Drubeta*, 32 Pl. XVI fig. 33; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 417 No. 274. See fig. 586. The Director L. Roșu kindly sent to me information and a photograph.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the foremost part of the bull, Mithras' knee, part of the serpent are preserved. The dog above which only the feet of the r. torchbearer.

In the bottom border an inscription.

## 2156

... Va[lerius] ... / ... sol]vit.

## 2157

According to Tudor, *Oltenia* 117 there is an unpublished Mithras relief from Turnu-Severin which is now at Bucarest, National Museum.

The following scenes seem to be represented:

- 1) Mithras accompanied by Sol.
- 2) Mithras as an archer before the rock.
- 3) Mithras riding the bull.
- 4) Bust of Luna above the grotto's border.

## 2158

Bărcăcilă in *Arh. Ol.* 1934, 34 No. 2c mentions a standing bronze person in Phrygian cap (H. 0.043) found in the village of Catunele de Motru (distr. Mehedintși). It may be a torchbearer, but no reliable information is available. The torch, however, seems to have got lost.

## 2159

L. upper corner of a white marble relief with a blue border (H. 0.26 Br. 0.175 D. 0.02). Found in the Roman Camp at Drubeta between 1896-1899). Bucarest, National Museum.

Tudor in *Serta Kazaroviana* 1950, 159f No. 1 and fig. 1. See fig. 587.

The fragment shows that the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller was represented between two Corinthian columns. From this scene only part of an arched border decorated with leaves is preserved. Above it the dressed bust of Sol. Next to the column a small scene of Mithras riding the bull. In the upper border is a person in Oriental dress who is standing behind Mithras. The god is sitting on a rocky stone and shoots an arrow towards a rock. The person behind Mithras puts his r.h. on the god's shoulder.

## 2160

Bronze statuette (H. 0.145) from Drubeta. No longer at Turnu Severin, Museum Porțile de Fier.

Bărcăcilă, *Drubeta*, 33 and fig. 38; *Arh. Olt.*, 1934 No. 2 and figs. 46 a, b.;

Tudor in *Serta Kazaroviana*, 1950, 160.

Mithras holds his l. leg on the bull's head and rests on his r. foot. He holds a dagger (broken off) in his upraised r.h. and stretches out his l. arm. His l.h. is lost.

## 2161

Fragment of an altar in limestone (H. 0.42 Br. 0.39 D. 0.21) found at Drubeta. Bucarest, National Museum (Inv. No. L. 1272).

CIL III 14216; G. Tocilescu in *AEMO* XIX 1896, 213 No. 70; Tudor in *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* II 567 No. 5 and fig. 1d.

L.H. 0.05.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / [pro sal(ute) L(uci) S]eptimii Sever(i) [P(ii) / Pe]r-  
t(inacis) et M(arci) Aur(elii) / [An]tonin(i) Aug(usti) [et] / [P(ublii) S]ep[er]([timii)  
Getae Caes(aris) . . . . .

CIOROIUL-NOU

## 2162

Tudor, *Oltenia*, 422 No. 301 mentions an altar in limestone; now in the Museum at Craiova.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / pro salu(te) / sua suor/umq(ue) C(aius) Ant(onius) /  
Iulianus / v(otum) l(ibens) m(erito) s(olvit).

BUMBEȘTI-GORJ

## 2163

Tudor, *Oltenia*, 418 No. 280 mentions a fragment of a Mithras-relief from

Bumbesti-Gorj in the Museum Stefulescu in Tg. Jiu. Cf. Tudor in *BCMI* 1940 (fasc. 103), 27 No. 15 which I could not study.

[Deo Soli] invic[to Mithrae].

# ROMULA

## 2164

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.095 D. 0.015) from Romula (Reșca). Bucarest, National Museum (Inv. No. L. 1647).

Unpublished. See fig. 588.

Scene of Mithras as a bullkiller of which only the bull's breast and part of his head are preserved. The dog and the r. torchbearer, cross-legged, his l.h. downwards. R. arm, head and feet got lost. Behind him the scene of Mithras' rockbirth. He rests his l.h. on the rock, his r.h. is raised up. The relief probably had a triangular pediment.

## 2165

Near Slăveni Romanați a Mithraeum was found in 1837. The sanctuary is situated on the r. bank of the river Oltu, but there are no details about its construction.

The publication of D. Tudor, *Castrul roman dela Slaveni-Romanați* in *BCMI* XXXIII, 1940 fasc. 105, 35ff was not available for me. The following three monuments were found there.

## 2166

Two fragments of a white marble relief. Bucarest, National Museum (Coll. Ghica).

Lajard, *Mém. Transs.*, 178ff and Pl. VI; *Intr.*, Pl. XCVII, 1 who cites Blaremborg in *Curierul Rumânese* VIII, 22 and 27, 1837 Nos. 46-47, 181ff which for me is inaccessible; *MMM* II 278f No. 137a and fig. 121; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 51 No. 363.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog (head lost), serpent and scorpion. Only the lower part of the relief is preserved. Before the bull the crossed legs of Cautes standing on a *krater*; of Cautopates (l) also only the crossed legs and part of his torch are preserved. Behind him Mithras riding the bull. Underneath the main scene and divided from it by a horizontal rim:

- 1) In a grotto Mithras standing before kneeling Sol who holds both hands before his face. Mithras holds a knife above Sol's head.
- 2) Sol and Mithras reclining at the repast in a grotto.
- 3) Naked Sol helps Mithras ascending a *quadriga*.
- 4) Sitting bearded god with uplifted r.h. (Saturnus). He is encircled by a serpent which lifts up its head towards the horses.
- 5) Above these scenes a long serpent.

## 2167

White marble relief. Bucarest, National Museum (Coll. Bolliac). The r. upper corner is broken off.

Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCIX, 3; MMM II 279 No. 137b and fig. 122; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 227.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven perched on his cloak. The dog and the serpent; scorpion and busts of Sol and Luna are lacking. Cautopates (l) and Cautes (r) in Oriental dress and cross-legged. The upper part of the latter is lost.

Under the main representation are four panels:

- 1) Foremost part of a lying lion to the r.
- 2) Mithras lays his l.h. on the head of Sol who kneels before him and grasps Mithras' r.h.
- 3) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 4) Sol helps Mithras ascending a one-horse chariot.

## 2168

Relief in reddish-white marble (H. 0.39 Br. 0.36 D. 0.045). Bucarest, Magazines of the National Museum (Coll. C. Bolliac), L. 713.

Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCIX, 4; MMM II 280 No. 137c and fig. 123; Tudor in *Dacia* IX-X, 1941-1944, 408f No. 1 and fig. 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 192. See fig. 589.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. On the rocky border are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). The god's r. knee is represented before the body of the bull. The raven is perched on Mithras' cloak; the dog and the serpent hold their heads towards the wound; no scorpion. The torchbearers Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) hold a *pedum* or a torch in one hand and they stretch out their other hands towards the bull. Near Mithras' head is a nail-hole.

## 2169

CIL III 1591; 8038; MMM II No. 295.

*Soli invicto Mithrae / ara Solis.*

## 2170

Statue in limestone (H. 0.70 Br. 0.35), found on the bank of the brook which runs through the town of Romula. Bucarest, National Museum, Inv. No. 613.

Parvan in *AAcRom* (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 57 No. 23 and Pl. VI, 3; *AA* 1913, 379f No. 23 and fig. 13; Saxl, fig. 155; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 312 and fig. 79. See fig. 590.

Mithras whose neck and head are lost is being born from the rock. Both hands rest on the rock and he holds a knife in his l.h. and a torch in his r.h. In the upper part of the rock is a circular hole (diam. 0.09) by means of which the statue could

be attached to a fountain or well. Underneath it is a plate without inscription. The reverse of the monument is rough.

## 2171

Relief in yellow marble (H. 0.35 Br. 0.24–0.20 D. 0.03), found in the ruins of Romula in 1912. Bucarest, National Museum (L. 710).

Parvan in *AAcRom* (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 56 No. 22 and Pl. VII, 1; *AA* 1913, 377ff No. 22 and fig. 12; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 51 No. 421 and Pl. IV, 2; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 312 and fig. 78. See fig. 591.

The relief has the form of a trapezium; it is arched at the top and by two horizontal rims it is divided into three parts. In the centre is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller and on either side a torchbearer who hold the torch downwards. The raven is perched on Mithras' flying cloak; the dog and the serpent in the usual places; it is not clear whether the scorpion is represented. Next to Mithras' head are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Beside Luna Mithras' rockbirth; the youthful god holds a torch (l.h.) and a knife in his upraised hands.

In the upper part from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras taurophorus.
- 2) Mithras riding the bull.
- 3) Mithras shooting at a rock against which a kneeling person holds his hands.
- 4) The bull in a small house.

In the lower part from l. to r.:

- 5) Mithras with an indistinct object in his upraised r.h. is standing before kneeling Sol who lifts his hands up to him.
- 6) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 7) Sol helps Mithras ascending his one-horse chariot.
- 8) Reclining god encircled by a serpent (Saturnus).

## 2172

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.238 Br. 0.19), found at Romula. At first in the Coll. Tzupagu; from 1905 in the Coll. Maria Istrati-Capșa; now Turnu-Severin, Museum Porțile de Fier (Inv. No. 131/5).

Istrati in *Literatura și Artă Româneas* (Nos. 1–3), 1908, fig. 7; *Câteva*, 48 fig. 1; Tudor in *Progresul Social* 1933, 411 fig. 2; *Arh. Ol.* XII, 1933, 221ff No. 1 and fig. 1; *Oltenia*, 394 No. 80. See fig. 592.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's head, his r. foot and part of his cloak are lost. The dog leaps up against the bull; the serpent creeps over the ground; no scorpion; Cautes not cross-legged standing on a base with upraised torch. In the upper border the bust of Luna in crescent. Beside her a row of altars two of which are still extant. In the bottom border an inscription:

2173

C. Moisil in *BCMI* IV, 1911, 139; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 394 No. 80.

L.H. 0.009-0.012.

[Deo Soli] invicto / ... A. Phoebus eius / [ex voto] posuit.

2174

In a fragment of a marble altar from Romula, now in the Coll. I. Constantinescu-Caraçal two letters *DE* have been carved out. Tudor, *Oltenia*, 394 No. 81 and *Arh. Ol.*, XII, 1933, 225 No. 3 supplies *De[o Soli invicto]*. It is highly questionable whether the monument was dedicated to Mithras.

2175

Tudor in *Arh. Ol.*, XII, 1933, 226 No. 4 and fig. 4 publishes a fragment of a marble relief from Romula in the Coll. I. Constantinescu-Caraçal on which traces of two bulls are visible. He is of the opinion that the monument is Mithraic but nowhere in the CIMRM does such a Mithraic representation occur.

2176

Fragment of the r. part of a marble relief (H. 0.16 Br. 0.16 D. 0.02), found in the ruins of Romula. Bucarest, National Museum.

Parvan in *AAcRom* (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 59 No. 25 and Pl. VIII, 1; *AA* 1913, 382f No. 25 and fig. 15.

Sol standing in a *quadriga* and holding the reins with his l.h. He is dressed in a mantle which does not cover his breast. His head, his r. arm and the lower part of his body are lost. Under the feet of the horses is the head of a dog. In the background the lower part of a standing woman dressed in a long mantle. According to me it is very doubtful to ascribe this monument to the Mithraic cult, as Parvan does. The solar chariot with a woman's figure (Eoos) does not occur in the Mithraic representations.

2177

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.68 Br. 0.265-0.27 D. 0.28-0.38), found in the ruins of Romula. Bucarest, National Museum.

Parvan in *AAcRom*. (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 58 No. 24; *AA* 1913, 381 No. 24; *Ann. ép.* 1914, 478 No. 120; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 393 No. 78 and fig. 78.

L.H. 0.045-0.05.

Soli invic[ito] Mithra[e] / libr(arii) cum / Anton(io) Z[oi]/lo act(ario) [p(rae)-p(ositi)] / n(umeri) S(urorum) [s(agittariorum)].

Other indications prove as well that Zoilus was an *actarius praepositi numeri* of the *numerus Surorum sagittariorum* (CIL III 8032 a.o.; cf. Domaszewski, *Rangordnung*, s.v.). Together with other army-corpses this *numerus* built the Roman Camp near Sloveni-Romanati.

## 2178

Fragment of a relief from Romula. Coll. Istrati, now Turnu-Severin, Museum Poștile de Fier.

Tudor in *Arh. Ol.* XII, 1933, 224f No. 2 and fig. 2:

The r. foot of Mithras on a hoof of the bull.

## 2179

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.095 Br. 0.065 D. 0.028) bought in Reșca in 1933. Coll. I. Constantinescu.

Tudor in *BCMI* 1938, 13 No. 53 and fig. 17a.

The feet and the foremost part of a horse (Mithras ascending Sol's chariot).

## OLTENIA(?)

## 2180

Relief in limestone (H. 0.315 Br. 0.39–0.34 D. 0.07). Bucarest, National Museum (Coll. C. Bolliac), Inv. No. 678.

The find-spot of this monument and the following is unknown. Cezar Bolliac travelled to Moldavia, Walachya, Oltenia and Dobroudja several times between 1845–1876. In his notes about Dobroudja these monuments are not mentioned; the two former countries are poor in archaeological material, so that Tudor (p. 408) supposes the monuments to originate from Oltenia. According to Cumont they certainly come from Walachya.

MMM II 274 No. 131; Tudor in *Dacia* IX–X, 1941–1944, 418 No. 20 and fig. 13; Tudor, *Oltenia*, 311 and fig. 77. See fig. 593.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The buffalo-like bull wears a belt. The raven is perched on the rocky border; the dog holds its head near the wound; no scorpion. Both torchbearers hold their torches upwards; they are cross-legged. Outside the grotto the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Underneath the main scene and divided from it by a horizontal rim is a lion walking to the r. towards a serpent. The reverse of the relief is rough.

## 2181

R. bottom corner of a marble relief (H. 0.165 Br. 0.13 D. 0.02). Bucarest, National Museum (Coll. C. Bolliac Inv. No. 16 and LXXIX), Inv. No. L 1453.

Tudor in *Dacia* IX–X, 1941–1944, 419 No. 21 and fig. 12, 1. See fig. 594.

Mithras as a bullkiller of which only the lower part is preserved. The serpent creeps over the ground. A torchbearer is cross-legged; the head and the breast are lost. Underneath the main scene from l. to r.:

- 1) Lost. Part of a grotto.
- 2) Mithras and Sol at the repast in a grotto.
- 3) Mithras and Sol in the one-horse chariot.

## SUCIDAVA

2182

Marble relief (H. 0.275 Br. 0.212 D. 0.040) of which the l. bottom corner is lost. Found in the ruins next to tower C of the Roman Camp at Sucidava (Celei in dep. Romanati).

D. Tudor in *Dacia* XI-XII, 1945-1947, 158 No. 8 and fig. 14. I am greatly obliged to Prof. Tudor who kindly sent me a photograph (See fig. 595).

The vaulted relief has the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The grotto's border was decorated with seven altars of which only three are preserved above the raven. The serpent and the dog, no scorpion; Cautes (r) holds the torch in his r.h. and he holds his l.h. (with an object?) against his breast. Cautopates (l) with the torch downwards; behind him a lion's head.

In the corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Next to Luna: Mithras' rockbirth.

Under the main scene:

- 1) Mithras and Sol at the repast in a grotto.
- 2) Mithras ascending Sol's car.

The relief is badly damaged by fire.

2183

Celei reperta; est Buçaresti in domo Papazoglu.

CIL III 8041; MMM II No. 294.

..... / sanctu(m) / Solis / [i]nvicti / [Mi]t[h]r[ae].

## TRANSSYLVANIA

2184

Statue in limestone from Transsylvania (H. 0.88 Br. 0.43-0.50). Sibiu (= Hermannstadt = Nagy Szeben), Museum Brukenthal.

MMM II 320 No. 210 and fig. 183; RRS III 141, 1. See fig. 596.

Mithras is being born from the cone-shaped rock on which a serpent is represented. The god emerges as far as his thighs. He is in Phrygian cap and he holds a knife in his upraised r.h. His l. arm is broken off.

2185

Statue from Transsylvania. Further particulars are lacking.

de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 103 No. 56 and Pl. XII; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 20, XIV;

MMM II 320 No. 212 and fig. 184; RRS III, 139, 5.

Standing Cautes not cross-legged in Phrygian cap and a tunic. He wears boots with crenate tops. He holds a burning torch in his upraised r.h. and a bull's head in his l.h.



## 2186

White marble base (H. 1.00 Br. 0.34-0.44 D. 0.29-0.34) from Transsylvania. Sibiu (= Hermannstadt = Nagy Szeben), Museum Brukenthal. Inv. No. 7274.

de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 103 No. LIV and Pl. XI, 2; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. XCIX, 1; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 17 No. XI, 2; MMM II 319 No. 208 and fig. 181. See fig. 597.

Mithras riding the bull. The god holds a burning torch in his r.h.

## 2187

White marble medallion (H. 0.15 Br. 0.12), found in Transsylvania in 1864. From the Coll. Opperman to Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Vitrine 5 No. 11).

MMM II 320 No. 211. See fig. 598 for which I am indebted to Dr. Jean Babelon.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and serpent; the raven and the scorpion are not visible. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged. Next to Mithras' head a primitive representation of Mithras being born from the rock with upraised hands. The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Under the main scene, separated from it by a horizontal rim from l. to r.:

- 1) Lion's head(?)
- 2) Sol and Mithras at the repast.
- 3) Sol helps Mithras ascending a one-horse chariot.

## 2188

White marble statue (H. 1.54) from Transsylvania. Sibiu (= Hermannstadt = Nagy Szeben). Inv. No. 7275.

de Hammer, *Mithriaca*, 103 No. LV and Pl. XI, 3; Köppen, *Nachricht*, 20 No. XIX, 2; Neugebauer, *Dac.*, 264 No. 33; Maionica, *Felsgeburt*, No. V; MMM II 319f No. 209 and fig. 182; RRS III 141, 4; Ferri, *Arte Danubio*, 186 and fig. 198; Horedt in *Mitteilungen aus dem Brukenthalischen Museum* IX-X, 1940, Pl.; see fig. 599.

Naked Mithras in Phrygian cap being born from the rock, which is encircled by a snake. Its head is visible under the r. leg of the god. Mithras is visible from the knees. His r. arm is broken off. His uplifted l.h. which is connected to the cap by means of a support holds a torch.

## UNKNOWN

## 2189

Fragment of a marble relief, Bucarest, Municipal Museum. I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Dorin Popescu, the Secretary of the Rumanian Archaeological Institute who gave me all possible help during my stay at Bucarest.

See fig. 600.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the god's head and part of his flying cloak. Above it

a person in Oriental dress kneeling before a rock (water-miracle). Above him the bull in a small boat.

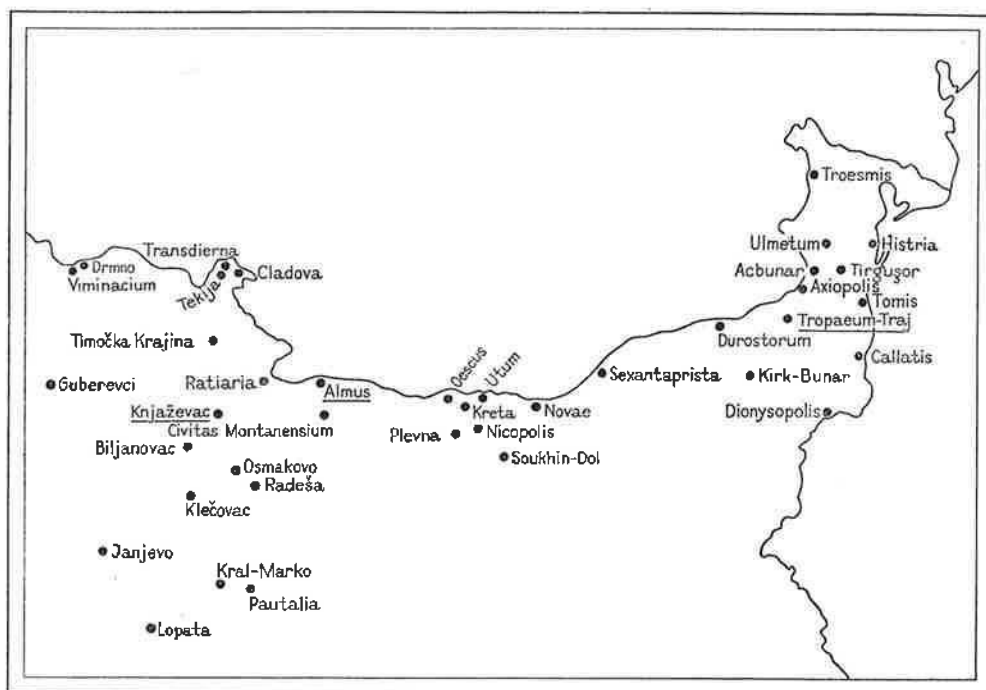
**2190**

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.086 Br. 0.074). Bucarest, Coll. Severeanu.

See fig. 601.

L. bottom corner of a relief with the representation of standing Mithras who puts a Phrygian cap on the head of Sol kneeling before him. Sol holds both hands before his face. Mithras' head is lost.

MOESIA



MOESIA-DACIA

UNKNOWN

The following four reliefs are in the National Museum of Bucarest. As the place of discovery is unknown it remains uncertain whether these monuments come from Moesia or from Dacia.

2191

Arched relief in white marble (H. 0.19 Br. 0.20 D. 0.02). Formerly in the Coll. Mauros. Inv. No. L. 707.

Hirschfeld in *Sb. Ak. Wien* 77, 1874, 402; MMM II 273 No. 126; Tocilescu, *Mon. ep. sculpt.*, 83 No. 12 and design. See fig. 602.

Mithras as a bullkiller in the usual attitude and dress. The serpent, the raven and the dog (partly lost). The torchbearers standing cross-legged; they stretch out one hand towards the bull. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Between them a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. In the bottom border an inscription:

2192

CIL III 7596; MMM II add. 225a.

L.H. 0.01-0.015.

Aur(elius) Vict(or) ve(teranus) ex p(raetoriano?) ex v[oto posuit].

Hirschfeld reads: v(ir) e(gregius) ex p(rocuratore).

2193

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.42 Br. 0.33 D. 0.13). Formerly Coll. Mauros (No. 89), now in the stores of the Museum at Bucarest, L. 986bis.

MMM II 273 No. 127; Tocilescu, *Mon. ep. sculpt.*, 525ff No. 13 and fig. 12.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the foremost part of the bull and traces of Mithras' knee and dagger. The bull wears a belt. The dog and the serpent with their heads towards the wound. Cautes (r) standing on a base not cross-legged before the bull with upraised torch.

2194

Fragment of a relief in limestone (H. 0.28 Br. 0.31 D. 0.08). Formerly Coll. Mauros (Inv. No. L. 985).

MMM II 274 No. 128 and fig. 116; Tocilescu, *Mon. ep. sculpt.*, 531f No. 14 and fig. 14. See fig. 603.

Of the scene of Mithras tauroctone only the upper part of the r. torchbearer is preserved. Behind him the representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The god holds a torch (l.h.) and a knife (r.h.) in his upraised hands. Above him part of a reclining person partly covered by a cloak (Saturnus or Oceanus). The head is lost.

## 2195

Fragments of a relief in limestone (H. 0.29 Br. 0.38 D. 0.11). Formerly Coll. Mauros (Inv. No. L. 1437).

MMM II 274 No. 129; Tocilescu, *Mon. ep. sculpt.*, 533f No. 15 and fig. 15.

The upper part of the body of Mithras as a bullkiller with the flying cloak on which the raven. Of the bull only one horn and the tail are preserved. The tail ends in three corn-ears. Cautopates (l) leans on his torch. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Between them were other representations, now lost.

## 2196

White marble relief (H. 0.20 Br. 0.26 D. 0.045). From the Coll. G. Froehner to the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris. In the personal description of Froehner (in the Library of the Cabinet des Médailles X, p. 488) no provenance is given, only "style des sculptures du Danube."

I am grateful to Dr. Jean Babelon for the right to publish this monument.

See fig. 604.

Mithras in frontal attitude as a bullkiller in a grotto. The god is naked but in Phrygian cap, flying cloak and a loin-cloth. He grasps the bull by the snout, thrusting the dagger in the bull's body and he now victoriously stretches out his r. arm (the hand is lost). The dog and the serpent stretch their heads towards the wound; the raven is perched on the grotto's border; the scorpion is in the usual place. In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in a crown of eight rays; in the other corner the bust of Luna in crescent.

In the upper and lower borders an inscription:

## 2197

Deo Soli invic(to) Na(barze) Mith[rae] dil[apsam] / aram [r]es[tituit] . . . .ur . . .  
[v(otum)] s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

The unusual representation of Mithras is nearly identical to the stucco-group in the S. Prisca-Mithraeum at Rome. So it may originally have come from Rome. Cf. CIMRM I Mon. No. 479.

## 2198

Marble relief (H. 0.40 Br. 0.345 D. 0.03). Find-spot unknown (from Apulum?). Cluj, Museum, Inv. No. 2587. Formerly in the Coll. Kamény.

Neigebaur, *Dac.*, 208; Lajard, *Cyprès*, Pl. XV; MMM II 314 No. 196 and fig. 172. See fig. 605.

Mithras tauroktonus. Raven, serpent, scorpion, dog. Above Mithras' head a lion's head. Cautopates (l) holds a finger of his l.h. at his mouth; the foremost part of the l. arm of Cautes (r) is not represented. Above their heads the upper parts of a cypress. The busts of Luna (l) and of Sol (r).

In the bottom border an inscription (L.H. 0.018) the greater part of which has been erased.

## 2199

CIL III 901; MMM II No. 255a.

pro..... / Att(ius) Val[erianus] .....

## 2200

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.10 Br. 0.21 D. 0.03). Provenance unknown. Cluj, Museum. Inv. IV, 2669.

Unpublished. See fig. 606.

Small part of Mithras as a bullkiller. Part of Mithras' body, his r. arm and dagger; his l. arm and hand which grasps the bull by the nostrils. Small part of the head of the dog. Cautes with upraised r.h. and a *pedum* in his l.h. Head, torch and legs are lost.

## MOESIA SUP.

## BILJANOVAC

## 2201

A Mithraeum found in the village of Biljanovac (Derven) north east of Kumanovo.

Kokič in BSSS XII, 1933, 1ff and plan; Vulić in RA (S. 6) I, 1933, 181ff and plan; Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 64ff and plan. I am very much indebted to Mr. T. Proseuc from Ljubljana who kindly assisted me in translating many articles written in Yugoslav. See fig. 607.

From a *pronaos* (L. 2.50) one enters the sanctuary proper (L. 7.50 Br. 5.40) by means of steps which are enclosed by small walls. At some distance behind the entrance there are other steps in order to descend into the central aisle (Br. 3.20). On either side of it are the side-benches (L. 5.30 Br. 1.10). The cult niche is constructed into the back-wall as an addition (Br. 1.50). In the sanctuary a brick fire place was found. It was full of ashes. Two coins, one from the time of Trajanus Decius and one from the time of Trebonianus Gallus, were discovered.

## 2202

White marble relief (H. 0.50 Br. 0.44) in several fragments found near G.

Vulić in RA (S. 6) I 1933, 186ff and figs. 5-7; Kokič in BSSS 1933, 4ff and figs. 5-7; Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 66ff and figs.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 524. See fig. 608.

The relief is divided into three parts and has traces of red and green colours on

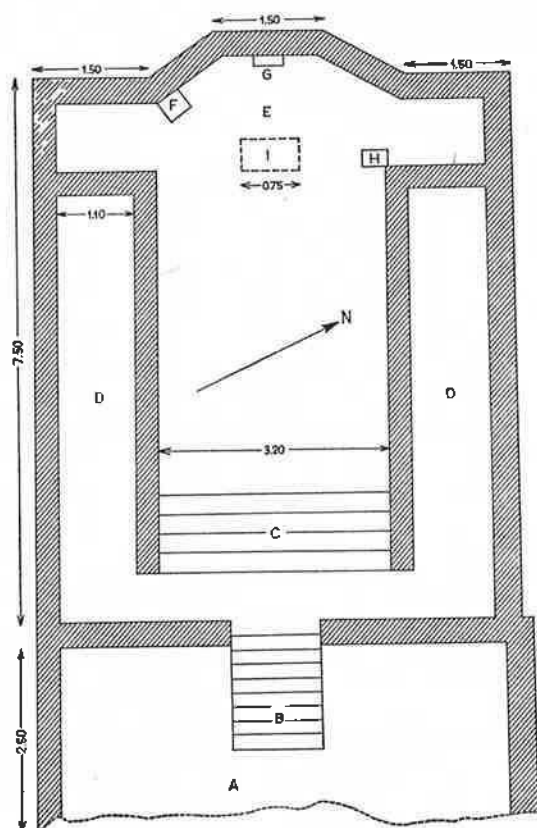


Fig. 607

therims. In a circular leaf-crown is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's head, cloak, r.h. and l. leg as well as the bull's tail and parts of its legs are lost. The dog leaps up against the bull, the raven is perched behind Mithras; remnants of the scorpion; the serpent is represented under the bull. Before the bull standing torchbearer, cross-legged. His hand with the torch is broken off. The other torchbearer is lost.

In the upper border from l. to r.:

1) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots an arrow towards a rock before which a person kneels with outstretched hands. Behind Mithras a walking person who puts his hands on the stone on which Mithras is sitting.

2) The bull in a small boat.

3) Four gods side by side.

- a) Standing Minerva.
- b) Standing Jupiter in long hair and beard. He is dressed in a cloak but the upper part of his body is not covered. He holds a sceptre and a *patera*(?).
- c) Standing Mercury with a caduceus (l.h.) and a *marsupium* (r.h.).
- d) Standing Mars holding a lance in his l.h. His r.h. rests upon a shield.
- 4) Sitting Mithras in Oriental dress with outstretched hands as if shooting, but the bow is not visible. Before him a projecting rock and a person kneeling before it with outstretched hands.
- 5) Naked Mithras being born from the rock. In his upraised hands a torch (r.h.) and a knife (l.h.).

On the lower part of the relief there are various scenes which are divided from each other by vertical rims. From l. to r.:

- 6) Mithras riding the bull. The lower part is broken off.
- 7) Mithras walks towards Sol who is kneeling before him and who stretches his hand out to him. Mithras puts his r.h. on Sol's head.
- 8) Mithras and Sol reclining at the repast.



- 9) Naked Sol standing in a *biga* helps Mithras to ascend.  
 10) Above it a reclining figure with uncovered breast (Oceanus).

**2203**

Fragment in white limestone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.10).

Vulić in *RA* (S. 6) I, 1933, 183 and fig. 2; Kokič in *BSSS* 1933, 9 and fig. 10;

Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 65 No. 3 and fig.

The upper part of Mithras who is represented as a bullkiller. The tunic has no sleeves. The bull, Mithras' flying cloak, both hands and the lower part of his figure are lost.

**2204**

White marble relief (H. 0.32 Br. 0.34 D. 0.34) found near F.

Vulić in *RA* (S. 6) I, 1933, 184f No. IV and figs. 3-4; Kokič in *BSSS* 1933, 7f and figs. 8-9; Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 65 No. 4 and figs.; LeRoy

Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 81. See fig. 609.

Mithras as a bullkiller in an arched grotto. The god looks back at the raven; the dog, the serpent and the scorpion. On either side of this scene a Phrygian cap with rays is engraved in the borders of the relief. Outside the grotto are Sol (l) and Luna (r) in the upper corners.

The reverse of the relief has a decoration with a *kyma* above which two rosettes and large acanthus-leaves.

On the r. and l. sides are smaller acanthus-leaves.

**2205**

Marble altar (H. 0.67 Br. 0.37 D. 0.37) the shaft of which is hollowed out at its sides. In the front an inscription:

Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 65 No. 2.

[.....] dei.<sup>†</sup>

*Naturae* or *Transitu* is to be supplied.

## LOPATA

**2206**

Stone slab (H. 1.25 Br. 0.61 D. 0.35) still preserved in front of the Church in Kumanovo.

Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, No. 29 and fig.

[D]eo sanct[o Mithrae].

**2207**

White marble altar (H. 0.77 Br. 0.28 D. 0.28) found at Lopata in the district Kumanovo. According to Vulić there are remnants of a Mithraeum in the place of discovery. Skoplje, Archaeological Museum.

Vulić in *RA* (S. 6) I, 1933, 191; Kocič in *BSSS* 1933, 9f and figs. 11-13; Bulić in *Spomenik* LXXV, 1933 No. 155.

In the front an inscription. On the l. side naked Hercules fighting the lion; on the r. side a club. On all three sides a rosette.

## 2208

[Deo] inv(i)c(to) [pro] / sal(ute) Aug(ustorum) / n(ostorum) templum / vetustate / dilapsu[m] inpendio / suo restituit / Apollonides eor(undem) / ser(vus) sc(rutator) stat(ionis) Lamud / Gentiano et Bass(o) co(n)[s(ulibus)].

A.D. 211.

The Augusti are Caracalla and Geta.

It is not certain whether the *invictus* is Hercules or Mithras, but the altar may have been erected in a Mithraeum by Apollonides (see the following No. in honour of Mithras).

## KLEČOVAC

## 2209

Altar in white limestone (H. 0.38 Br. 0.47 D. 0.41) found at Klečovac near Dobrušane in the district Kumanovo. Skoplje, Archaeological Museum.

Vulić in *RA* (S. 6) I, 1933, 192; cf. *JOAI* VI, 1903 (Beibl.) 39 No. 45; *JOAI* VII, 1904 (Beibl.) 2f No. 3; Bulić in *Spomenik* LXXI, 55, 1931 No. 200 and fig.; *Spomenik* LXXV, 58, 1933, 48.

[D(eo) i(n)victo] M(ithrae) / fano mag(no) / pro sal(ute) Aug(ustorum) n(ostorum) Apollonides / eorund(em) vect(igalis) Il(lyr(ici) ser(vus) (contra)sc(riptor) stat(ionis) / Lamud quam vove(rat) (contra)sc(riptor) stat(ionis) Vizi(ani) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

On the l. side: Vizi/anus.

On the r. side: Gentia/no et / Bass(o) / [co(n)s(ulibus)].

Vizianus probably is Vičitrn at Kosovo Polje. A.D. 211.

## OSMAKOVO

## 2210

Marble altar (H. 0.67 Br. 0.27 D. 0.27) found near the village of Osmakovo now in the Museum at Niš.

Bulić in *Spomenik* LXXI, 55, 1931 No. 2; *Spomenik* LXXV, 58, 1933 No. 187; *Spomenik* XCVIII, 77, 1941-1948 No. 282 and fig.

Soli in/victo / Val(erius) Iucun/dus ex / voto p(osuit) / Perpetu(o) et / Cornetiano (sic) / co(n)s(ulibus).

Cornetiano = Corneliano. A.D. 237.

## TIMOČKA KRAJINA

## 2211

Damaged white marble relief, found at Timočka Krajina. Neither the Museum nor the measurements are known.

Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 70 No. 6 and fig.

Mithras as a bullkiller; the bull's tail ends in corn-ears. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; the raven is lost. Cautopates (l) and Cautes (r) are cross-legged and hold the torches with both hands. Under the main scene there were other smaller scenes of which only a small part of a cloak is preserved.

KNJAŽEVAC

2212

Altar in Knjaževac (Ravna) preserved beneath a water-mill called "Kulina".

Bulic in *Spomenik* XCVIII, 77, 1941-1948, No. 170.

Invicto deo / pro sal(ute) imp(eratoris) / M. Aur(el)i Anto(nini Aug(usti)).

DRAŽINOVIĆI

2213

Stone altar with two *akroteria* between which a projecting part (head of Sol?). Found in 1934 near the brook "Savina Voda" in the farm of M. Malsimović and preserved there.

Bulic in *Spomenik* XCIII, 72, 1940 No. 19 and fig.; *Spomenik* XCVIII, 77, 1941-1948 No. 490 and fig.

In(victo) d(eo) O(rienti) / Grudius / Aet(i) Super / lib(ens) pos(uit).

Bulic reads *d(e)o*.

JANJEVO

2214

Marble relief (H. 0.345 Br. 0.28 D. 0.025) of which the r. corners are broken off. Found at Janjevo near Kosovo in southern Serbia. Before World-War II in Beograd, Narodni Muzeum (Belgrad, National Museum); the Director G. Mano-Zissi told me that he is uninformed as to its present location.

Grbić in *RA* (S. 6) X, 1937, 178f and fig. 3; Bulic in *Spomenik* XCVIII, 77, 1941-1948, No. 106 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 51 No. 430. See fig. 610.

The relief is divided into three parts by horizontal rims and the upper part is arched. In the centre the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with serpent, dog, scorpion and raven. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged. Between Cautes and the bull's head a representation of Mithras' rockbirth; before Cautopates a lion's head is visible.

In the upper part of the relief from l. to r.:

- 1) Bust of Sol.
- 2) The bull in a small boat.
- 3) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots towards a rock before which a person is kneeling. Behind the god another person who touches him with his r.h.
- 4) Small house with the bull(?).

- 5) Probably the bust of Luna; lost.
- In the lower part of the relief from l. to r.:
- 6) Mithras taurophorus.
- 7) Standing Mithras puts his hands on Sol's head.
- 8) Two heads (sacred repast) side by side.
- 9) Two heads (Mithras ascends Sol's chariot).

## CLADOVA

## 2215

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.07 Br. 0.05) found at Cladova. Turnu Severin, Museum "Porțile de Fier."

See fig. 611. I am very grateful to the Director L. Roșu for information and for the photograph of this unpublished relief.

Part of the representation of Mithras' rockbirth.

## VIMINACIUM

## 2216

White marble relief (H.  $\pm$  0.50 Br.  $\pm$  0.75) formerly walled in in the outer wall of the Castle of George Branković at Semendria (Smederevo) near the fourth gate left of the entrance. Probably from Kostolac. Now Beograd, Narodni Muzeum.

Torma in *AEMO* VI, 1882, 128 No. 88; Kanitz, *Serb.*, 10f and fig. 4; *MMM* II 275 No. 132. See fig. 612 for which I am indebted to Dr. G. Mano-Zissi, the Director of the National Museum. Jeličić in *Zborn. N. Mus.* 1956-57 (58), 313 ff and fig.

Mithras kills the bull, which wears a belt. The dog, the scorpion and the serpent; it is not clear whether the raven is represented. Both torchbearers; in the l. corner the bust of Sol (l) with uplifted r. arm and before him the heads of four horses. In the r. corner the bust of Luna with two horse's heads. Mithras' face is damaged. In the base an inscription:

## 2217

CIL III S. 8109; *MMM* II No. 229.

D(eo) [i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] / . . . . .dec(urio) aedil(is) / col(oniae) Vim(inacii) ex voto l(ibens) m(erito) p(osuit).

## 2218

R. part of a relief in limestone (H. 0.815 Br. 0.315 D. 0.23) from Kostolac. In 1903 it was at Pančevo in the brewery of I. Weifert.

Premierstein-Vulić in *JOAI* VI, 1903 (Beibl.), 22 and fig. 2.

Cautes in Oriental dress standing on an elevation; not cross-legged. Above him in a kind of medallion a bust of a person in beard and nimbus (Sol?). Part of the grotto's border is preserved.

## 2219

White marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.12 D. 0.065–0.05) from Kostolac. At Pančevo in the brewery of Weifert in 1903.

Vulić in *JOAI* VIII, 1905 (Beibl.), 5f No. 13.

In an arched niche two persons with uncovered breast are reclining behind a table with three legs (tripod). On the left of the niche the head and an outstretched foot of a lying animal.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2220

L.H. 0.012.

[Mithrae Soli in]victo ex vo[to].

## 2221

CIL III 13803 from Semendria.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / P. Ael(ius) Va/lerian/us vestia(rius) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2222

CIL III 142174.

Deo invi/cto Mitr(ae) / C(aius) Iul(ius) Val(erius) ve/t(eranus) leg(ionis) VI Cl(audia) / ex b(ene)f(icio) co(n)s(ulum) / nunc dec(urio) / vim temp(estatis) / a solo re/fecit.

## TRANSDIARNA

## 2223

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.34 Br. 0.57 D. 0.08) found at Tekija in East-Serbia. Beograd, Archaeological Museum. I am very grateful to Dr. G. Mano-Zissi, the Director of the Museum for the photograph.

Grbić in *RA* (S. 6) X, 1937, 175f and fig. 1, cf. Vulić in *Spomenik SKA*, LXXVII 1934, 70; A. Bărcăcilă in *BCMI*, 102, 1939, 173f and fig. 24; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 455. See fig. 613. A cast of the relief is at Turnu Severin, Museum Porțile de Fier. Jeličić in *Zborn. N. Mus.* 1956–57 (58), 313 ff and fig.

Only the main scene of Mithras as a bullkiller is preserved. The bull wears a belt. The god's head is lost. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; the raven is not visible. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged; the feet are lost. Underneath this scene there were other representations which, however, are lost.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2224

[D(eo) I(nvicto)] M(ithrae).

## RATIARIA

## 2225

Fragment of a marble slab (H. 0.655 Br. 0.74 D. 0.18) found at Ratiaria in 1936. Windin, Museum.

Danoff in *Germania* 1937, 171ff and fig. 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 51 No. 428. See fig. 614.

The relief is divided into two parts. In the upper part Mithras as a bullkiller of whose body only the legs and part of his tunic and of his dagger are preserved. Under the bull with a belt, the creeping serpent. Cautes is lost. Cautopates has a torch in his r.h. and has a *pedum* which partly is only visible; the head is lost.

In the lower part there are four scenes each in an arch of its own:

- 1) Standing person in Oriental dress, but with naked breast holds an indistinct object in each hand.
- 2) In a grotto Mithras bends down to Sol who is kneeling before him. Indistinct.
- 3) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast.
- 4) Sol helps Mithras ascending the chariot. The horses are lost.

## 2226

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.31 Br. 0.36 D. 0.14) found at Artschar (Ratiaria). Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* II 1911, 58f No. 9 and fig. 9. See fig. 615.

Of the scene of Mithras as a bullkiller only part of the god's flying cloak is preserved. The raven is perched on it. The relief is arched and in the upper border are three representations:

- 1) Mithras taurophorus.
- 2) Mithras riding the bull holding on to the horns.
- 3) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shooting his bow (water-miracle). Probably two altars are visible.

## 2227

Fragment of a marble statuette (H. 0.12 Br. 0.11 D. 0.02), found at Artschar. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* II, 1911, 59f No. 11 and fig. 11; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 28.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The god's head, cloak and r. foot; the bull's head and feet are lost. Part of the scorpion.

## 2228

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.145 Br. 0.07 D. 0.035), found at Artschar. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *JOAI* XIX-XX, 1919 (Beibl.) 47 No. 6 and fig. 32.

Of the large Mithraic relief only one scene is partly preserved: Mithras in Phrygian cap and Sol reclining behind a tripod or table.

In the bottom border part of an inscription:

## 2229

L.H. 0.017-0.015.

...tinu... / ...sium.

## 2230

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.20 D. 0.11), found at Ratiaria. Windin, Museum.

Danoff in *Germania* 1937, 173.

Only the lower part of Mithras' body with the r. leg, the hindmost part of the bull are preserved. Under the bull the serpent (tail lost).

There probably were some more scenes in an arch, because a head in Phrygian cap (Mithras' taurophorus?) in an arched border is visible.

## 2231

A personal communication from A. Radnóti mentions the presence in the Museum at Windin of a fragment of a Mithraic relief in a crown.

JASSEN

## 2232

According to another personal communication of A. Radnóti there is, also in the Windin Museum, a fragment of a relief from Jassen with three scenes:

- 1) Mithras and Sol, who is kneeling.
- 2) Repast of Mithras and Sol.
- 3) Mithras ascending Sol's chariot.

DRMNO

## 2233

Fragment of a white marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.125 D. 0.55), found at Drmno in 1892, now at Brussels, Musée Cinquantenaire, Inv. No. 60 (A. 905).

Cumont in *AEMO* XVII, 1894, 31 No. 6; Cumont, *Cat. Cinq.*, 775 No. 60; *MMM* II 275 No. 133 and fig. 118; *JOAI* IV, 1901 (Beibl.), 80. See fig. 616 with kind permission of the Direction.

The l. bottom corner of Mithras as a bullkiller. The lower part of Cautopates with crossed legs, who holds the torch downwards. The scorpion; the r. hindleg of the bull on which Mithras' r. foot.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2234

*MMM* II No. 230; *CIL* III 13804.

Deo invicto M[ithrae] ... / nauclerus pon[endum curavit?].

## GUBEREVCI

2235

CIL III 8163; MMM II No. 231.

Invicto deo / Ision Caes(aris) n(ostri) ser(vus) / vil(icus) vectigal(is) Il/lyr(ici)  
templ(um) omn(i)/ re instruct(um) a / solo p(ecunia) s(ua) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

STOJNIK

2236

Altar in limestone (H. 0.54 Br. 0.33). "Seit vielen Jahren in Stojnik auszen am  
Hause des Ilya Jerenic nahe bei der Tür des Kellers eingemauert". At Guberevci.

Vulić in *JOAI* VII 1904 (Beibl.) 6f No. 9.

D(eo) M(ithrae) [S(oli)] p(ro) s(alute) im(peratoris) S(everi) Ale/xandri Au/g(usti)  
G. C(...ius) Marcellus / et Marius Vict[o]/rinus posu[e]/runt l(ibentes) m(erito).

## CIVITAS MONTANENSIVM

2237

White marble relief (H. 0.34 Br. 0.45 D. 0.05), found at Golema Kutlovica  
(district Lom) where the Castra and the Civitas Montanensium are situated. Sofia,  
National Museum.

Dobrusky in *Sborn. Nar.*, III, 44; Frankfurter in *AEMO* XIV, 1891, 145;

MMM II 277 No. 135 and fig. 120. See fig. 617.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog, the raven, the serpent and the  
scorpion; Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). In the l. upper corner the bust of Sol in  
crown and with outstretched r. arm. The bust of Luna (r) in diadem and crescent.  
Between them and above the grotto's border a row of seven altars alternating with  
seven trees (cypresses?). Only two of them are preserved.

Under Sol a sitting lion; under Luna the representation of Mithras' rockbirth,  
but without attributes. Before the god a burning altar.

In the bottom border an inscription:

2238

CIL III S. 12374; MMM II No. 228.

Deo san/cto in/victo Lucaius ex votu (*sic!*) po(suit).

## ALMUS

2239

The upper part of an altar in limestone (H. 0.28 Br. 0.255 D. 0.25), found at  
Kule-Mahata (district Lom). Sofia, National Museum.

CIL III 14411.

L.H. 0.02-0.03.

G(aius) Plotius Maro / aram invicto / posuit / [pr]o s[ec] et suis].

It is not definite that the *invictus* should be Mithras.



## 2240

Dobrusky in *Sbornik* XVI, 1900, 44 mentions a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Above it an inscription:

CIL III 14412.

[Deo in]victo.

Further information is not available.

## PAUTALIA

## 2241

The lower part of a marble relief (H. 0.37 Br. 0.55 D. 0.04–0.05) discovered in a house at Küstendil where it was used as lid to a cauldron. It is not certain whether it comes from the town itself or from its surroundings. Küstendil, Museum.

Kazarow in *Germania* 1935, 25 No. 3 and Pl. 2, 2; *BIAB* VIII, 1934, 52f No. 15 and fig. 37; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 522. See fig. 618.

Mithras as a bullkiller; the upper part of the relief with the head of the bull is lost as well as by far the greater part of the torchbearers. The l. knee and the r. leg of Mithras, one foot of the l. torchbearer, two not crossed legs of the r. torchbearer are preserved, as well as the dog and the serpent. Under the bull are the following scenes:

- 1) The foremost part of a lion with its r. paw on a vase.
- 2) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 3) Mithras puts his l.h. on the head of Sol who kneels before him. He holds an indistinct object in his upraised r.h. The relief is surrounded by a leaf-wreath. Outside it in the l. bottom corner Mithras riding the bull; in the r. bottom corner Sol standing in a one-horse chariot. He holds the reins in his l.h. and he helps Mithras to ascend with his r.h.

## 2242

Marble relief (H. 0.35 Br. 0.30 D. 0.025) from the surroundings of Küstendil. Probably at Küstendil, Museum.

Kazarow in *AA* 1929, 321 No. 4 and fig. 29; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 523.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the torchbearers. The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) in the upper corners. The relief is surrounded by an oval border. Outside it are some other scenes which are, however, no longer visible.

RADEŠA  
(ROGODEŠ)

## 2243

White marble relief (H. 0.145 Br. 0.385) found in the village of Radeša near Piroć (Tures). Belgrado, Archaeological Museum.

Vulić in *Spomenik SKA* LXXVII, 60, 1934, 71 No. 7; Grbić in *RA* (S. 6) X

1937, 176f and fig. 2; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 50 No. 272. See fig. 619.

In an arched grotto the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and serpent. No scorpion. The l. part of the relief is lost (raven, Sol, Cautopates). Before the bull Cautes in Oriental dress with an indistinct object in his upraised r.h. Above him Mithras is being born from the rock. In his uplifted hands he holds a torch and a knife. Small bust of Luna in crescent between the heads of Mithras tauroctone and of Mithras *petrogenes*.

Underneath the main scene from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras puts his hand on the head of kneeling Sol.
- 2) Vase and amphora.
- 3) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 4) Sol in *biga* helps Mithras to ascend.

#### TAVALICAVO

2244

Marble relief (H. 0.97 Br. 0.95 D. 0.08-0.09), found near the village of Tavalicavo (distr. Küstendil). Küstendil, Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 48ff No. 1 and fig. 1; Saxl, fig. 96. See fig. 620.

The relief has the shape of a temple-front with two columns and a pediment. The capitals of the columns are decorated with fruit and leaves. In the centre is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller; the heads of the god and of the bull are badly damaged. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. The torchbearers are standing cross-legged and wear boots. Each holds a *pedum* against his l. shoulder, Cautes (r) raises the torch (partly lost) upwards; Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards. Behind the latter the foremost part of a lion is visible. Above Cautopates are two scenes:

- 1) Mithras riding the bull.
- 2) Mithras taurophorus.

Above Cautes:

- 3) The bull in a small boat.

4) Mithras' rockbirth. He holds a torch in his upraised r.h. Between these scenes are seven stars.

In the pediment from l. to r.:

5) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots the bow. Before him a kneeling person the r. who raises his hands up to his face. Behind Mithras a standing person who touches a column-like stone.

to6) A small house with the bull.

- 7) A dog to the r.

In the *akroteria*: dressed bust of Sol (l) with a whip; the dressed bust of Luna (r) with a crescent behind her shoulders.

Between the pediment and the *akroteria*:

8) The raven under a row of seven altars (l).

9) Two persons with sticks walking behind each other. They are followed by a dog.

In the upper part of the relief from l. to r.:

10) Mithras putting his l.h. on the head of Sol who squats before him in a grotto. It seems that Mithras has a *rhyton* in his r.h.

11) Mithras and Sol reclining at the repast.

12) Sol in radiate crown helps Mithras to ascend a *biga*.

13) Naked bust of bearded Oceanus who holds a *velum* above his head. Under him waves.

I am grateful to the Fathers Damian Ivan Taleff Antonov and Ivan Michael Nicolov C.P. for their help in the translation of the Bulgarian texts.

#### KRAL-MARKO

##### 2245

White marble relief (H. 0.40 Br. 0.29–0.34 D. 0.04), found in the ruins of the Roman Castle of Kral-Marko near the village of Koniovo (distr. Küstendil).

MMM II 275f No. 134 and fig. 119; *Sbornik XVI–XVII* 1900, 38 fig. 17; Saxl, fig. 98; Hopkins in *Ars Islamica* III, 1936, 193 and fig. 6; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 224. See fig. 621.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The serpent creeps over the ground. The raven is perched on the arched upper border and before it seven altars are represented. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are not cross-legged; they hold a *pedum* in their l. hands and a torch in their r.h. The torch, however, of Cautes (r) is not visible. Above the bull's head the busts of Sol and of Luna.

In the lower part of the relief are three scenes each in a separate grotto:

1) Mithras puts his l.h. on the head of kneeling Sol.

2) Mithras taurophorus and Mithras' rockbirth.

3) Sol helps Mithras to ascend a *quadriga*. The god holds the reins in his l.h.

Between the arched borders of the grotto a lion's head and the foremost part of the dog are represented.

#### KADINE-MOST

##### 2246

Marble relief (H. 0.13 Br. 0.10 D. 0.01), found at Kadine-Most (distr. Küstendil). Sofia, National Museum.

Ivanow in *BSAB* 1910, 191 fig. 79; Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 60f No. 12;

LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 521. See fig. 622.

The round relief is divided into two parts by a horizontal rim. In the upper part of the relief there is the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Only the dog and the serpent are clearly visible. On either side a cross-legged torchbearer.

Cautes (r) holds also a *pedum*. Above the main scene are the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) and between them is a representation of Mithras *taurophorus*.

In the lower part of the relief there are three more scenes, separated from each other by vertical rims:

- 1) The upper part of Mithras' body. The god holds his r.h. above the head of kneeling Sol (lost for the greater part).
- 2) The heads of Mithras and of Sol who are reclining at the repast.
- 3) Mithras and Sol in a one-horse chariot.

## MOESIA INF.

OESCUS

2247

Relief in tuff (H. 0.615 Br. 0.72 D. 0.27–0.30), found at Ghighen. In two fragments. Sofia, National Museum.

Dobrusky in *Sbornik XVI*, 1900, 44 No. 10 and fig. 21; Kalinka, *Denkm.*, 136 No. 148 and fig. 41; Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 54f No. 5 and fig. 5; Dölger in *Antike und Christentum IV*, 1934, 62ff and Pl. 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus XI*, 1954, 46 No. 80. See fig. 623.

The relief is surrounded by a projecting border. Mithras as a bullkiller, both the god and the r. torchbearer are represented laughing. The two torchbearers are standing cross-legged and hold the torches upwards. The dog, possibly the scorpion, but no traces of other animals. The bust of Sol in a crown of six rays and the bust of Luna in a crescent in the upper corners. In the centre of the four sides of the projecting border is a cross; before the head of Mithras is a swastika.

2248

Fragment in white marble (H. 0.16), found at Ghighen. Sofia, National Museum.

MMM II 490 No. 131 *quater* and fig. 425; Dobrusky in *Sbornik XVI*, 1900, 43 No. 9.

Head in Phrygian cap with sorrowful expression. Probably the head of Mithras as a bullkiller.

2249

Marble altar from Ghighen (H. 1.19 Br. 0.60 D. 0.51). Sofia, National Museum.

CIL III 6127; 7426; MMM II No. 224; Kalinka, *Denkm.*, 134f No. 146.

L.H. 0.07.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / M(arcus) Titius / Maximus / (duum) viralis / col(oniae) voto / libens po/suit. Scr(ipsit) Aelian(us).

2250

Altar in limestone (H. 0.82 Br. 0.43).

CIL III 6128; 7425; MMM II No. 225.

T. Tettin[s] / Plotu[s] / vet(eranum) leg(ionis) II[II] / F(laviae) f(idelis) p(ater) s(acrorum) d(ei) / invicti v(otum) s(olvit) / l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2251

Relief in limestone (H. 0.58 Br. 0.57 D. 0.14), found at Bechli, 8 kmtrs from Ghighen. Sofia, National Museum.

MMM II 489f No. 131<sup>ter</sup> and fig. 424; Dobrusky in *Sbornik* XVI 1900, 43 No.

8; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 31. See fig. 624.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion; the raven on the grotto's border; no torchbearers. Outside the grotto's border are the busts of Sol (l) and Luna (r).

## 2252

Relief from Ghighen. Sofia, National Museum.

Dobrusky in *Sbornik* XVIII, 1901, 753 fig. 37. See fig. 625 which I received from Dr. V. Velkov together with many other photographs of the Mithraic monuments in the National Museum in Sofia.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a niche. The dog, the serpent, the scorpion no raven. The torchbearers are standing cross-legged. Cautes (r) holds the torch upwards with his r.h. and he seems to hold a torch or a double-axe downwards with his l.h. Cautopates (l) has the torch downwards in his r.h. and he lifts up his l.h. but it is impossible to see if he touches the bull's tail.

## 2253

I am informed that in the Museum at Ghighen there is a fragment of a relief (Br.  $\pm$  0.08) with a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and serpent. The head of Mithras and of the bull are lost.

## 2254

LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 47 No. 89 mentions a circular relief from Oescus (*cf.* *BIAB* XV, 1942-1943, 32 Pl. XV, 51) of which I have no information.

## PLEVNA

## 2255

Marble relief (H. 0.67 Br. 0.68 D. 0.18), found at Plevna (Plewen) between the remnants of a demolished church.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 53f No. 4 and fig. 4. See fig. 626.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. The raven is perched on the rocky border. The torchbearers Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are standing cross-legged and they press their l. hands against their breasts. Each has an object in his l. hand; with their r. hands they hold the torches upwards or downwards. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) in radiate crown and of Luna in crescent (r).

## KRETA

## 2256

Near the village of Kreta (distr. Nikopol), 12 kmtrs south of the Danube and on the r. bank of the Vit (Utus) there are stone-quarries which were already used in Antiquity. In the quarry of Veliko Iwanow, situated at a distance of 2 kmtrs. west of the village, a Mithraeum was excavated in 1933. The finds are in Sofia, National Museum.

Welkow in *La Bulgarie* IX, 1935 col. 3055, 30; *BIAB* VIII, 1934, 82ff; Kazarow in *Germania* 1935, 25 No. 2.

The Mithraeum has been hewn out in the rock (H. 1.80–2.00 L. 7.00 Br. 6.00) and its floor is 2 mtrs. above ground-level so that there may have been steps. The southern part is now destroyed; on the north side the sanctuary is enlarged by a construction of stoneblocks. A large niche (H. 1.75 Br. 3.00 D. 0.50) is made in the east side of the grotto and in it a smaller niche (H. 1.30 D. 0.15) with the cult-relief. In the border of the niche letters are discernible but only an *A* is legible.

Before the niche is a space with a large step and before the relief is a stone water basin (H. 0.30 Br. 0.36 D. 0.25). A stone arm-chair (H. 0.15 Br. 0.30) is placed against the west wall. Only from this side could the light penetrate, but stone rings attached to the vault point to an illumination by means of oil-lamps.

## 2257

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.92 D. 0.16) in the small niche.

Welkov in *BIAB* VIII, 1934, figs. 71–72; Kazarow in *Germania* 1935, Pl. 2, 1.

See fig. 627.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a vaulted grotto. The raven is perched on the grotto's border, the serpent creeps over the ground and the dog leaps up against the bull. No scorpion. Outside the niche Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) cross-legged. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) with a crescent behind her shoulders.

## 2258

Base in sandstone (H. 0.62 Br. 1.00 D. 0.35) with a hollow in the back.

## 2259

Sacrificial altar with a *patra* in sandstone (H. 0.47 Br. 0.26). An inscription in the front:

[M]άρκος Σίκις Σόσσις ἔθηκε βωμὸν Ἑλίῳ Μίθρα.

## 2260

Altar in sandstone (H. 0.54 Br. 0.26) with an inscription.

Σεράτων Στράτωνος ἀνέθηκεν τὸν βωμὸν Ἑλίῳ Μίθρα.

## 2261

Altar in sandstone with *patera* (H. 0.60 Br. 0.27) and with an inscription.  
[τὸ]χῆ M[ιθρα] ? . . . . last line [εὐχαρισ]τήρι(ο)ν.

## 2262

Eight altars without inscriptions.

## UTUM

## 2263

Fragment of a damaged relief in limestone (H. 0.36 Br. 0.27 D. 0.10). According to Dobrusky it was found at Utum near the Danube (distr. Nikup = Nikopol) and it was afterwards transported to Chernlievo, where it must have been found according to Kazarow. Sofia, National Museum.

Dobrusky in *Sbornik* XVIII, 1901, 753; Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 59 No. 10 and fig. 10; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 30.

The upper part of Mithras' body as a bullkiller with the dog. Before the bull Cautes standing cross-legged and holding a torch in his r.h. and a *pedum* in his l.h. Above Mithras' head are two altars(?) and on the right the bust of Luna.

## NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM

## 2264

Slab in limestone (H. 1.20 Br. 0.62 D. 0.25) found at Stari-Nikup (Eski-Nikup).

MMM II 489 No. 131*bis* and fig. 423; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 48 No. 128. See fig. 628, *a-b*.

In the upper part of the slab a square has been carved out in which Mithras as a bullkiller is represented in the usual way. The dog and the serpent; the raven is perched on the flying cloak. The presence of the scorpion is not certain. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are not cross-legged. Between the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) a row of seven altars. Above and beside the main scene is an inscription, according to which the slab should have been painted. Of this painting, however, no traces are left.

## 2265

MMM II No. 223*a*.

Ἀγαθὴ τύχη Ἡλίῳ / Μίθρα / θεῷ / ἐπηκόῳ / Αὐρ(ήλιος) Μάρκος / γραφεὺς / τὸ  
στήλιον / σὺν τῇ ζωγραφίᾳ / κατεσκεύασεν / ἐκ τῶν / ἰδίων / εὐχαριστήριον.

## SOUKHIN-DOL

## 2266

Marble relief (H. 0.115 Br. 0.11 D. 0.015), found in the Roman castellum near Soukhin-Dol (distr. Selvi-Sevlievo). Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 52f No. 3 and fig.; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 226 and Pl. III, 2. See fig. 629.

The arched relief has the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are standing cross-legged and with their l.h. they hold a *pedum* against their shoulders. Cautes' torch is lost. In the upper corners the dressed busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Next to Sol an indistinct object may represent the raven perched on Mithras' cloak.

NOVAE

## 2267

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.205 Br. 0.23 D. 0.03), found at Steklen near Svichtov. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 57f No. 8 and fig. 8; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 355. See fig. 630.

The r. part of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The figure of Mithras is damaged and the head of the bull is lost. The dog and the serpent hold their heads near the wound. Before the bull stands a torchbearer holding a *pedum* at his shoulder with his l.h. The torch is lost (probably Cautes). A column next to him and a square altar on which are two indistinct objects. Above it Mithras' rockbirth may have been represented. The relief was probably arched; the other torchbearer and a second column are lost.

In the bottom border from l. to r.:

1) Standing Mithras, of whom only the upper part of his body is preserved, holds in his upraised hands a two-fold oblong object above the head of kneeling Sol. The scene is set in a grotto.

2) Mithras and Sol in a grotto at the sacred repast. Each holds a *rhyton* in the upraised r.h.

3) Mithras and Sol in a one-horse chariot. Sol holds the reins in his r.h. and he lifts up his l.h.

4) Reclining Oceanus. Very indistinct.

## 2268

Square marble stone (H. 0.19 Br. 0.34 D. 0.255) broken off at top and bottom. Found at Steklen. Svichtov, Museum.

Detschew in *JOAI* 1939 (Beibl.), 130 No. 7 and fig. 52. See fig. 631.

The front has an inscription. On the r. side standing Cautes with upraised torch in his r.h. With his other hand he holds a cock downwards by its feet. On the l. side standing Cautopates who holds a cock upwards with his l.h.

## 2269

L.H. 0.025-0.035.

... / leo / Melichrisus / P. Caragoni / Philopalaestri.



## 2270

Fragment of a marble slab (H. 0.12 Br. 0.085 D. 0.03), found at Steklen. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *JOAI* XIX-XX, 1919 (Beibl.), 48 No. 7 and fig. 33.

Mithras and Sol in a *biga*. Above it a bust (Oceanus).

## 2271

Lower part of a square altar in sandstone (H. 0.57 Br. 0.40 D. 0.38); found in Svichtov in Timovska street, but probably transported from Novae.

Kazarow in *JOAI* XXVII, 1932 (Beibl.), 121 No. 6.

L.H. 0.04-0.053.

Invict[o] / C. Iulius / Maximus / praef(ectus) castr(orum) / leg(ionis) I Ital(icae).

## SEXANTAPRISTA

## 2272

Marble relief (H. 0.34 Br. 0.29 D. 0.02-0.025) in five fragments. Found at Roustchouk (Ruse) not far from the place where the river Lom joins the Danube. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *RA* XVIII, 1911, 73ff and fig.; *BSAB* 1911, 51f No. 2 and fig. 2; Saxl, *Mithras*, 31 and fig. 93; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 354. See fig. 632.

The relief is divided into three parts. In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven perched on the flying cloak. The dog, but no serpent and scorpion. The bull wears a belt. Cantes (r) holds an upraised torch in his r.h. and a *pedum* in his l.h. Cautopates (l) holds the torch downwards in his r.h. and has a bow in his l.h.

In the upper part of the relief from l. to r.:

1) Bust of Sol.

2) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots at a vaulted rock before which a kneeling person. Behind the god a person who seems to lean his l. arm on the rocky stone.

3) The bull in a small boat near which an indistinct object.

4) Tripod above which the bust of Luna.

In the lower part from l. to r.:

5) In a grotto Mithras puts his hand on the head of kneeling Sol.

6) Sol helps Mithras ascending a one-horse chariot.

7) Reclining bearded god who leans upon his l. arm and who stretches out his r.h. to the horse. He is dressed in a cloak but his breast is uncovered (Oceanus).

## DUROSTORUM

## 2273

Durostorum(?). Huc rettuli propter argumentum (Domaszewski).

CIL III 7475; MMM II No. 223.

[In]vict(o) / Mitr(ae) Cor(nel(ius) Fau(s)/tu(s) (centurio) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae).

## 2274

Relief from Durostorum.

Russu in *Ann Cluj* III 1936-40, 192f No. 20.

Cautopates.

## ULMETUM

## 2275

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.073-0.098 Br. 0.072-0.06 D. 0.026), found near the stairs of the first bastion north-east of the Byzantine camp at Pontelimonul de sus where much Roman material is used.

Parvan in *AAcRom* (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 330 No. 2 and Pl. I, 1; *AA* 1915, 239 No. 6.

The hindmost part of a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. leg of the god standing on the hindleg of the bull, the tail of the serpent; cross-legged Cautopates (!) up to the hips.

In the bottom border an inscription:

## 2276

Deo bo[no invicto?].

## 2277

Fragment of an altar in limestone (H. 0.35 D. 0.20-0.28) found in the north corner of the apsidal construction at Ulmetum.

Parvan in *AAcRom* (S. II) XXXVI, 1913, 392 No. 29 and Pl. IX, 2.

.... fonte / dei.

It is not absolutely certain that the fragment is Mithraic. For *fons* see epigraphical index.

## AXIOPOLIS

## 2278

Fragment of the border a marble vase (H. 0.14 Br. 0.24 D. 0.055). Bucarest, National Museum. Inv. No. L. 1248.

Tudor in *Materiale și Cercetări arheologice II* 1956, 573 No. 30 and fig. 2a.

L.H. 0.03.

[Deo Soli i]nvict[o Mithrae].

## 2279

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.26 D. 0.105). Bucarest, National Museum. Inv. No. L 1107.

Tudor in *Materiale și Cercetări arheologice II*, 1956, 574 and fig. 2d. See fig. 633.

Mithras as a bullkiller. Small part of Mithras' knee; the hind part of the bull; the scorpion. In the bottom border part of an inscription and a small part of the serpent.

2280

L.H. 0.055.

.....ius v(ir) p(erfectissimus) du[x limitis provinciae Scythiae].

## TROESMIS

2281

Relief in limestone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.57 D. 0.27) found at Iglița in 1882. Bucarest, National Museum.

Tocilescu in *RIAF* I (2), 1883, 282 and Pl. 9a; MMM II 272 No. 124.

Mithras as a bullkiller with serpent, scorpion and a small part of the dog. The raven got lost. Cautes (r) with upraised torch in his r.h. He seems to touch the throat of the bull with his l.h. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna in crescent.

2282

A head in radiate crown, probably Sol; underneath an inscription:

2283

CIL III 6165; MMM II No. 226.

[S]oli Zo ...

2284

The r. upper corner (H. 0.25 Br. 0.35) of a relief from Troesmis with the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller is preserved at Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

## TROESMIS(?)

2285

Rough relief (H. 0.60 Br. 0.42-0.52 D. 0.13) probably from Troesmis. Bucarest, National Museum (L. 971).

I am highly indebted to Prof. D. M. Pippidi for his kind permission to study the relief and to publish it.

Mithras as a bullkiller; the greater part of the bull's head got lost. Under the bull a coiling serpent; small part of the dog. Before the scene the upper part of Cautes with a burning torch in his upraised r.h. Above him the head of Luna in a crescent.

2286

Altar in limestone (H. 0.49 Br. 0.25 D. 0.22), probably from Braila in the Territorium Troesmense. Jași, Lapidarium of the Historical Museum (Inv. No. 267).

Gr. Anițescu in *Arta și Arheologia* III, 1929, 15.

Inv[ictio] Mi/th[rae] [s]ac(rum) / L. Valerius / Fuscus c(enturio) / leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) / v(otum) s(olvit).

N. Gostar, Director of the Museum at Iași, in a letter to Prof. C. Daicoviciu suggests the name of V(e)nerius instead of Valerius. But L. Valerius is a very common name.

#### 2287

Fragment of a marble slab. Provenance unknown. Iași, Museum.

D. Tudor in *Studii și cercetări științifice, Iași* IV, 1953, 478; *Ann. ép.* 1956, 224 No. 215.

[S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae?).

#### ACBUNAR

#### 2288

The following monuments were found at Acbunar (Mircea Vodă) near Troesmis at a distance of 30 mtrs. from a Roman building. Here probably was a Mithraeum. We do not know if a coin, fragments of pottery, lamps and twelve marble pieces, which are all mentioned by Parvan in *AAc Rom.* (S. II) XXXV, 1913, 509ff, belong to the inventory of the sanctuary.

#### 2289

Yellowish marble relief (H. 0.52 Br. 0.53 D. 0.06). Bucarest, National Museum.

Parvan, *Inceputurile*, 75 fig. 47; *AAcRom.* 1913, 512, 1 (545, 1) and Pl. VII, fig. 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 48 No. 129.

In a grotto Mithras kills the buffalo-like bull. The god looks back at the raven; the dog, the serpent and the scorpion; no torchbearers. The bust of Sol (I) in radiate crown and the bust of Luna in crescent are represented in the upper corners.

#### 2290

Four fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.33 Br. 0.30 D. 0.045-0.05). Bucarest, National Museum.

Parvan in *AAcRom.* 1913, 513, 2 (545, 2) and Pl. VIII, 1; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 191.

Mithras as a bullkiller with the dog and the serpent. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) standing cross-legged; the upper part of Cautes' body and some parts of Cautopates are lost. According to Parvan the raven is visible above Cautopates' head.

#### 2291

Two fragments of a yellowish marble relief. Bucarest, National Museum.

Parvan in *AAcRom.* 1914, 514, 3 (545, 3) and Pl. VIII, 2. See fig. 634, a-b. LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 356.

The relief is divided into three parts by two horizontal rims. In the centre

Mithras as a bullkiller. On the smaller fragment (H. 0.15–0.13 Br. 0.09–0.07 D. 0.03; Inv. No. L 952):

- 1) Part of the bull in a small boat.
- 2) A person in Oriental dress kneeling before the rock. He presses his r.h. against his forehead.
- 3) A lying ram and a dog above it.
- 4) Above 3 a bull in a small house.

Under a horizontal rim the foremost part of the raven is visible above the Phrygian cap of one of the torchbearers. The top of Mithras' Phrygian cap. On the other fragment (H. 0.18 Br. 0.20 D. 0.025; Inv. No. 724) the bull as far as the neck. No scorpion or serpent; the foremost part of the dog. Before the bull the lower part of Cautopates standing cross-legged. Behind him an *amphora* and under it divided from it by a horizontal rim:

- 5) Sol in a crown standing in a one-horse chariot. He helps Mithras ascending.
- 6) God (Saturnus) with upraised r.h. entwined by a serpent.

#### 2292

The upper part of a yellowish marble relief (H. 0.22–0.15 Br. 0.41 D. 0.03) in two fragments. Bucarest, National Museum. Inv. No. L. 709.

Parvan in *AAcRom.* 1914, 515, 4 (546, 4) and Pl. VII, 2; Vulpe, *Hist. anc. Dobr.*, Pl. XXXV, fig. 60. See fig. 635. LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 357.

The upper part of Mithras as a bullkiller with part of the dog. Behind the dog an *amphora*. Part of the grotto's border. Outside the grotto the heads of the torchbearers in Phrygian cap. Of Cautes (l) the top of the upraised torch is visible. Above him the raven and behind it the bull in a small boat. Above Cautopates (r) Mithras with upraised arms being born from the rock. He holds a torch in his l.h. Beside him a lion is walking on the grotto's border towards the *amphora*.

The upper border of the relief is divided from the main scene by a horizontal rim. From l. to r.:

- 1) Dressed bust of Sol in a crown of five rays.
- 2) Sitting Mithras shoots at a rock.
- 3) The bull in a small house. An altar.
- 4) The bull in a small boat.
- 5) Sol and Mithras at the repast.
- 6) Mithras taurophorus.
- 7) Standing person with upraised torch in his l.h.
- 8) Two altars.
- 9) Bust of Luna.

#### 2293

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.11 Br. 0.09 D. 0.035–0.01). Bucarest, National Museum. Inv. No. L. 2026.

Parvan in *AAcRom.* 1914, 517, 5 (546, 5) and Pl. VI, 2 with fig. 14.

The foremost part of two horses (Sol's *biga*?). Under it remnants of an inscription:

2294

L.H. 0.005.

[Kalendis or Idibus I]anuar(iis) v(otum) s(olvit).

#### KIRK-BUNAR

2295

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.125 Br. 0.145 D. 0.04) found in the region of Kirk-Bunar (fourty wells) near the monastery of St. Petka, Stanimaka, Grammar-school.

Kazarow in *BIAB* VI, 1930-1931, 123 No. 12 and fig. 113. See fig. 636.

Part of the creeping serpent proves a representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. Under it:

- 1) Mithras holding a long object above the head of Sol who kneels before him.
- 2) Mithras and Sol at the repast. Before the table a lying lion.

#### HISTRIA

2296

Marble stele (H. 0.45 Br. 0.32 D. 0.18). Bucarest, National Museum. "Trouvée dans les décombres du quartier méridional de la ville d'Histria, au N.O. de la Basilique byzantine, comme matériel de construction d'un des murs tardifs des habitations de cette région."

Parvan in *Dacia* II 1925, 218ff No. 21 and fig. 32. Prof. D. M. Pippidi informs me that he will publish this important inscription again.

L.H. 0.12-0.15.

Τύχηι ἀγαθῇ.

Ἑλίωνι Μίθρα(ι) ἀνεικῆτω(ι)

Ἐπὶ ἱε[ρ]εῶν Ἰουλίου Σεουήρο[υ]

[β(ερεφικιαρίου)] ὑπατικοῦ

οἶδε συνεισήνεγ[κα]ν εἰς τ[ὴν]

[ο]ἰκοδομίαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ

σπηλέου καὶ [θεο]σέβει-

αν, ὑπη[ρ]ετοῦ[ντ]ος πατρὸς

[ε]ὐσεβοῦς Μ[εν]ίσκου Νουμηνί[ου]

[Μ.] Οὐλπ(ιος) Ἀρτεμίδωρος ποντάρ[χης]

[Ἰ]ππόλοχος Πυθίωνος

[Κ]άρπος Ἀ[π]ολλοδώρου

[Κ]αλλίστρατος Ἀπολλοδώρου

[Α]ἴλ(ιος) Διονύσιος Δημοκράτου[ς]

[Ι]ούλ(ιος) Βάσσος β(ενεφικιάριος) ὑπατικός

[Αύ]ρήλιος Αἰμιλιανός

[ΑΥ]λ(ιος) Φέρμος, Διονύσιος Διονυσοδ[ώρου].

## TOMIS

## 2297

Relief in white marble (H. 0.35 Br. 0.24 D. 0.19), probably found at Costanța. Bucurest, National Museum.

MMM II 273 No. 125.

The relief has the form of a trapezium and is divided into three parts by horizontal rims. In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller with the raven on the flying cloak. The dog and the serpent, no scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) and in the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Above the latter a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. The god emerges with upraised hands.

In the upper part:

- 1) Mithras taurophorus.
- 2) Mithras riding the bull.
- 3) Mithras is shooting at a rock before which a kneeling person.
- 4) The bull in a small house.

In the bottom part from l. to r.:

- 5) Mithras standing before Sol, who kneels before him and stretches one hand out to him.
- 6) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 7) Mithras and Sol in a chariot.
- 8) Reclining bearded god with outstretched hands (Oceanus or Saturnus).

## 2298

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.23 D. 0.035), found at Costanța. Bucurest, National Museum.

Teodorescu, *Mon. Tomi*, 95 No. 39 and fig. 47.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog, serpent and scorpion. The god wears a girdle. Cautes (r) with upraised torch in his r.h. and with a *pedum* in his l.h.; not cross-legged. Lost: the head and the cloak of Mithras; Cautopates; parts of the torch and parts of Cautes' head; the busts of Sol and of Luna.

In the bottom border from l. to r.:

- 1) Head and part of the bust of Sol (repast). Next to it a vertical rim.
- 2) Mithras ascends Sol's *quadriga*.
- 3) Reclining god with uncovered breast lifting up his r.h. towards the horses (Oceanus or Saturnus).

In the bottom border remnants of an inscription:

## 2299

votum pusuit (*sic!*).

## 2300

Two fragments of a marble relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.31), found near the station at Costanța. Muzeul Regional at Dobrogei (Inv. No. 184). Lost during the war.

Florescu in *An. Dobr.*, XV, 1934, 126 No. 9 with fig. 12; Parvan, *Incepiturile*, 75 fig. 47.

Mithras as a bullkiller, above the flying cloak part of the raven. The dog and Cautes (r) with upraised torch in his r.h. He is standing cross-legged. Above him the bust of Luna in crescent.

## 2301

Constanța rep, nunc Bucarest in Museo.

CIL III 14450.

[In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) et] d(eo) Soli pro [salute / et victoria im]p(eratorum) C(aesarum duorum) G(aio) Val(erii) Dioclet[iani / et M(arci) Aur(elii) Maximiani / inv]icti Aug(usti) trib(unicia) pot(estate) p(ii) [f(elicis) / iu]sso hac deposit[i]one d(ominorum) n(ostorum)] aug(ustorum duorum) porta[m civi]ta[ti] praesidia[riam / cur(avit)] C(aio) Aurel(io) F(irminiano v. p. devo)tissimo n[umini] m(emoria) eor(um) / ci]vitas Tornit(anorum) fecit.

We could not consult an article by C. Moisil, *Ein "Mithreum" in der Dobrudscha* in *BCMI* II 1909, 46 and *Eine Tempel des Mithras und des Jupiter Dolichenus in der Dobrudscha* in *BCMI* III 1910, 29ff.

## 2302

Three fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.37 Br. 0.49 D. 0.05), probably found at Costanța. Bucarest, National Museum (Coll. Mauros). Inv. No. L. 1756.

MMM II 274 No. 130 and fig. 117; Tocilescu, 529 No. 13 and fig. 13. See fig. 637.

The upper part of Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. bottom corner with one foreleg of the bull against which the dog leaps up. A burning altar. A walking person in a short tunic and a cap with a long *velum*. He holds a torch upwards in his r.h. Another fragment shows Cautopates and the tail of the bull. Only the upper part of his body is preserved. He holds an undistinct object (pine-apple?) in his l.h.

TIRGUȘOR

## 2303

Members of the speleological Institute of the University in Bucarest discovered a small Mithraeum in 1958. It is situated in a grotto, called "Adam" about 30 kmtrs. from Costanța and three kilometres from the village of Tirgușor. All monuments are in the Archaeological Museum in Costanța.

I am greatly obliged to Mrs. Maria Dubescu of the speleological Institute of Bucarest for some information and to Dr. Vasile Canarache for his permission to publish these interesting finds.



Near the *spelaeum* is a well. The entrance is at the N-W side and in the vault is a hole for light. At a distance of some metres from the entrance seven lamps were found, moreover there are fragments of thirteen other lamps and a coin of Vespasian. In the grotto was a fire place, but it is not certain if this belongs to the period of the Mithraeum. Bones of swine.

## 2304

Base in limestone from the Dobrogea (H. 0.11 Br. 0.895 D. 0.52) with an inscription:

L.H. 0.03-0.05.

Φλ. Ὀριμος θε[ῶ] ἀνικῆτω(ι) Πι/θρα(ι) (*sic!*).

Left of the second line:

ορο

## 2305

Small relief in sandstone (H. 0.39 Br. 0.28 D. 0.05).

See fig. 638.

The relief has a pediment. Mithras as a bullkiller; no dog, no scorpion, the raven above Mithras' head. Two cross-legged torchbearers with upraised torches; the r. one holds also a *pedum*. In the corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). The back of the relief is rough.

## 2306

Relief in sandstone (H. 0.475 Br. 0.56 D. 0.13).

See fig. 639.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a grotto. On the god's r. thigh the sheath for the dagger is visible. The bull's tail ends in corn-ears. The scorpion, the snake, the dog with collar, the raven on the grotto's border. Cautes (l) standing cross-legged and holding the torch in his r.h. He rests his l. arm on a column and holds a pine-apple in his l.h. Cautopates (r) holds the torch in his r.h. and a scorpion in his r.h.

In the upper corners outside the grotto the busts of Luna (l) and of Sol (r). Luna wears long hair and has a crescent behind her shoulders; Sol is in nimbus and crown of seven rays. On the relief traces of red colour. In the field and in the bottom border inscriptions:

## 2307

a) In the field: L.H. 0.015-0.03.

Ὀριμο[ς] / πατήρ ἀνή/θηκη/ν.

b) In the bottom border: L.H. 0.01-0.02.

Φλ. Ὀριμος Φλ. Μακεδόνας οἰκονόμος κατ' ἐπιταγήν / θεῶ(ι) ἀνικῆτω(ι) Μίτρα(ι) ἀνέθηκεν εἰς ἄλσος ἀπόκρυφον / Εὐφράτη εὐχεσθαι ἄγνωσ. Φοῖβος Νυκόμεδους ἔποιει.

## 2308

Small altar in sandstone (H. 0.33 Br. 0.18–0.275 D. 0.175–0.20).

L.H. 0.01–0.02. In the lettering traces of red colour.

Ἰσχυρος / θεῶ(ι).

## 2309

Small altar in sandstone (H. 0.46 Br. 0.285–0.34 D. 0.24–0.285).

L.H. 0.03–0.035. In the lettering traces of red colour.

Ἰσχυρος / θεῶ C(?) αὐτῆ(ι)/ΔΧΔΝΩ.

## CALLATIS

## 2310

Three fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.31–0.18 Br. 0.30–0.10 D. 0.05), found at Gânt la Mangalia (Callatis). Orasului Vasile Roaita, Muzeul de Antichitati.

Unpublished, see fig. 640. I am very grateful to Prof. Dr. E. Condurachi who drew my attention to this relief and who helped me in so many difficulties during my visit at Constanța. I am equally obliged to Dr. Horia Slobozeanu, the Director of the Museum, who gave me permission to study, photograph and publish this monument.

Mithras as a bullkiller of which only the god's knee is preserved. The foremost part of the bull and its head got lost. The foremost part of the dog; the serpent near the wound.

Under this scene and separated from it by a horizontal rim from l. to r.:

- 1) The bull in a boat. Only the hindmost part of this representation is preserved.
- 2) Reclining Oceanus with a vase. He holds with his r.h. the boat.
- 3) Mithras riding the bull.

## TROPÆUM TRAJ.

## 2311

At Kokardscha near Adam Klissi "in ecclesia vici est pro ara".

CIL III 7483; MMM II No. 227.

Deo / invicto / pro salu(te) / imp(eratoris) M. Ant(onini) / Veri Annius / Saturninus / (centurio) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## 2312

Altar in limestone.

AEMO XVII, 1894, 103; MMM II No. 227a.

In hon(orem) d(omus) d(ivinae) / So[l]i invicto / sacrum / Q. Lucilius / Pis[ci]nus (centurio) / leg(ionis) I Ital(icae) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

## DIONYSOPOLIS

2313

Fragment of a relief in sandstone (H. 0.47–0.17 Br. 0.71–0.65 D. 0.09) according to the inventory of the Museum found at Balcic, Dionysopolis. It is not mentioned by O. Tafrali, *La cité pontique de Dionysopolis*, Paris 1927. Russu is of the opinion that it should have been found at Silistra (Durostorum) or in its neighbourhood. Formerly at Silistra in the coll. P. Papahagi, now Costanța, Muzeul Regional (Inv. No. 62/277). I am highly indebted to Dr. V. Canarache, the Director of the Museum, because he so kindly gave me the opportunity to study and to publish all the Mithraic monuments in the Museum.

Russu in *An Cluj* II 1933–35, 213ff No. 3 and fig. 3; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 45 No. 29. See fig. 641.

The lower part of Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. foot of Mithras, the dog, the snake and the scorpion. The bull's head and tail got lost.

In the bottom border an inscription:

2314

L.H. 0.03–0.04.

Invicto Mithrae / Q. Samacius Serenus archite[c]/tus salariarius leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) posuit.

The name of *Samacius* occurs frequently in Italy.

## SCYTHIA MINOR(?)

2315

Nine fragments of a white marble relief (H. 0.155 Br. 0.155 D. 0.008). Prof. Dr. D. Tudor informed me that it probably came from Scythia Minor. Bucarest, National Museum (Inv. No. 1483).

Unpublished! See fig. 642. By courtesy of Prof. Dr. Dorin Popescu and Prof. Dr. D. M. Pippidi who gave me the permission to photograph and publish it.

In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller; traces of red colour on the god's cloak on which the raven is perched. The serpent and the foremost part of the dog. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) are cross-legged and hold the torches upwards or downwards and they rest a *pedum* against their l. shoulders. In the upper corners the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r).

Between Mithras' head and Luna is a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. Behind the head of Mithras tauroctone a cross has been engraved. Between Cautopates and Mithras there are three altars in a row.

The relief has many other scenes:

A. Behind Cautopates:

- 1) Mithras taurophorus.
- 2) Mithras riding the bull.

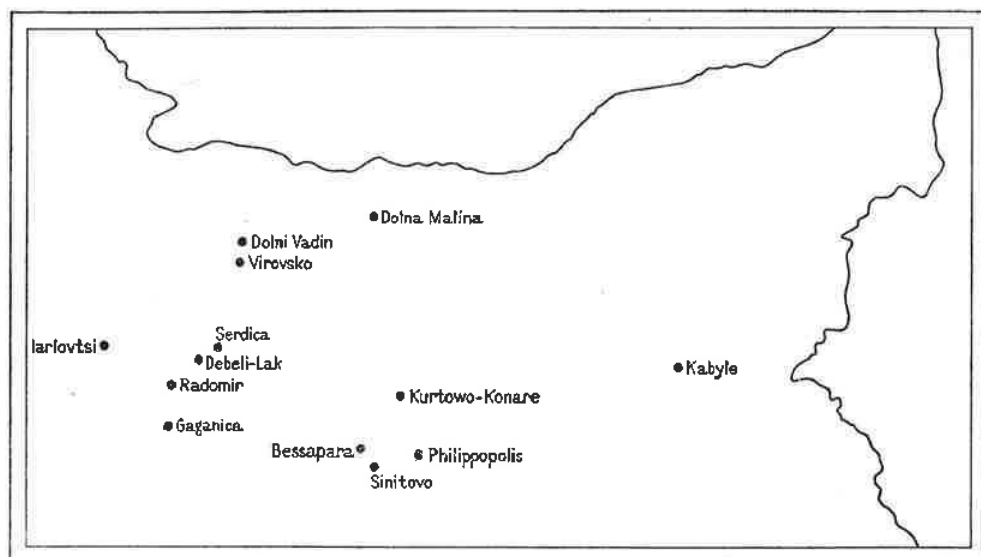
B. In the upper border from l. to r.:

- 1) Three altars.
- 2) One sheep.
- 3) Mithras sitting on a rock. Behind him a person with outstretched hands.
- 4) The bull in a boat.
- 5) Person kneeling before a rock (*cf.* 3: Water-miracle).

C. In the bottom border separated from each other by vertical rims:

- 1) Lion to the r.
- 2) Standing person with uplifted r.h.
- 3) Mithras probably standing before kneeling Sol (lost).
- 4) Mithras and Sol at the sacred repast.
- 5) Mithras and Sol in a one-horse car.

## THRACIA



## RADOMIR

2316

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.115 Br. 0.105 D. 0.09), found in the neighbourhood of Radomir (distr. Sofia). Sofia, National Museum.

Welkow in *BIAB* 1932-1933, 402; Kazarow in *Germania* XIX, 1935, 25 No. 1 and fig. 1.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The foremost part of the bull and the lower part of a cross-legged torchbearer before him. Underneath the main scene is Sol's car which is drawn by a single horse. Sol helps Mithras to ascend and he holds the reins with his l.h. Under the forelegs of the horse is a vase with water pouring forth from it.

## DEBELI-LAK

2317

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.23 Br. 0.09-0.18 D. 0.03), found in the ruins of a Roman camp near Debeli-Lak (distr. Radomir). Sofia, National Museum.

MMM II 488 No. 123*bis* and fig. 422.

Cautopates in Oriental dress holding the torch downwards with both hands. He is not cross-legged. Head, shoulders and part of his cloak are lost. Under his feet part of an inscription:

2318

CIL III 14207<sup>31</sup>.

..... ex voto pusu(it) (*sic*).

## IARLOVTSI

2319

Marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.20 D. 0.02), found at Iarlovtsi (distr. Trn). Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 55 No. 6 and fig. 6; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 221 and Pl. III, 3.

The weathered relief has the usual representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The dog, the serpent and the cross-legged torchbearers are no longer clearly visible. In the r. upper corner the bust of Luna to which probably a bust of Sol corresponded.

## SERDICA

2320

White marble relief (H. 0.53 Br. 0.52 D. 0.07), found at Sofia in an ancient substruction near the Church of St. Kral. Sofia, National Museum.

Dobrusky in *Sbornik*. XVI, 1900, 37 No. 2 and fig. 16; MMM II 271f No. 123 and fig. 115; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI 1954, 51 No. 457. See fig. 643.

The r. side and the l. upper corner of the relief are broken off. Mithras as a bullkiller with serpent and scorpion. The upper part of Mithras' body, the head of the bull, the r. torchbearer, the dog and the raven are lost. Cautopates' feet and the top of his torch are visible on a base. Behind Mithras tauroctone a representation of Mithras riding the bull.

In the bottom border from l. to r.:

- 1) Aion with lion's head standing on a globe. He is encircled by a serpent and he holds keys in his hands pressed against the breast.
- 2) In a grotto Mithras is walking towards kneeling Sol above whose head he holds an indistinct object.
- 3) In a grotto Mithras and Sol at the repast. Before them a table and a *rhyton*.
- 4) A lion to the r.
- 5) Naked Sol in radiate crown standing in a *quadriga*. Only the hindmost part of the horses is preserved. Mithras ascends the chariot and grasps Sol by the l. arm.
- 6) Under the first three scenes a running boar and a running dog are represented. Between them a Phrygian cap and an indistinct object.

#### 2321

An inscription:

Θεῶ ἀνεικήτεω δῶ[ρον. .] / Γ(αῖος) Ιούλ(ιος) Μάξιμος ὑπερ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶ[ν τέκνων].

#### 2322

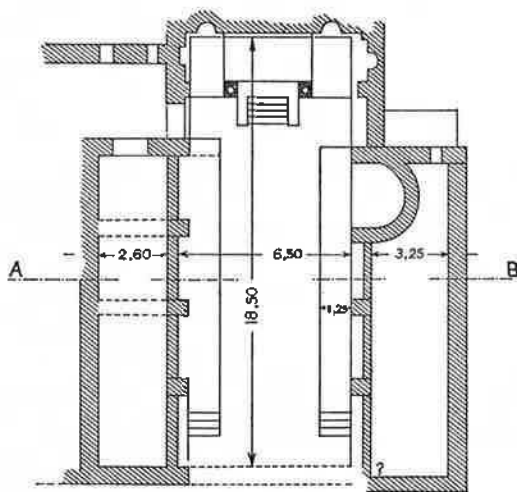


Fig. 644

During constructions a Mithraeum was found at Sofia at a distance of 22 mtrs from the corner of Zsdanow Street and Lom Street.

S. N. Bobčev in *Serta Kazaroviana* II, *Serdicae* 1955, 207ff with plan and reconstruction. See fig. 644.

It was not possible to establish the entrance of the Mithraeum (L. 18.50 Br. 6.50) of which on one spot the wall has been preserved to a height of 2.20 mtrs. The sanctuary is divided into a central aisle and the two benches (L. 13.00 Br. 2.80-3.25. In the r. bench (Br. 3.25) is a small basin. Four altars are interpreted by

the author as bases for the cult-niche, but this is very unlikely.



## 2323

Marble plate (H. 0.16 Br. 0.14) with an inscription.

Beschevliev, 30 No. 45; Bobčev, 210 No. 1.

ΕΛΕΣΟΥΣΙΚΚ / ΟΕΚΑΑΝΟΕ

## 2324

The following finds have to be mentioned:

- 1) The cornice of a door (L. 1.45 D. 0.56).
- 2) Part of a capital (diam. 0.22).
- 3) Two parts of pilasters.
- 4) Stone waterbasin with part of a tube.
- 5) Two coins from Arcadius when the Mithraeum was used as a cellar.

## 2325

Marble relief (H. 0.24 Br. 0.26 D. 0.025) in two fragments. It has not yet been clearly established that the monument was found at Sofia. Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *BSAB* 1911, 56f No. 7 and fig. 7. See fig. 645.

The weathered, arched relief is divided into three parts. In the centre the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The serpent is creeping over the ground; the dog leaps up against the bull; other animals are not visible. On either side a torchbearer standing cross-legged. Of the l. one only the legs are preserved; of the r. one the torch is lost so that it is not clear where Cautes and where Cautopates were represented. The busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) in the upper corners.

In the upper part of the relief a row of altars and beside it the scene of Mithras being born from the rock with upraised hands.

In the lower part from l. to r.:

- 1) Damaged beyond recognition.
- 2) Sol kneeling before Mithras in a grotto.
- 3) In a grotto Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 4) No longer recognizable.

## VIROVSKO

## 2326

Relief in limestone (H. 0.46 Br. 0.46 D. 0.12), found at Virovsko (distr. Vratza). Vratza, Museum.

I. Welkow-I. Wenidikow in *BSAB* XV, 1946, 229.

Mithras as a bullkiller with dog and raven. On either side a torchbearer; the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r) in the upper corners.

## GAGANICA

## 2327

Relief in limestone (H. 0.52 Br. 0.62 D. 0.10) of which the l. corners are broken off. Found at Gaganica. Sofia, National Museum.

Welkow in *BIAB* XIV, 1940-1942, 268 No. 1 and fig. 363. See fig. 646.

The rough relief shows Mithras as a bullkiller in a frontal attitude. He only wears a shoulder-cape and holds the dagger upwards in his r.h. The dog, the serpent and the scorpion. Cautes (r) with upraised torch is not cross-legged; Cautopates (l) is not clearly visible.

#### DOLNI VADIN

##### 2328

Two fragments of a marble relief from Dolni Vadin. Orechovo, Museum.

Welkow in *BIAB* XIV, 1940-1942, 273f and figs. 374a-b.

In a small fragment (H. 0.07 Br. 0.095) it is possible to distinguish Sol's chariot. The other fragment (H. 0.20 Br. 0.28) is the r. bottom corner with the foremost part of Mithras tauroctone.

In the bottom border:

##### 2329

..... sancto.

It is doubtful if the two fragments belong to the same relief, because the larger fragment does not seem to be made of marble.

#### DOLNA-MALINA

##### 2330

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.12 Br. 0.10), found in a Roman castellum, situated between the villages of Dolna-Malina and Gorna-Malina (distr. Sofia). Sofia, National Museum.

Kazarow in *Germania* 1935, 26 No. 8.

Part of Mithras as a bullkiller with the torchbearer Cautopates. More data are lacking.

#### BESSAPARA

##### 2331

Marble relief (H. 0.30 Br. 0.60) the upper part of which is broken off. Its provenance is Elli Dere (Wétran-Dol) near Tatar-Basardjik. Sofia, National Museum.

Dumont-Homolle, *Mél. Arch.*, 325 No. 11; Dobrusky in *Sbornik* XI, 1894, 31 No. 4; MMM II 271 and 488 No. 122 and fig. 421; Saxl, fig. 94; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 51 No. 432. See fig. 647.

In the centre of the relief and in a rectangular border is the representation of Mithras as a bullkiller. The serpent, the scorpion and the dog(?). The raven as well as Mithras' flying cloak are lost.

On the l. of this scene: Mithras puts his l.h. on the head of Sol who kneels before him and lifts both hands up to him. Mithras is in Oriental dress and holds an object in his upraised r.h.

On the r. of the main scene: Mithras riding the bull, which he holds by one of the horns.

Under the main scene from l. to r.:

- 1) A lion leaping towards a *krater* standing on a base.
- 2) Mithras and Sol reclining behind a tripod.
- 3) Sol in a *biga* helps Mithras to ascend it.

#### PHILIPPOPOLIS

##### 2332

Arched marble relief (H. 0.23 Br. 0.195 D. 0.03), found at Philippovtsi near Sofia, Sofia, National Museum (Inv. No. 6503).

Welkow in *BIAB* 1932-1933, 402 and fig. 152; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 223. See fig. 648.

The relief is divided into two parts by a horizontal rim. In the upper part the usual representation of Mithras tauroctone. Of the animals only the serpent is clearly visible. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l) standing cross-legged. Above them the busts of Sol (l) and of Luna (r). Next to Luna the scene of Mithras' rockbirth; the god emerges from the rock with upraised hands.

In the lower part of the relief are the following scenes separated from each other by vertical rims:

- 1) The foremost part of a lion.
- 2) Standing Mithras puts a hand on the head of Sol who kneels before him.
- 3) Mithras and Sol reclining behind a table on which a round object (loaf?).
- 4) Sol standing in a one-horse car. He helps Mithras to ascend.

##### 2333

MMM I 364 No. 122bis mentions a relief in limestone (H. 0.29 Br. 0.21), found at Ragasch (distr. Philippopolis) and preserved at Sofia, National Museum. There are no further details.

#### SINITOVO

##### 2334

The lower part of a marble relief (H. 0.38 Br. 0.72 D. 0.13) discovered in 1936 at Sinitovo where the relief was walled in in a well of the Apostolov family. Sinitovo is situated 8 kms south-east of Tatar-Bazardjik. Sofia, National Museum.

Ch. Danoff in *Germania* 1936, 189ff and fig. 1. See fig. 649.

The relief is badly weathered. The r. hind leg of the bull and the tail of the serpent are the only visible traces of the representation of Mithras tauroctone.

Under it from l. to r.:

- 1) Mithras emerges from the rock with uplifted hands.
- 2) A large *krater* the handles of which form a crescent. Above it the foremost part of a lion in profile.

3) A bearded person rests his r.h. on a large vase from which water pours forth (Oceanus). With his other hand he holds a tree, the top of which ends in five branches.

4) Mithras sitting in a chair puts his l.h. on the head of Sol who kneels before him. He holds an object (piece of meat?) in his upraised r.h.

5) Standing person in short tunic and shoulder-cape. He holds a round object (crown?) in his raised hands.

6) Sol helps Mithras ascending his *biga*.

In a border under the preceding scenes between two groups of respectively four and three altars is an inscription:

## 2335

L.H. 0.018-0.02.

Ἡλίωι Μίθραϊ ἀν[ιχή]τω εὐ[χ]ε[ν]ος δῶρον.

## 2336

Fragment of a marble relief (H. 0.135 Br. 0.21), found between Sinitovo and Tatar-Bazardjik, about 200 mtrs from the railway to Plovdiv. Tatar-Bazardjik, Museum.

Kazarow in *AA* 1927, 326 No. 10 and fig.

Only the upper part of the relief is preserved with the busts of Sol (r) and of Luna (l).

In the border a fragment of an inscription:

## 2337

L.H. 0.02.

[ἐπ]ηρώω(ι) [Αἴ]λιος.

## KURTOWO-KONARE

## 2338

Marble relief (H. 0.51 Br. 0.41 D. 0.05) sculptured in open-work. Found in May 1940 on the slope of a *tumulus* in the neighbourhood of Tirowite, 3.5 kms north-east of the village of Kurtowo-Konare (distr. Philippovtsi-Plovdiv). Plovdiv, National Museum.

Zontschew in *AA* 1942, 59ff and fig. 13. See fig. 650.

The relief is arched and has *akroteria* at its corners. There are traces of red colour. In the centre Mithras as a bullkiller; he wears a sheath at his girdle. Dog, snake, scorpion and raven in the usual places. With the l.h. Cautes holds a *pedum* against his l. shoulder; he raises a burning torch in his r.h. He is standing cross-legged. Cautopates stretches his r.h. out towards the bull's tail and with his other hand he probably holds a *pedum* against his shoulder; he is not cross-legged. Both torchbearers are in Oriental dress. Above Cautes (r) a representation of Mithras' rockbirth. In his upraised hands he holds a torch (r.h.) and a knife (l.h.). Behind

Cautopates are two scenes above each other; Mithras riding the bull and Mithras taurophorus. The upper part of the relief is separated from its centre by a border decorated with leaves and with eight altars.

In this part from l. to r.:

- 1) Dressed bust of Sol. Under him a row of three altars.
- 2) Mithras sitting on a rocky stone shoots an arrow towards a rock before which a person kneels down. With both hands he catches the water flowing from the rock. Behind him another person, who touches him with his r.h.
- 3) Three persons standing in a row; the first one is completely naked (Mercury); next to him Mars, who holds a shield in his l.h. and a lance in his r.h.; standing bearded Jupiter dressed in a mantle which, however, does not cover his breast. He holds a long staff in his l.h.
- 4) Lying ram to the l. Above it the bull in a small boat.
- 5) Standing person holds his hands against a column-like rocky stone.
- 6) Bearded person lying on a rock (Oceanus). Only the lower part of his body is wrapped in a mantle. He holds a staff in his hand.
- 7) Above him a dressed bust of Luna with crescent behind her shoulders.

In the lower part of the relief there are other scenes separated from each other by vertical rims:

- 8) Lying lion turning its head.
- 9) Standing Mithras with outstretched hands with which he touches two vertical rims.
- 10) Mithras puts his r.h. on the head of Sol who kneels before him.
- 11) Mithras and Sol at the repast.
- 12) Mithras ascending Sol's car. Under one of the uplifted forefeet of the horse a large *rhuton* with water flowing from it. Above it the bust of a person in long hair and in beard (Oceanus).

#### KABYLE

2339

Arched relief (H. 0.205 Br. 0.175-0.20 D. 0.035) discovered in "Tauschen-tepe", north of Iambol, where the ruins of ancient Kabyle are situated (Cf. PW X 1455).

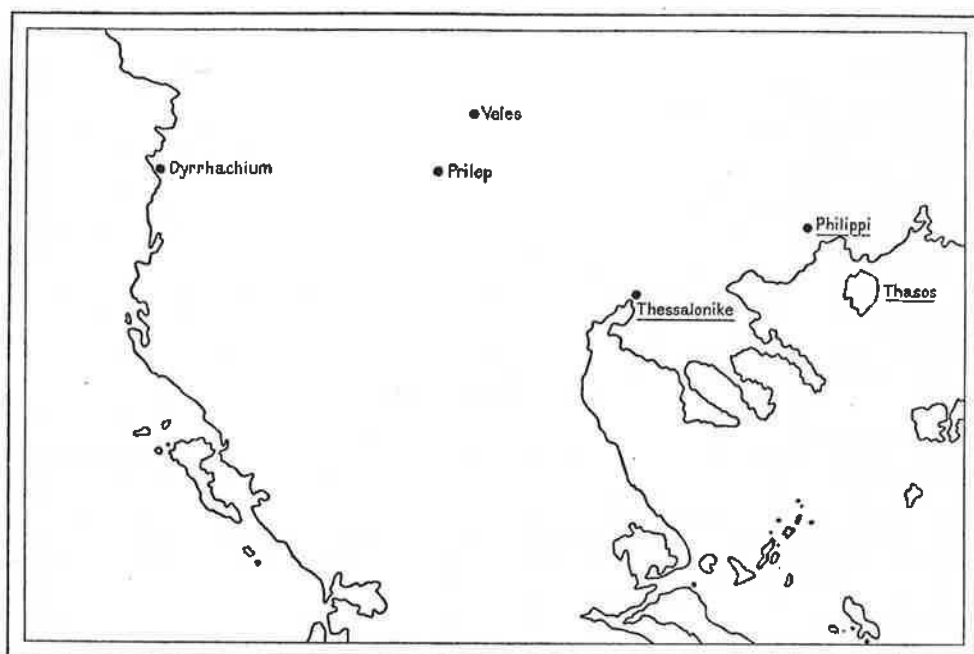
Kazarow in *AA* 1920-1921, 344f and fig.; *AJA* 1924, 82; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 222.

The weathered relief represents Mithras as a bullkiller. On either side a torch-bearer. Before Cautes who is standing behind the bull, there is on the floor a vaguely visible object (lion's head?). Above him the raven.

Above the main scene from l. to r.:

- 1) A sitting animal.
- 2) Standing bull in a small boat.
- 3) Mithras' rockbirth between Luna and Sol. The god holds a knife in his upraised r.h.

# MACEDONIA



## VELES

2340

White marble relief (measurements unknown). The monument was at the house of the merchant G. Zokević at Veles; it was probably found at Veles, as the merchant said that the other fragments are walled in in a fountain at Veles (Bylazora).

Vulić in *RA* (S. 6) I, 1933, 193, No. VII and fig. 9; Bulic in *Spomenik* LXXV, 58, 1933 No. 33 and fig. See fig. 651.

The relief is divided into three sections. In the upper part under a vault there is the Gigantomachy; Jupiter grasps a semi-reclining person by the hair with his l.h. and throws a thunderbolt with his r.h. A second Giant takes to flight.

In the centre the assembly of the gods. From l. to r.:

1) Neptuneus holding the trident in his r.h.

2) Luna with crescent on her head.

3) Juno(?) holding an object in her l.h.

4) Minerva in helmet.

5) Jupiter enthroned in a long mantle. He rests his l.h. on his knee and probably holds a staff in his r.h.

6) Bust of Sol.

7) Mars in helmet and cuirass. He holds a lance in his l.h.

On the extreme r. side an arm and a head are visible (Mithras' rockbirth?).

On the extreme l. side a person in Oriental dress kneeling before a rock (Water-miracle).

In the lower part of the relief a reclining figure (Oceanus?).

## PRILEP

2341

Under the castle of Markovi-Kuli north-west of Prilep there is a small grotto with a rocky stone to the r. of the entrance. It was discovered in 1918.

Kazarow in *ARW* 1920, 236; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 50 No. 225.

In an arch the representation (H. 0.32 Br. 0.39) of Mithras tauroctone. The dog and the serpent. Under the relief traces of a Greek inscription.

## DYRRACHIUM

2342

Stone walled in at Durazzo near the "meschea del porto".



CIL III 604; cf. Sestieri in *Epigraphica* IV, 1942, 136 No. 13.

Soli aeterno M. Laelius Aquila sacerdos.

Sestieri is of the opinion that the name *Aquila* corresponds with the greek *ἀετός* and is a grade of eagle. But this grade is not used (cf. Hieronymus, *Ep. CVII ad Laetam*). *Aquila* seems to me a *cognomen*, cf. *Leo* in No. 1711 (Deutsch-Altenburg).

#### PHILIPPI

2343

Vollgraff in *Homm. Bidez-Cumont*, 353ff studies a sepulchral inscription of the third century found in the Castle of Doxato near the ruins of ancient Philippi (CIL III 686; Perdrizet, *Cultes Pangée*, 95 ff; Cook, *Zeus*, II (I), 124, 4; Dölger in *AC* II 1930, 107ff; Bücheler, *Carm. Ep.*, II, 1233).

l. 13ff:

sic placitum est divis a[e]terna vivere form[a] / qui bene de supero [n]umine sit  
meritus: / quae tibi castifico promisit munera cursu / olim iussa deo simplicitas  
facilis.

In l. 14 the text is dubious; [n]umine or [l]umine.

Vollgraff is of the opinion that the youthful deceased was initiated in the cult of Mithras "Quiconque aura rendu à l'Etre suprême (ou à la Lumière divine) l'hommage qui lui est dû, renaîtra et sera glorifié."

The *numen* or *lumen superum* is the Sun-god and the *olim iussa deo* or the *ἐντολαί* (cf. Cumont, *Rel. Or.* 4 143ff) are those of the god Mithras. But the person was also initiated, as the following lines of the inscription indicate, in other mystery cults (Cybele, Dionysus).

#### THASOS

2344

Marble head (H. 0.40), found on the south-west side of the walls of Thasos in 1920.

Picard in *BCH* 1921, 136f and fig. 20; MM 230.

Head in long curled hair and in Phrygian cap. Pathetic expression. Picard is of the opinion that the head is Mithraic, but it may as well be a head of Attis.

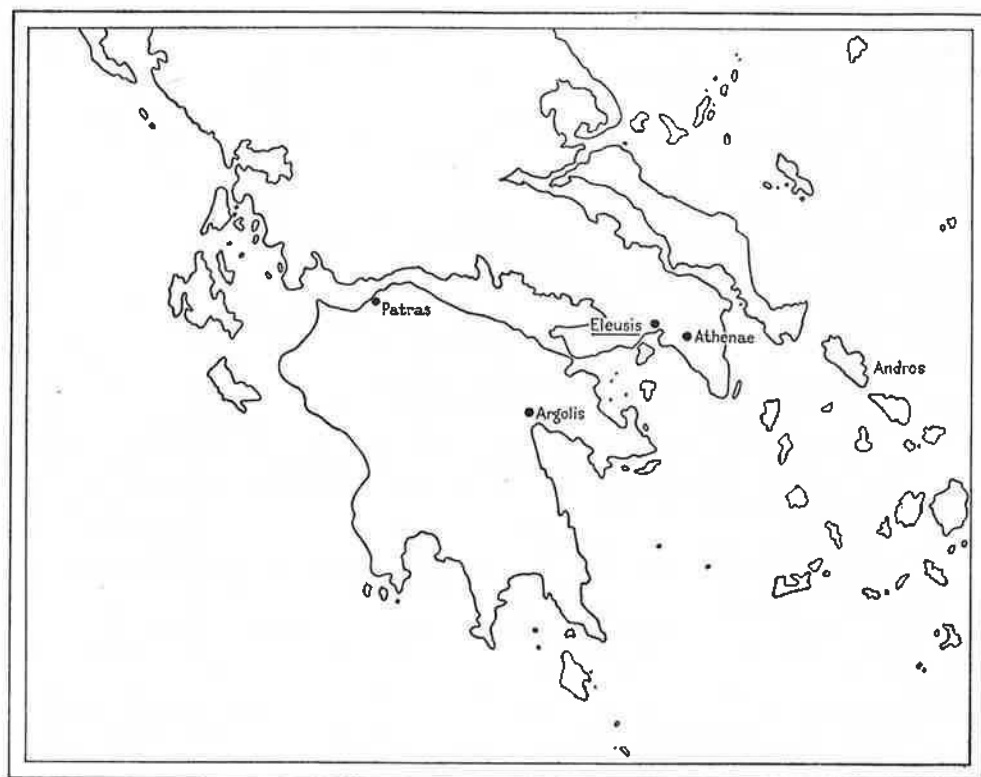
#### THESSALONIKE

2345

A marble altar (H. 1.02 Br. 0.82 D. 0.37), found at Thessalonike and preserved in the Museum at Salonike, has on its front an inscription and on its sides a representation of a *pedum* (l) and of a *caduceus* (r).

Ch. Avezou and Ch. Picard in *BCH* 1913, 97 No. 7, cf. Ch. Picard in *Rev. Phil.*, 1927, 325 were of the opinion that the altar belonged to the Mithras-cult, because a *πατήρ σπηλλέου* is mentioned. A. J. Reinach in *Rev. ép.* 1914, 109 and L. Robert in *Mél. Bidez* II 795ff with Pls. VI-VII, cf. Cumont in *AJA* 1933, 259 n. 2 rightly ascribe the altar to the cult of Cybele. The term *speleum* is not limited to Mithraic sanctuaries and the latter explanation becomes the more likely by the mention of a woman with the function of *galaktephoros*. She also had during thirty years the function of a *kistaphore*. Both *caduceus* and *pedum* were attributes of Attis.

GRAECIA



# ATTICA

# ATHENAE

2346

Bust in marble from the Penthelikon (H. 0.15), found in Athens "auf der Höhe des südöstlichen Abhanges der Akropolis oberhalb des Theaters." Athens, National Museum.

von Prott in *AM* XXVII, 1902, 297ff and fig.

Bust of a man who wears a mantle over his shoulders; the breast is uncovered. The head is lost. In the round base an inscription:

2347

Τὸν Χρ[ύ]σιππον / Ἀκρίσιος / Μ(ε)θη[ι].

2348

Small altar, found in the foundations of the πρώτον δημοτικὸν παρθενῶγειον in the Piraeus, ὁδὸς Ἀθηνᾶς.

MMM II 469 No. 220a.

[Τ]ῷ Ἡλῳ / τῷ Μίτραι.

# ELEUSIS

2349

In 1927 and 1937 excavations along the way leading to the sanctuary of Demeter brought to light a Roman building of the second century A.D. at the south wall of the *temenos* (*AA* 1927, 347f). Dr. J. Travlos was so kind to send me information and the lay-out (fig. 652).

The building is divided into an anteroom and a main room in which two benches (*aa*) and a base (*b*) (2.80 × 2.00). These podia gave the excavators the impression that the building was a Mithraeum. An inscription from Rome (CIL VI 1779 = CIMRM I No. 420) dating from the end of the fourth century mentions Vettius Agorius Praetextatus who was *pontifex Solis* and *pater patrum* and at the same time sanctus *Libero et Eleuseniis*. Another inscription dating from the period of Augustus and found at Eleusis (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup> No. 1125 cf. Weinreich in *ARW* XIX, 1918, 174ff; Cumont, *Rel. Or.*<sup>4</sup>, 278 n. 46) mentions Kointos Pompeios, son of

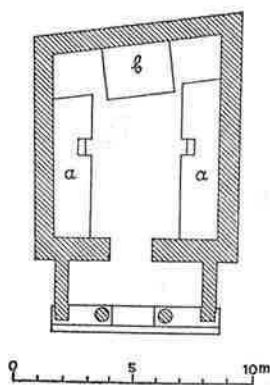


Fig. 652

Aulos, who together with his brother Aulos and Xestos made an Aion in honour of the force of Rome and of the maintenance of the mysteries. But it is not necessary in this case to accept an Iranian influence. It would moreover be very strange that one should find such early traces of the Mithraic cult in Greece, which was so strongly set against the Mithraic mysteries. To find, however, a testimony of Mithras at Eleusis in a later time is not impossible as the inscription from Rome shows. But the building at Eleusis does not supply sufficient evidence; Grenet and Boulanger, *Le génie grec dans la religion*, Paris 1932, 461 n. 4 are convinced of the contrary: "j'ai pu constater que rien ne justifie l'identification proposée" (personal note of the late Fr. Cumont). About the Aion from Eleusis, see also C. Koch in *Paideuma* III, 1949, 228 who dates the inscription in 74 B.C. and J. Festugière, *La Révélation d'Hermès Trismégiste* IV, Paris 1954, 180ff.

## INS. CYCLADES

## ANDROS

2350

At Palaionpolis in the isle of Andros an inscription was discovered on the so-called Marmeropetra, which forms part of the "to Helleniko"-wall.

Sauciuc in *RM* XXV, 1910, 263ff and fig.; *Ann. ép.* 1911, 220 No. 56; Antonielli in *BCR* 1912, 248; Sauciuc, *Andros* 94; *MM* 229; Durry, 342.

L.H. 0.055-0.07.

Pro salute imp(eratoris) Caesari(s) / L(uci) Septimi Severi et M(arcii) Aur(elii) Antonini / Aug(ustorum) et P(ubli) Septimi Gaetae Caesari(s) / M(arcus) Aur(elius) Rufinus evocatus Aug(ustorum) n(ostorum) / sancto deo invicto speleum constituit cum / mil(itibus) pr(aetorianis) Fl(avio) Clarino Ael(io) Messio Aur(elio) Iuliano.

The inscription was dedicated between A.D. 198-209. The Mithraeum itself has not yet been discovered.

M. Aur(elius) Rufinus evocatus is also mentioned in *CIL* VI 32640 l. 25 probably from the beginning of the reign of Septimius Severus. He then probably was already an *evocatus*; he had his origin in Bizye in Thracia.

## ACHAIA

## PATRAS

2351

White marble slab the l. side of which is broken off (H. 0.44 Br. 0.32 D. 0.06-0.09), found at Patras in 1911. Patras, Gymnasium.

Avezou-Picard in *RHR* 1911, 179ff and fig., cf. *AJA* 1912, 444; LeRoy Campbell in *Berytus* XI, 1954, 46 No. 79.

The damaged relief shows Mithras as a bullkiller. The r. arm and the r. leg are lost. The dog, the snake and the scorpion. Before the bull a standing Cautes with upraised torch in his r.h. The bust of Luna in the r. upper corner. Above the bull's head a standing person who leans on a sceptre (Jupiter?). On the left of Mithras' head a kind of triangle.

In the lower border an inscription:

2352

*Ann. ép.* 1912 No. 282.

L.H. 0.0125.

Soli invic/to milites / .....uist / .....esarcus.

## ARGOLIS

2353

Black polished stone (H. 0.07–0.075 Br. 0.04), cone-shaped, originally a prehistoric axe, found at Argolis. Athens, National Museum. Inv. No. 10082.

E. Cartailhac, *L'âge du pierre dans les souvenirs et superstitions populaires*, Paris 1877, 31 fig. 14; Perrot-Chipiez, VII, 119; Harrison, *Themis*<sup>2</sup>, 57, fig. 6 (incorrectly); Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVII, 1913, 321ff; *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 5ff and fig.

In the upper part Mithras as a bullkiller; the raven almost perched on the bull's forefeet; the dog is represented near the bull's hindlegs; the serpent creeping towards the wound. The point of a dart is visible on Mithras' back. The scene is surrounded by an inscription ΒΑΚΑΞΙΧΥΧΠΑΠΑΦΙΕΡΙC.

In the lower part in the centre a small figure with snakelegs and snakefeet. The snakes lift up their threatening heads. Before him a large bearded person in close-fitting dress (Jupiter). He has a long lance in his r.h. and approaches the Giant menacingly. He holds a sceptre in his l.h. and an *ankh*; he wears a crown. Behind the Giant a woman in short dress, she has a wreath in her hair. An *ankh* in her r.h.; in her l.h. a sceptre with an eagle with outstretched wings perched on it.

Βακαξιχυχ: Delatte (p. 10) refers to Pap. Br. Mus. where he is invoked together with Zeus-Sarapis, identified with Mithra.

**GEMS**

2354

Red jasper, formerly in the Medici Collection and now still in Florence, Arch. Museum.

Augustinus, *Gemmae*, 56ff and Pl. 34; Hyde, *Hist. Rel. Pers.* 113 and Tab. I; v. Dale, *Diss.*, IX, 19; a Turre, *Mon. Vet. Ant.*, 249; Maffei, *Gemme*, II, 23 Pl. X; de Montfaucon, *Ant. Expl.*, II (2), Pl. CCXVII, 2; Winckelmann, *Descr. Stosch*, No. 4/1194; Raspe, No. 628; Drummond, *Oed. Jud.*, Pl. XI; Dupuis, *Origine*, III, 42 No. 17; Eichhorn, *de deo M.*, fig. 6; Seel, *Mithrasgeh.*, 268 Pl. XIa; Gori, *Gemmae*, II, Pl. 78, 1; N. Müller, *Mithras*, fig. 9; Lajard, Pl. CII, 7; MMM II 450 No. 10 and fig. 402; Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 16ff and fig. See fig. 653 kindly send by Prof. Giacomo Caputo.

O b v e r s e: Mithras to the l. kills the bull, whose tail ends in corn-ears. The dog, snake and scorpion. Cautes (r) and Cautopates (l). In the upper corners: the bust of Sol in radiate crown and with whip (r); the bust of Luna in crescent (l). In the field: eight stars. In the l. part: a cross within a radiate crown – a sort of horn – dart – eagle with outstretched wings – *caduceus* – thunderbolt. In the r. part: raven – dagger – *harpe* – palmbranch with a dead's head in its centre.

R e v e r s e: Lion with a bee in its mouth. Around him seven stars with magic inscriptions:

CHMEA, KANTEV, KONTEV, KONTEV, KHPIAEV, ΔAPVNKW, AVKVNΣ.

"Les noms désignent les archontes planétaires" (Delatte).

2355

Yellow corniole "lenticolare" (H. 0.023 Br. 0.023 weight 5,4 gr.) probably from Aquileja. Formerly probably in Coll. Torrelazzi (1893), now Udine, Museum (Inv. No. 1138). I am greatly obliged to Prof. Dr. R. Pettazzoni who drew my attention to this object, nearly identical to the preceding No. He informs me that the piece has been studied by Miss A. M. Cotterli of the University at Padua but this study has not been published. See fig. 654.

2356

Fragment of a yellow jasper. Formerly Museo Borgiano. I do not know where it is preserved at the moment.

Welcker in Zoega 152 No. 42; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. CV, 9 and 9a; MMM II 450 No. 9 and fig. 401; Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 12ff.



**O b v e r s e:** Mithras as a bullkiller (to the l.) turning towards the raven and the scorpion on the ground. The bull's breast, the dog and the snake got lost.

**R e v e r s e:** Amor and Psyche. Around them: ΝΕΙΧΑΡΟΠΑΗΞ.

In the border part of an inscription:

ΝΒΑΦΕΝΕΜΟΥΝΟCΙΑΑΡΙΚΡΙΦΙΑΕΥΕ.

Delatte p. 12 reconstructs as the complete formula:

ιαωβαφρενεμουνοθλαρικριφιαευαφικραλιθονομενεραβωσαι

"Si l'on examine tous les cas où le mot νεικαροπαηξ apparaît sur les gemmes, on verra qu'il désigne tantôt un dieu dont le caractère solaire est très net (Mithra, Osiris ou le Léontocéphale), tantôt qu'il sert de légende à des représentations de l'Amour, seul ou en compagnie de Psyché" (Delatte, 14). cf. No. 2357.

### 2357

The golden ring in the Coll. G. Schlumberger in REG. V 1892, 85ff and fig. (Coll. Alessandro Castellani, Roma 1884, 119 No. 920; G. Schlumberger in REG 1892, 85ff with fig. and in *Mél. d'archéologie byzantine* (S. 1) 1895, 136f), considered as Mithraic by Cumont (MMM II 452 No. 14 and fig. 106) is an amulet against colic and diseases of the uterus. Drexler in *Philologus* LVIII, 1899, 608ff; cf. Marcellus Empiricus, *De medicamentis*, Cap. 28 (23) reads: μήτρα (= μήτρα) ἐπασχε · θεός κελεύει or κελεύει μή [κ]εῖν πόνους κόλον.

### 2358

On the gem, published in MMM II 453 No. 15 and fig. 407, the Egyptian deity Besa is represented (Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 19f).

### 2359

Oval jasper with border (H. 0.019 Br. 0.026). Cairo, Museum.

L. Barry in *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* VII, 1906, 247f No. 9 and Pl. I, 9; Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 12.

**O b v e r s e:** Mithras as a bullkiller. The raven, the snake and the dog. Behind the latter one is a figure with animal's head (Aion?); he holds a torch in his upraised l.h. In the upper corners the heads of Luna (l) in crescent and of Sol in radiate crown (r). Seven stars in the field.

**R e v e r s e:** ΝΕΙΚΑ/ΡΟΠΑΗΞ/ΙΑΩ.

In the border: ΑΩΝΙΑ.

### 2360

White carneole (0.018) with red stripes; bought by A. Evans at Epitaurum.

A. Evans in *Archaeologia* XLVIII, 1884, 22f and fig. 8; MMM II 448 No. 5 and fig. 398.

Mithras(?) as a bullkiller before a burning altar above which a crescent and a star with nine rays.

## 2361

Gem (0.032). New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art (81.6. 297). Miss Christine Alexander kindly sent me a photograph. See fig. 655.

King, *Gnostics*, 157 fig. 6; MMM II 449 No. 6 and figs. 399-400; Delatte in *Mus. Belge* XVIII, 1914, 12.

O b v e r s e: Sol in radiate crown and in shouldercape standing in a *quadriga*. The front of the car is decorated with a palm-branch. The god raises his r.h. and he holds a globe with two meridians in his l.h.

Above the scene: ABAANAΘANAABA.

In the exergue: TVΞEVI.

R e v e r s e: Mithras in Oriental dress walking along the bull thrusting the dagger into the body.

## 2362

Gem in "rock-crystal" (H. 0.021 Br. 0.026). Paris, Cabinet des Médailles. I am obliged to Dr. Jean Babelon who kindly sent me a photograph.

Chabouillet, *Cat. Cam.*, 246 No. 2302; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. CII, 2; E. Babelon, *Gravure*, 174 fig. 131; MMM II 447 No. 1 and fig. 393 (after Lajard); Eisler, *Weltenmantel* I, 63 n. 1 and fig. 9. See fig. 656.

Mithras as a bullkiller. The god has a crown of five rays; three stars on his flying cloak. The dog, the snake, the scorpion. The raven and the two torchbearers are not represented.

## 2363

Fragment of a yellowish chalcedony (H. 0.02 Br. 0.016). Formerly in the Coll. Millingen; from 1806 at Paris, Cabinet des Médailles.

Chabouillet, *Cat. Cam.*, 263 No. 2031; Lajard, *Intr.*, Pl. CII, 8; Duruy, *Hist. Rom.*, VI, 146 fig.; MMM II 448 No. 2 and fig. 394. See fig. 657 kindly sent by Dr. Jean Babelon.

Mithras as a bullkiller in a vaulted grotto. The raven behind his flying cloak; the snake, the scorpion and the dog. Only one torchbearer is represented; he is not cross-legged (r). He holds a torch downwards in each hand (Cautopates). Next to Mithras a crescent and the head of Sol in radiate crown.

## 2364

Horizontal rectangle haematite (0.018 × 0.013 × 0.003), set in elaborate gold mounting. Baltimore, Walters Art Gallery 42.868, formerly in Marlborough Collection.

Bonner, 264 No. 68 and Pl. IV, 68. My description is that of Bonner. I am grateful to Mr. E. E. Peterson of the University of Michigan to supply me with photographs. See fig. 658.

O b v.: "Bull to l., sacrificed by Mithra, who presses his r. knee upon its back, grasps a horn with his l.h. and slaughters the bull with a knife in his r.h., looking back as he does so. He wears Oriental dress, Phrygian cap, closefitting ribbed

tunic, scarf flying behind his shoulders and long closefitting trousers reaching to ankle. Below, a scorpion attacking the bull's testicles and a long snake, head reared as if to attack the forelegs or chest; in front, a poorly executed dog. In the upper corners, l., head of moongoddess, below which is a small burning altar; at r. sun-god, below which are a crow with seed or small fruit in bill and another burning altar.

R e v.: The cock-headed god with serpent legs, head to r., whip in r.h., shield inscribed  $\text{I}\alpha\omega$  on l. arm. Serpent coils rather more elaborate than usual."

## 2365

Black jasper. Horizontal oval ( $0.033 \times 0.025 \times 0.006$ ). Coll. Seyrig, 2.

Bonner, 264f No. 69 and Pl. IV, 69. See fig. 659.

O b v.: "Mithra, radiate, slaying bull, which runs to r. The god grasps the bull's muzzle with his l.h. and he drives a knife into the animal's neck with his r.h. Mithras' body below shoulders, and rear of bull, lost with the left half of the stone. Dog attacks throat of bull; tail of scorpion under belly, rest of the creature lost. Snake at bottom. At r., small male figure in Phrygian costume holding torch(?) across body in reversed position(?). Over the bull's muzzle,  $\eta\nu$ , possibly the last two letters of  $\phi\pi\eta\nu$ , the first two having been placed in the lost position at l. of Mithras' head. Phre, "the sun" is sometimes written on amulets with parasitic nu.

R e v.:  $\alpha\beta\lambda\alpha\nu\alpha\theta[\alpha\nu\alpha\lambda\beta\alpha]$ ".

## 2366

Greenish black jasper. Horizontal oval ( $0.019 \times 0.014 \times 0.004$ ). Coll. Seyrig, 3.

Bonner, 265 No. 70 and Pl. V, 70. See fig. 660.

O b v.: "Mithra to l. slaying bull; Phrygian cap, upper garment blowing back from shoulder. Mithra looks forward, holding knife ready to strike. Dog at bull's throat; snake below, scorpion attacking from behind, bird in field above scorpion.

R e v.: Kabeiros standing to front in short tunic. The raised r.h. holds a hammer, the l.h. holds a rhyton with its mouth downwards".

## 2367

Gem (0.019) said to be from Nemea; Walters Arts Gallery, Baltimore (Inv. 42. 1342).

*Evans Collection Catalogue* 1938, 37 No. 216; Dorothy K. Hill in *Journal of the Walters Arts Gallery* VII-VIII, 1944-5, 76. I am obliged to Mrs. Dorothy K. Hill to reproduce fig. 661.

Mithras to l. slaying the bull in a grotto. The dog and the serpent. On either side a torchbearer sitting on a rocky stone; they hold their l. hands under their chins. The busts of Sol and of Luna.

## 2368

Two small bronze statues (H. 0.188 and 0.194). Paris, Cabinet des Médailles. I am grateful to Dr. Jean Babelon for supplying me with the photographs.

Clarac, *Mus. Sculpt.*, IV, 369 and Pl. 560A No. 1189 A/B; Duruy, *Hist. Rom.*, VII, 48; Chabouillet, *Cat. gén.*, 493 No. 2950/51; E. Babelon-Blanchet, *Cat. Bronzes*, 284f Nos 665-666; MMM II 408 No. 286 and figs. 335-336. See fig. 662.

Standing torchbearers in Oriental dress, who rest their r. arms in their l. hands. Each probably held a torch in the r.h. Both statuettes belong to a same group; at their backs there are attachments.

#### 2369

Small bronze statue (H. 0.14). Paris. Cabinet des Médailles.

E. Babelon-Blanchet, *Cat. Bronzes*, 287 No. 669 with fig.; MMM II 408 No. 286ter. See fig. 663.

Torchbearer in short tunic with upraised r.h. in which he held the torch. The l. arm got lost.

#### 2370

Small bronze statue (H. 0.10). Paris, Cabinet des Médailles.

Babelon-Blanchet, *Cat. Bronzes*, 284 No. 664 and fig.; MMM II 408 No. 286bis. See fig. 664.

Standing torchbearer in Oriental dress holding his l.h. in his side. The r.h. with torch got lost. The feet are restored.

#### 2371

Small bronze statue (H. 0.13). Baltimore, Walters Art Gallery (Inv. 54. 2293); previously in the Bard Bardini Collection.

Samson's Sale Catalogue 1914, No. 73; RRS V, 221, 7; Dorothy K. Hill in *Journal of the Walters Art Gallery* VII-VIII, 1944-5, 76.

Person in Oriental dress with outstretched hands moving to the right. Not Mithraic.

#### 2372

Anna Sadurska, *L'histoire d'une falsification in Meander*, VII, 1952, 436ff and pls; *Fasti* VIII, 1956 No. 698 publishes a false bronze statuette with an inscription dedicated to Mithras.

#### 237

"Αννα 'Αποστολακη, Μιθραϊκή πομπή in *Ephemeris Arch.* 1950-1951, 118ff with Pls publishes two embroidered pieces from an Egyptian grave and dated in the first centuries A.D. (Athens, Museum Benaki, Inv. No. 7001). On the larger piece are represented:

- 1) Person probably holding a bow.
- 2) Person riding horse. He has a quiver over his r. shoulder (king?).
- 3) Person with symbol of the sun (priest).

Mrs. Apostolake interprets the scene as the feast of Mihrgan in the Sassanidian period.

## ADDENDA

After proofreading had been finished, some scholars were so kind as to send me data about recent discoveries.

#### SEGONTIUM

2374

Mr. George C. Boon writes me: "In August, 1959, a Mithraeum 48 by 21½ ft. was excavated 150 yds. E. of the Roman fort of *Segontium* (Caernarvon, north Wales) by the National Museum of Wales on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The building, which occupied a site previously utilized probably in Flavian times, lay almost at the bottom of a small, marshy valley, parallel to and partly set into the slope, being aligned 30° E. of N. The Mithraeum was of rude construction, employing mostly undressed beach-boulders for the walls, and had a roof of large, square, local slates. It possessed a narthex, 6 by 18 ft., a chapel 35 by 18 ft. with side-benches some 15 in. higher than the nave-floor, which was originally about 8 ft. wide; and a square alcove for the cult-objects 8 ft. wide and 1½ ft. deep. In its life of about 100 years, from ca. 200 to ca. 300, corresponding to a known period of activity at the fort itself, the Mithraeum underwent two phases of refurbishment. It was finally desecrated and burnt in the later 4th century. Four small altars were found, all smashed or damaged, one of which bore the initials of a centurion. It is thought that the main reliefs, statuary and inscriptions were removed when the garrison of *Segontium* was withdrawn (until ca. 350) at the end of the 3rd century. Small finds were few: a dozen pottery lamps and some ironwork, interpreted as a 'standard' furnished with two candleholders and two small bronze bells, of which one survived. The Mithraeum, which will be built over, is to be published in full in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 1960." See fig. 665.

#### ILLMITZ

2375

Dr. A. J. Ohrenberger, *Ein Weihalter aus Illmitz (Bez. Neusiedl am See)* in *Burgenländische Heimatblätter* XXII, 1960, 3ff and fig.; (cf. *PAR* 1960, 1f) publishes an altar in limestone (H. 0.60 Br. 0.34 D. 0.25) with inscription (L.H. 0.033-0.025). Eisenstadt, Burgenländisches Landesmuseum (Inv. No. 24.637). Second century A.D.

D(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) Vale(rianus) mil(es) / leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) s(criba) t(ri)but(um) c(ensu) s(olvi) l(ibens) l(ibens) m(erito).

In Illmitz there probably was a Mithraeum, as already before World War I a

relief of Mithras as a bullkiller is said to have been found there. Excavations will start next summer.

## CEANU-MIC

## 2376

Stone altar, found in Ceanu-Mic (reg. Turda = Potaissa).

Russu in *Materiale si Cercetări arheologice* VI, 1959, 877f No. 9 and fig. 10.

Inv(icto) / V(alerius?) Va(lerianus?) / bo(tum) po(suit).

## 2377

Altar in limestone (H. 0.31 Br. 0.18) found at Turda in the "Cetate" (the Castra of the Legio V Macedonica) in 1905.

Russu, *o.c.* 881 No. 15 and fig. 15.

S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae).

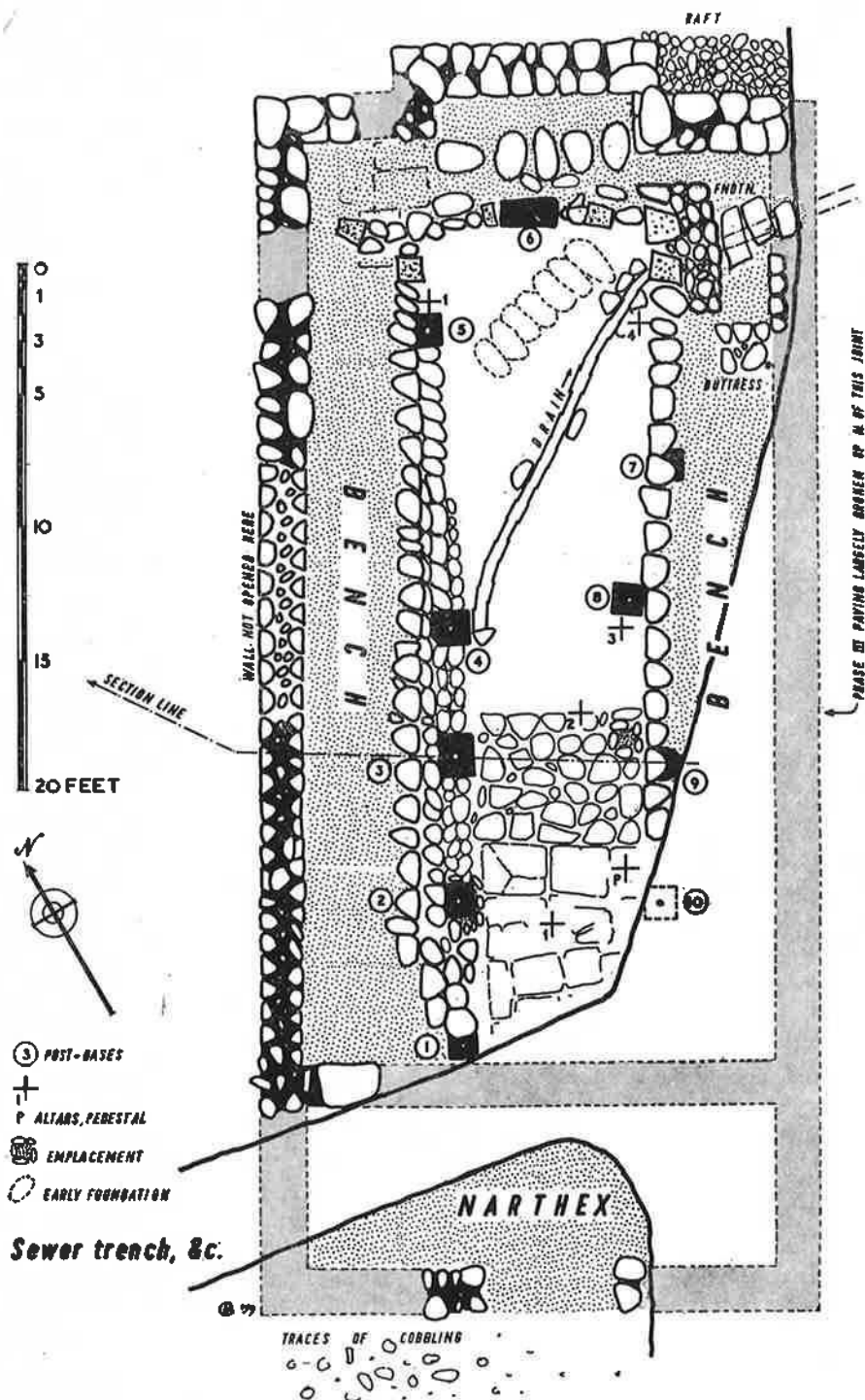


Fig. 665



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*dono*: donavit 801bis.

*dux*: 1614.

*dyspro*: 1008.

*e(gregius)*: 1585; 1596; 1916.

*Enensis*: 1532.

*facilis*: 2343.

*facio*: facta 1027; f(aciendum) 2235; fecit 1096; 1315; 1431; 1642; 1692; 1846; 2008; 2301; fec(it) 1478; fe(cit) 1684; f(ecit) 1700; [feci]t 1693; fecerunt 801bis; refecit 2222.

*familiae*: 1777.

*fanum*: fano 2209; fanus (sic) 1315.

*fautori imperii sui*: 1698.

*Februarius*: xi K(alendis) Feb(ruariis) 1315.

*felix*: f(elicis) 1585; feliciter 138F; fel(iciter)

1821.

*f(emina)*: 1952.

*ficus*: 1892.

*filius*: 1398; 1437; 1524; 1952; fil(ius?) 1081;

fi(lius) 1615; f(ilius) 1297; [f(ilius)] 1227;

1444; fili(i) 1453; fil(ii) 2007; filio 1766;

fi(lio) 1728; f[ilio] 1617.

*fluo*: flui[t] 1369.

*fons*: fonti 1913; fontem 1971; fonte 2277;

font[i d(ei?)] 1810; fonti perenni 1533;

1753; font(i) peren(ni) 1465.

*form[a]*: 2343.

*Fortun(ae)*: 1092.

*frater*: fratris 1256; f[r]a[t]re 1615; fratres

1243; 1477; 1793; fratribus 1773; fraterna

1027.

*fructifer(am)*: 1876.

*genitori*: 2007; [ge]nitori 2008; gen(itori)

lum(inis) 1676.

*genetrichi*: 1490; 1674; 1743; 1874; g(enetrichi)

1652. see also *petra*.

*genitus*: [genito] 1224.

*Genius*: Genio 1390; genis loci 1479; [Ge]niis

1889.

*Hec[ata]e*: 395A.

*Helv(etii)*: 1390.

*Herculii*: 1698.

*h(ereditatum)*: 1583.

*hierophantae*: 395A; ierofante 395B = 516.

*honor*: honorem 1438; honor(em) 1437;

hon(orem) 2312; ho(norem) 1312; 1722;

h(onorem) 1008; 1009; 1165; 1230; 1235;

1242; 1243; 1315; 1319; 1344; 1348; 1349;

1354; 1360; 1361; 1362; 1364; 1367;

[h(onorem)] 2301; ob honorem 1027.

*iaceo*: iacet 114; 115.

[I]anuar(iis): 2294.

*Idus*: [Idibus I]anuar(iis) 2294.

*immortalis*: [immor]talibus 1872.

*immunis*: 1889.

*impendium*: impendio 1243; 1642; imp[en-

dio] 1863; impendio 2208; inp(endio) 1661;

impensa 1693; cum omne impensa 1846;

inpensa 801bis.

*imperium*: imperii 1698; imp(erio) 1013; 1063; 1065; [ex i]mperi 1970; ex imp(erio) 1455.

*incolumitas*: incolumitate 138C; 1937; incolumitat(e) 1875; [incolumi]tate 1936.

*instituo*: instituer(unt) 1243.

*instruc(tum)*: 2235.

*invictus*: see Mithras; Sol.

*Iovii*: 1698.

*Iulius*: vii Kalendas Iulias 1438.

*iunioris*: 1453.

*Iuno*: Iunoni 1199; [Iuno]ni 1208.

*Iuppiter*: 1419; Iuppi[ter] O[ptimus] Ma[ximus] 1419; Iovi 1382; I(ovi) optimo m(aximo) 1881; I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) 1191; 1286; 1467; 1479; 1966; [I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) Dol]i[en]o] 1208; Io(vi) S(oli) inv(icto) 2007.

*iussus*: iussu 1251; 1252; ex iussu 1971; [iu]sso 2301; iussa 2343.

*iustitia*: 395A.

*Kalendae*: vi Kal(endis) Apr(ilis) 1611; xi K(alendis) Feb(ruariis) 1315; [kalendis I]anu[ar]iis 2294; vii Kalendas Iulias 1438; x Kal(endas) Mai(as) 1760.

*Karn(unti)*: 1637; K(arnunti) 1659.

*labefactatum*: 1614.

*Lamud*: 2208; 2209.

*libens*: l(i)b(ente)s 1524. see also votum.

*Liberi*: 395A.

*locus*: loci 1479; 1998; suo in loco 1821.

*lumen*: lum(inis) 1676.

*Luna*: Lunae 1390; 1484; Lu(nae) 1008; Lune 1321.

*Macedonia*: 2008.

*magister*: 801bis; mag(istro) num(inis) 395A.

*magnus*: see Iuppiter.

*Mai(as)*: 1760.

*mater*: 1027; deum M[atri]s 395A; M[atri]s 395B = 516; Matribus 1382; matratus 1027.

*Matroni*: 1382; Matronis 1066.

*Mediom(atricus)*: 1127.

*m(emoria)*: 2301; memoriam 1501; 1503.

*mens*: mente 1397.

*Mercurius*: Mercurio 1046; Mercuri[o] 1211; M(ercurio) 1045; deo xancto (sic) Mercurio 1267.

*mereor*: sit meritis 2343.

*metrop[olis]*: 2031.

*militia*: a militiis 1872.

*Minervae*: 1382.

*Mithra*: Mithr(ae) 1733; Mithr[ae] 1990;

M[ithra] 2347; M(ithrae?) 1307; M[ithra] 2260; Minitrae 1776; Motre 1700; θεω(ι) 2308; deus M(ithra) 2022; dei M[ithra] 1900; θεω M[ithra] 2002; [d(eo)] M(ithrae) 1371; [deo Mithrae] 825; d[ei] invicti 2250; deo invicto 1025; 1239; 1277; 1279; 1385; 1386; 1387; 1675; 1677; 1739; 2311; deo invic[to] 1686; deo invic(to) 1875; deo invict(o) 1017; d(eo) invict[o] 1856; d(eo) in(victo) 1098; deo in[victo] 1232; 1234; d(eo) i(nvicto) 1034; 1309; 1356; 1357; 1777; 1786; [deo] inv(i)c(to) 2208; [deo] inv[ic]to 1928; [deo in]victo 2240; [deo invict?]o 1226; deo invihito (sic) 1319; [de]o [i]nvihit(o) 1320; deo invicto Mithrae 1774; deo invicto Metras (sic) 1443; deo invicto Mithre 1976; θεω(ι) δεικνύτω(ι) M[ithra] 2307; θεω(ι) δεικνύτω(ι) 'P[ithra] 2304; deo invicto Mythrae (sic) 1830; deo invicto Mithrae 1960; deo invicto Mytrae 1303; deo invicto Mytrhe (sic) 1243; deo invihit[o] Midre 1315; deo invicto M(ithrae) 1361; deo invicto M[ithrae] 2234; [d]eo invicto [M]ytrae 1367; deo inv(icto) M(ithrae) 1362; d(eo) inv(icto) Mit(hrae) 1127; d(eo) inv(icto) M(ithrae) 1792; deo inv[ic]to Mithrae 1843; deo i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1396; d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 987; 1005; 1010; 1023; 1056; 1096; 1103; 1162; 1217; 1223; 1224; 1228; 1229; 1230; 1247; 1256; 1266; 1324; 1344; 1348; 1370; 1401; 1404; 1407; 1408; 1424; 1431; 1432; 1433; 1434; 1437; 1440; 1444; 1459; 1460; 1463; 1477; 1478; 1483; 1484; 1486; 1491; 1513; 1525; 1532; 1539; 1616; 1626; 1662; 1671; 1676; 1715; 1717; 1766; 1844; 1854; 1873; 1889; 1959; 2221; 2249; [d]eo i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1252; [d(eo)] i(nvict(o)) M(ithrae) 1364; [d(eo)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1207; d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1360; d(eo) i(nvicto) [M(ithrae)] 1395; d(eo) i(nvicto) [M(ithrae?)] 2147; d(eo) [i(nvicto) M(ithrae)] 1218; 1341; 1529; 2217; [d(eo) i(nvicto)] M(ithrae) 1537; 1546; 2209; 2224; [d]e[o] inv[ic]to Mithrae 1227; [d(eo)] i(nvicto) [M(ithrae)] 1673; d(eo) invicto Mitre S(oli) 1644; d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) S(oli) 1659; d(eo) i(nvicto) S(oli) M(ithrae) 1425; d(eo) i(nv(icto) S(oli)) M(ithrae) 1915; d(eo) M(ithrae) i(nvicto) 987bis; deo M[ithrae] invicto?] 1872; d(eo) M(ithrae) [S(oli)] 2236; deo sancto invicto 2238; deo sancto invicto Mit(h)rae 24B; deo sancto i(nvicto) Mi(thrae) 367; [d(eo)] s(ancto) M(ithrae) 117; [d]eo sanct[o] Mithrae 2206; sancto

deo invicto 2350; [d]eo Soli [i]nvicto 1916; deo Soli invicto Mythr(a)e 138C; deo Soli invict(o) Mytrae 1151; deo Soli inv[ic]to Meter[ae] 1896; deo Soli inv[ic]to Meteri 1892; deo Soli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1015; d(e)o Soli i(n)v(ict)o Mit(h)r(ae) 1524; dei Sol(is) inv(icti) Mit(hrae) 1614; [deo Soli i]nvict[o] Mithrae 2278; [deo Soli] inv[ic]to M[ithr]ae 1417; de[o] Soli invicto Mithra[e] 1617; d(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 138D; 1247; 1293; 1453; 1538; 1543; 1585; 1590; 1592; 1594; 1615; 1637; 1698; 1699; 1729; 1821; 1936; 1937; [d(eo)] S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1531; d(eo) [S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1507; [d(eo) S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1527; d(eo) [S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1588; [d(eo) S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1813; [d(eo) S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1814; [deo] Soli [M]ithrae 1312; d(eo) S(oli) M(ithrae) 1541; invicti 1065; 1585; 1788; 1858; [in]victi 1963; i(nvicti) 1913; invicto 161; 381; 1439; 1583; 1848; 1888; 1894; 1914; 2239; invict[o] 2271; invic[t]o 1929; inv[ic]to 1904; [i]nvicto 117; inv(ict)o 1393; [invicto?] 2276; invicto deo 1466; 1660; 1708; 1725; 1801; 1878; 2212; 2235; invicto diivo (sic) 1787; invict(o) [d]eo 1961; invic(to) d(eo) 1661; in(victo) d(eo) 2213; i(nvicto) d(eo) 1469; 1730; 1759; 1760; i(nvicto) d(eo) M(ithrae) 1428; 1628; 1630; 1635; 1707; [i(nvicto)] d(eo) M(ithrae) 1732; [i(nvicto) d(eo)] M(ithrae) 1634; invicto Mithrae 807bis; 1308; 1488; 2314; invicto Mitrae 1781; invicto Mithrae 1464; invicto Mitre (sic) 1456; invicto Mitrae (sic) 1718; invicto Mythrae 1943; invicto Mythrae (sic) 1945; invict[o] Mythra[e] 1939; invicto Mithra(e) 2005; invict(o) Mithrae 1497; invicto M(ithrae) 1931; 1932; 1933; inv(icto) Mitrae 1441; [in]vict(o) Mitrae 2273; inv[ic]to Mithrae 2286; i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1097; 1846; 1918; 1940; [i(nvicto)] M(ithrae) 1462; 1480; i(nvicto) M(ithrae) S(oli) 1908; [i(nvicto)] S(oli) M(ithrae?) 1803; [M(ithrae)] deo invicto 801bis; a M(a)itra deo [invicto] 1419; M(ithrae) i(nvicto) 1455; [Mithrae Soli in]victo 2220; Soli deo invicto Mithrae 138B; Soli invicto Mithrae 1295; 2169; Soli invicto Mithra[e] 2177; Soli invicto Mitrae 1242; 2010; 2146; Soli invicto Mythrae 1927; 1962; Soli invicto Mytrae 1997; Soli invicto Mythr[ae] 1917; Soli invicto Mythr(ae) 1438; Soli invic(to) Mythrae 1841; Solis [i]nvicti [M]it[h]r[ae]

2183; [Soli] invicto Mithrae 1950; [S]oli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1779; [So]li inv[ic]to Mitre 1805; Soli i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1951; S(oli) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1297; 1476; 1598; 1639; 1711; 1778; 1847; 1877; 1898; 1993; 2021; 2032; 2035; 2047; 2143; 2144; 2161; 2162; [S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae) 1638; [S(oli)] i(nvicto) M(ithrae?) 2287; [S(oli)] i(nvicto) [M(ithrae)] 1673; 1948; [So]li(i) Mithrae 1965; 'Hλλω Mίθρα 2259; 2260; [τ]ῷ 'Hλλω τῷ Mίθρα 2348; 'Hλλω Mίθρα(ι) ἀνεκχέτω(ι) 2296; 'Hλλω Mίθρα ἀν[εκχέτω] 2335; more exceptional attributes of Mithras: deo aeterno 1845; deo bo[no] invicto? 2276; deo genitori 2007; [deo] ge[n]itori 2008; deo i(nvicto) i(nsuperabili?) M(ithrae) 714; d(eo) i(nvicto) M(ithrae) Mercuri[o] 1211; i(nvicto) M(ithrae?) M(ercurio) 1045; d(eo) inv(icto) o(mnipotent) M(ithrae) 1941; Nabarze deo 2029; invicto Mythrae Nabarze 1790; S(oli) i(nvicto) N(abarze) M(ithrae) 2153; Soli Apollini aniceto [Mithrae] 842; 'Hλλω Mίθρα θεῷ ἐπηκόῳ 2265; summi invic[ti] M[ithrae] 395A; Διὸς [Ἡλίου] ἀνεκχέτω Mίθρα 27bis; see also Sol.

*municipium*: mun(icipii) Brig(etionis) 1732.

*munus*: munera 2343.

Nabarze: see Mithras.

*nascor*: nat(us) 1728; nata 1027; nasce[n]tem deum 1531; r(upe) n(ato) 2007.

*natura*: naturae dei 1493; [naturae] 2205.

*nepos*: 1165; nepo(te) 1486.

*Neptuni*: 1382.

*Neviod(unensium)*: 1466.

*novus*: a novo 1431.

*numen*: numinis 2007; numini 1376; 1776; 1963; numin[i] 1227; num(ini) 1278; 1279; n[umini] 2301; [n]umine 2343.

*nuncupavit*: 1937; [nuncupavit] 1936.

*nuper*: 1531.

*officium*: officii 395A.

*olim*: 2343.

*omnis*: omne 1846; omnium 1776; 2029; omniu[m] 1605; [om]nium 1199; omnib(us) 395A; [suis o]mnibus 1480; suis om[nibus] 1537; omn(i) re 2235; o(mnipotentis) 1913; o(mnipotent) 1469; 1941.

*ordo*: [or]dinis 1917.

*oriens*: O(rienti) 1469; 2213.

[ornato?]: 1376.

Pal[myre]nis: 2008.

*paries*: pariete 1692; 1693.

- pater*: a patre 1434.  
*patrio*: 1439.  
*pecunia*: sua pecunia 161; p(ecunia) 1096; 2235.  
*perennis*: perenni 1533; 1753; peren(ni) 1465; see also fons.  
*perfectissimus*: 1614; 2280.  
*permittente*: 1235; 1236.  
*petra*: 1224; petrae 1490; 1674; 1743; petre 1874; p(etrae) g(enetrici) 1652.  
*pictura*: 1438.  
*pinus*: 1892.  
*piu[s]*: 1232; [pius] 1234; pientissimus 1821.  
*placeo*: placitum est 2343.  
*pius*: plus minus 115; plus m[i]nus 114.  
*P(oetovionensis)* 1598; P(oetovionis) 1537.  
*pono*: posuit 138D; 161; 986; 987; 1027; 1067; 1448; 1484; 1531; 1543; 1710; 1805; 1841; 1858; 1948; 1962; 1976; 2005; 2011; 2138; 2173; 2239; 2249; 2314; posuiit (sic) 1712; posuet (sic) 1443; pusuit (sic) 2299; pusu(it) 2318; posu[ut] 1928; po[s]uit 1162; pos[ui]t 2076; [pos]uit 1021; pos(uit) 1224; 1821; 1964; 2007; 2047; 2049; 2061; 2143; 2238; p(osuit) 1657; 1724; 1725; 1873; 1914; 1921; 2030; 2210; 2217; [posuit] 2192; [pos(uit)] 1102; [p(osuit)] 2045; posuerunt 1993; posu[e]runt 2236; pos(ue-runt) 2067; p(o)s(uerunt) 1524; p(osue-runt) 1385; 1717; 2031; posi(tus) 1699; pon[endum] curavit? 2234.  
*pontifex*: pontifici maiori 395A.  
*porta[m]*: 2301.  
*porticus*: 1478; [porticu?] 1376.  
*praesidia[riam]*: 2301.  
*promisit*: 2343.  
*promoti*: 395A.  
*pros(tante)*: 1598.  
*[provinciae Scythiae]*: 2280.  
*p(uer)*: 1952; puero 1996; 1979.  
*quadratariae*: 1247.  
*Quadrubis*: 1067.  
*ratio*: r(ationum) 1484.  
*reddo*: r(eddidit) 1460; redditus 1397.  
*refero*: referet 1034; retuli 1941; retulit 1937; ret(t)ulit 1417; ret(tulit) 1407; ret[tulit] 2069.  
*reficio*: refe[c(erunt)] 1438.  
*reg(inae)*: 1199; 1208.  
*religiosissimi*: 1698.  
*repinx(it)*: 1361; [repin]xit 1362.  
*res*: re 2235.  
*restituo*: restitui 1431; restituit 1397; 1614; 1968; 1971; 2208; restitui(it) 1495; res(ti-tuit) 1485; [r]es[tituit] 1814; restituerunt 1698; rest(ituerunt) 1661; restitui[to] 1297. [r]ex: 1419; r(egis) 1913; regi 1017.  
*ruina*: 1485.  
*r(upe)*: 2006.  
*sacerdos*: 2008; sacerdos 2342; sac(erdos) 1808; sa(cerdos) 1841; s(acerdos) 1913; sacerdot(e) 1438; sacerdot(a)[e] 1027; sac(erdote) 1675.  
*sacrarium*: 1698.  
*sacrum*: 138B; 1092; 1286; 1295; 1390; 1615; 1779; 1881; sa[cr(um)] 1618; 1853; sa[crum] 1990; sacru(m); 1748; 1760; sa-cr(um) 1465; 1499; 1583; sac(rum) 116; 1463; 1505; 1660; 1886; [s]ac(rum) 2286; sa(crum) 1707; 2121; s(acrum) 114; 115; 1417; 1478; 1661; 1715; 1759; [sacr(um)] 1398; sacri 1027; sacr(orum) 1889; sacra-t[o]rum? 1841.  
*salus*: salute 1223; 1324; 1390; 1404; 1408; 1424; 1433; 1453; 1459; 1483; 1529; 1531; 1532; 1541; 1592; 1730; 1760; 1777; 1778; 1782; 1840; 1875; 1916; 1937; 1998; 2011; 2153; 2350; <sa>salute 1590; salut[e] 1917; salut(e) 1428; 1538; salu[te] 1208; salu(te) 2162; 2311; sal(ute) 1476; 1585; 1594; 1686; 2029; 2067; 2208; 2209; 2213; sa(lute) 1524; 2007; s(alute) 1659; 1661; 1792; 1873; 1908; 2236; [salute] 1440; 1588; 1596; 1936; 2150; 2301; [sal(ute)] 1543; 1605; 2161; pro salutem meam 1776; pro salute 138C; 1008; p(ro) s(alute) 1015.  
*sanctus*: [san]c[tae] 1139; sanctu(m) 2183; sancto 2238; 2329; 2350; xancto 1267; see also Mithras; sanct[o] 2206; s(ancto) 1376; 1783; 1788.  
*sanitas*: sanitati 1397.  
*Sarmiz(egetusae)*: 2031; Sarm(izegetusae) 2067.  
*Savaria*: 1671.  
*scribo*: scr(ipsit) 2249.  
*seldium*: 801bis.  
*Semelae*: 1027.  
*Sergia*: 134.  
*sexaginta*: 115.  
*sicuti*: 1397.  
*signum*: 1536; 1948; 2007; sign(um) 1598; signo 1484.  
*simplicitas*: 2343.  
*Siscianorum*: 1474.  
*socius*: socio 1833; soc(io) 1793; s(ocio) 1207; see also Sol.  
*sodaliciu(m)* 801bis.  
*sodali*: 1021.

*Sol*: Solis 1387; 1744; 2169; Soli 1008; 1390; 1398; 1479; 1618; 1719; 1826; 1834; 1952; [S]oli 2283; S(oli) 1207; Solis ... [ae]terni 1026; Soli aeterno 2342; Soli deo 1876; Sol(i) deo 1748; S(oli) d(eo) 1713; 1749; S(oli) deo invicto 1278; [Soli de]o invicto 1376; Soli divino 1710; Soli invicto 116; 1063; 1738; 1784; 1886; 1968; 1969; 1999; 2011; So[li] invicto 2312; Soli invic(to) 2148; Soli invi[c]to 1840; Soli inv[ic]to 1980; Soli i(nvicto) 1129; Soli [i]n[v]icto 1834; [S]oli in[v]icto 1353; [Sol]i invicto 1970; [Soli] invicto 825; [Soli in]victo 1998; Sol(i) i(nvicto) 1802; S(oli) i(nvicto) 1855; 'Hλφ ἀνεκχέτω 1984; 'Hλφ ἀνεκχέτω 1999; Soli invicto c[omi]t(i) 1467; Soli invicto deo 1831; S(oli) i(nvicto) d(eo) 1853; 1709; 1720; 1782; deo Sol(i) 1276; d(eo) Soli 2301; d(eo) S(oli) 1714; 1789; 1820; 1881; 1946; deo invicto Soli 1397; [d]e[o] inv[ic]to Soli 1227; d(eo) i(nvicto) S(oli) 986; 1413; d(eo) s(ancto) Soli invicto 1783; d(eo) s(ancto) o(p[ri]mo?) m(aximo?) Soli 1788; deo Soli invicto 1235; 1808; deo Sol(i) inv[ic]to 1354; [de]o Soli [i]n[v]icto 1712; d(eo) [S(oli)] inv[ic]to 1153; [de]o Soli invicto 2173; d(eo) S(oli) i(nvicto) 1013; 1435; 1819; [de]o Sol[i] invicto Augu[sto] 1352; deo Soli socio 1833; Sol(i) soc(io) 1793; [invicto d]eo Soli 138F; i(nvicto) d(eo) S(oli) 1880; [invic]to S(oli) deo ge[n]itori 2008; Io(vi) S(oli) invi(cto) 2007.

*solum*: solo 1297; 1397; a solo 1971; 2222; 2235.

*soror*: sororibus 1027.

*spelaeum*: 1846; spelaeu[m] 1673; speleum 2350.

*statio*: stat(ionis) Confl(u)ent(es) 1537; sta(tionis) Enensis 1532; stat(ionis) Lamud 2208; 2209.

*statua[m]*: 395A.

*stellam*: 1876.

*summus*: summi 395A; summ(arum) 1466; s(umm(arum)) 1484.

*sumptus*: sumptu 1438; sumto 1485.

*superus*: supero 2343.

*suscipio*: suscept(um) 1434; suscept(o) 1151; suscep(erat) 1531; see also votum.

*sutor(iae?)*: 1247.

*Syri*: 2145.

*taurobolio*: 395A.

*temp(estatis)*: 2222.

*templum*: 1397; 1431; 1485; 1614; 1951; 2208; templ(um) 1495; 1661; 1792; 1793;

2235; tem(plum) 1438; tem[plum] 1546; [templu]m 1814; templi 2008; templo 1808; tem[p(lo)] 1297.

*Tomit(anorum)*: 2301.

*transitus*: transitu 1495; 1497; tra(n)sit[u] 1811; tran[situ] 1900; [transitu] 2205; tra[n]sito 1722; trasito 1737.

*triumfalis*: triumfali 395A; triumf(ali) 395B = 516.

*typus*: typum 1361; 1387; typu[m] 1360; [typu]m 1362.

*vale*: 1021.

*vassa*: 1303.

*vetustas*: vetustate 1673; 2208; vetust(ate) 1661; [vetust(ate)] 1814; vetustate conlabsum 1485; vetustate conl[ap]s(um) 1438; vetusta(te) conlabsum 1431.

*[victoria]*: 2301.

*victrix*: vic(tricis) 870; see also Army.

*v(ir)*: 1585; 1614; 1916; 2280.

*virtus*: virtuti 1065; virtut(i) 1081; virtutum 206.

*vis*: vim temp(estatis) 2222.

*visio*: visionibu[s] 395A.

*visus*: ex viso 1490; 1805; 2030; vi[su] 1395; ex visu 1497; 1710; 1778; ex vis(u) 1876; ex [visu] 1229; 1536.

*vivo*: vivere 2343; vixit 115; bix[i]t 114.

*volō*: [voluit] 1419.

*[v]ol(untate)*: 1841.

*votum*: 1034; 1297; 1417; 1531; 1937; 1999; 2069; 2150; 2299; vot[um] 1928; vo[tum] 1961; [vot]um 1480; v(otum) 1982; [vo-tum] 1936; also in the usual formula: votum solvit libens laetus merito or animo; voto 1952; 2022; 2249; v(o)to 1524; v(oto) 1097; 1479; 1717; 1773; 1977; 1998; 2049; ex voto 138D; 1242; 1243; 1311; 1390; 1393; 1397; 1469; 1476; 1478; 1484; 1615; 1644; 1675; 1692; 1693; 1699; 1749; 1873; 1923; 1948; 1976; 1993; 2005; 2007; 2074; 2138; 2210; 2217; 2318; ex vo[to] 1067; 2220; ex v(oto) 2061; 2067; 2076; 2143; ex v[oto] 2192; ex [voto] 1925; e(x) v(oto) 2045; [ex] v(oto) 2047; [ex voto] 2173; ex votu (sic) 2238; ex bo(to) 1657; ex voto suscept(o) 1151; ex voto suscepto 1278; 1279; quot votum suscep(erat) 1531; vota 1941.

*vovero*: voverat 2209; confotis 395A.

ἀγαθῇ: 2265; 2296; ἀγαθῶ 63.

ἀγνως: 2307.

ἐλσος: 2307.

ἀνέθηκεν: 1999; 2307; ἀνέθη(κεν) 2260; ἀνήθη-  
κην 2307.

ἀπόκερυφον: 2307.

ἀσθμα: 68.

βωμὸς: 72; βωμὸν 27bis; 2259; 2260.

δῶρον: 2335.

ἐπηκόω: 2265; [ἐπ]ηκόω(ι) 2337.

ἐπιταγήν: 2307.

[ε]ύσεβοῦς: 2296.

Εὐφράτη: 2307.

εὐχαριστήριον: 2265; [εὐχαρισ]τήρι(ο)ν 2261;  
εὐχαριστήριον 2002.

εὐχεσθαι: 2307; εὐξ[άμ]ενος 2335.

εὐχήν: 1999.

ζωγραφία: 2265.

[Θε]ῶ ὑψίστω οὐρανίω: 72.

[θεο]σέβειαν: 2296.

Ἰδεος: ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων 2265.

ἱερ[ε]ω: 2296.

ἱερός: ἱεροῦ σπηλίου 2296.

κατεσκευάσεν: 2265.

κτίζω: ἐκτίσθη 72.

μάγοις: 68.

Νάμα: 63.

νίπτρον: 68.

[ο]ικοδομίαν: 2296.

οἰκονόμος: 2307.

ὄσ(σ)ίω(ν): 68.

πατ[ρίδι]: 27bis; π(ατρός) π(ατρίδος) 27bis.

ποιέω: ἔποιε 2307.

ποντάρ[χης]: 2296.

πυρωτόν: 68.

σπηλίου: 2296.

στήλιον: 2265.

συνδεξιός: συνδεξί[ω] ἀγαθῶ 63; ἀγαθῶ

συνδεξίω 63.

συνεισήνεγ[κα]ν: 2296.

τίθημι: ἔθηκε 2259.

[τύ]χη: 2261; τύχη 2265; 2296.

ὄπ[αι]θρα: 72.

ὕπεσχετο: 27bis.

ὕπη[ρ]ετοῦ[ντ]ος: 2296.



## LIST OF MITHRAIC GRADES

<p><i>pater</i>: pater 509; 986; 987; p(ater) 1819;          [pa]t(er) 495; πατήρ 2307; πατρός 2296;          patrem 1315; patre 1027; 1598; 1717;          p(atribus) 1531; πατήρ διὰ βίου 27bis;          pater i(nvicti) o(mnipotentis) r(egis) 1913;          pater pientissimus 1821; pater sacrorum          1243; pater s(acrorum) 1913; pater s(acro-</p>	<p>rum) d[ei] invicti 2250; patr[i] sacr[orum]          395A; patre sac(rorum?) 1438.  <i>leo</i>: leo 114; 1337; 1435; 1711; 1773; 2269;          l(eo) 1710; leoni 1745; 1913; lea 115.  <i>miles</i>: miles 15; 1232; 1234.  <i>corax</i>: cor[a]x 1021; car[a]x 1319; [c]arax          1320.</p>
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## LIST OF DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS

- actarius*: act(arius) 138C; actar(ius) leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis) Ant(onia-nae) 1781; act(ario) [p(rae)p(ositi)] n(umeri) S(uranorum) [s(agittariorum)] 2177; actariorum 1590.
- act(or): 2153.
- adiu[t(or)] tabul(arii): 2121.
- aedilis: 1751; 1752; aed(ilis) 1753; 1754; aedilis c(oloniae) T(aumensium) 1102; aedil(is) col(oniae) Vim(inacii) 2217.
- arcarius: 1875; arcar(ius) regn(i) Noric(i) 1432; ark(arius) Aug(usti) n(ostri) 1438.
- archite[c]tus salararius leg(ionis) xi Cl(audia): 2314.
- aug(ur) col(oniae) Sarm(izegetusae): 2067.
- aug(ustalis) col(oniae): 2035; A(ugustalis?) c(oloniae?) 1940; Aug(ustalis) c(oloniae) U(lpia) T(raianae) P(oetovionensis) 1598.
- beneficiarius*: b(ene)f(iciarius) 1738; b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) 1063; 1065; b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) 1982; b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) leg(ionis) II Ital(icae) 1485; b(ene)f(iciario) co(n)s(ulis) 1776.
- buc(inator): 1013.
- canaliclari: 1590.
- candidati: 1008.
- centurio*: (centurio) coh(ortis) XXXII vol(untariorum) 1098; (centurio) leg(ionis) 1695; (centurio) leg(ionis) VI 840; [c(enturio)] leg(ionis) XV Apol(linar(is)) 1718; [c(enturio)] leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae) 1295; (centurio) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audia) 2273; 2311; (centurio) leg(ionis) I Ital(icae) 2312; c(enturio) leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) 2286; [c(enturio)] leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) M(artiae) v(icticis) 1671; c(enturio) leg(ionis) XXX U(lpia) v(icticis) leg(ionis) XXII p(rimigeniae) p(iae) f(idelis) 1005; c(enturio) vex(illationis) Brit(tonum) 160; c(enturio) vex(illationis) Brit(tonum) 161.
- codicari(um): 1590.
- conductor*: c(onductoris) 1533; conductores armamen(tarii) 1993; c(onductorum) p(ortorii) p(ublici) 1484; cond(uctoris) p(ublici) p(ortorii) 1846; conductoris p(ublici) p(ortorii) 1847; c(onductoris) salinar(um) 2011.
- consul*: co(n)s(ulis) 1776; co(n)s(uli) 1227.
- c(ontra)sc(riptor) stationis Atrantinae: 1529; (contra)sc(riptor) stationis Boiodu(r(ensis)) 1484; (contra)sc(riptor) stat(ionis) Lamud 2209; (contra)sc(riptor) stat(ionis) Vizi(ani) 2209; proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) p(ublici) p(ortorii) (contra) sc(riptor) 1501; 1503.
- c(ornicularius?) l(egati) l(egionis) I adi(utricis): 1729.
- curator*: c(urator) c(ivium) R(omanorum) 1390; curator vikanor(um) Louso(nnensium) II 1390; a(gens) c(uram) leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis) 1805.
- custos*: c(ustos) a(rmorum) 1722; custod(um) armor(um) 1592; custos armorum coh(ortis) (milliariae) n(ovae) Sever(ianae) 1803; arm(orum) c(u)st(os) l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) Anton(iniana) 1638; a(rmorum) [custos] l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) Ant(onia) 1639.
- decurio*: dec(urio) 2222; de[c(urio?)] 2008; d(ecurionum) 1914; dec(urio) col(oniae) Aq(uinci) 1751; 1752; 1753; 1754; dec(urionis) col(oniae) Aq(uincensium) 1760; d(e)c(urio) col(oniae) Karn(unti) 1637; dec(uriones) col(oniae) Sarmiz(egetusae) metrop(olis) 2031; dec(urio) aedil(is) col(oniae) Vim(inacii) 2217; d(ecurio) m(unicipii) A(quinici) 1746.
- dispensator*: disp(ensatoris) Aug(ustorum) n(ostorum) 1875; Aug(usti) disp(ensatoris) 1432; Aug(usti) n(ostri) disp(ensatoris) 2029; disp(ensator) p(rovinciae) P(annoniae) s(uperioris) 1478.
- duplicarius*: dup(licarius) al(ae) ... 1224; dupl(iciarius) al(ae) Noricorum 1015; dupl(iciario) 1635.
- dux: 1614; du(x limitis provinciae Scythiae) 2280.

*equus*: eq(ues) Rom(anus) 1330; eq(ues) alae I Flaviae milli(ariae) 1092; equi(tum) [coh(ortis) I I]tur(aeorum) 1223.

es(sedarius): 1021; essed(ario) 1021.

evocatus Aug(ustorum) n(ostorum): 2350; evoc(atus) (duorum) Aug(ustorum) 170.

ha[rus]pex: 1162; har(uspex) col(oniae) [A-puli] 1998.

imag(inifer): 1008; imag(inifer) l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) 1955.

immunis: 1889; immun(is) leg(ionis) VIII aug(ustae) 1151.

*legatus*: leg(atus) Aug(usti) 1950; leg(atus) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) 138B; leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) 138C; leg(ati) Aug(usti) p(ro) p(raetore) 1008; leg(atus) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) 1774-1777; leg(atus) pr(o) [pr(aetore) Germa]niae su-[p(er)ioris] 1227; leg(ati) leg(ionis) 1008; l(egati) l(egionis) I adi(utricis) 1729; leg(atus) Aug(ustorum) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) 1952; leg(atus) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) 1968; 1969.

libertus: 1760; lib(ertus) 1428; 1778; 1785; 1880; 1937; l(ibertus) 2007; [l]ibertus 2011; [l]ib(ertus) 1936; lib(erti) 1408; Aug(usti) lib(ertus) 1438; 2032; 2136.

*librarius*: l(ibrarius) 1081; libr(arii) 2177; librariorum 1590.

magister: 801bis.

matricarius: 1243.

med[icus] coh(ortis) IIII? [Vin(delicorum)] 1153.

miles: 15; 1232; 1234; milites 2350; mil(iti-bus) pr(aetorianis) 2350; miles co(hortis) prim(ae) Bel(garum) immunis 1889; mil(es) leg(ionis) 1925; m(iles) l(egionis) XXII 1243; mil(es) l(egionis) XXII p(rimigeniae) p(iae) f(idelis) 1308; miles legionis primae [a]diutricis 1739; mil(ites) leg(ionis) II ad(iutricis) 1792; 1793; miles leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) 1711; mil(es) l(egionis) II Ita(licae) 1513; miles leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) 1921; mil(es) leg(ionis) V Mace(donicae) 1929; milites leg(ionis) XXX V(aleriae) v(icticis) p(iae) f(idelis) 1008.

naucerus: 2234.

neg(otiator): 1844.

not(arius): 138C.

officialium: 1594.

opt(io): 1810; 1811; 1812; optio leg(ionis) X g(eminae) 1677.

pancrestaris: 1715.

p(atroni?): 1408.

*praefectus*: [praef(ectus)] 842; pr(aefectus) al(ae) P(a)n(noniorum) 1918; pr(aefectus) coll(egii) fa[b(um)] 1746; praef(ectus) vehic(ulorum) 1439; praef(ecti) veh(iculo-rum) 1846; praef(ecti) vehiculor(um) 1847. [pra]epositus: 1596; praepositi leg(ionum) V M(acedonicae) et XIII g(eminae) Galli(e-narum) 1594.

*praeses*: pr(aeses) pr(ovinciae) N(orici) m(e-di)terrane(i) 1432; p(raeses) p(rovinciae) N(umidia) m(ilitaris) 138D; p(raeses) [pro(vinciae) Numidia]e 138F.

p(rimi)p(ili) leg(ionis) II adiutricis: 1785.

proc(urator) Aug(usti): 1448; proc(uratoris) 2150; pr(ocuratoris?) 1738; proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) 1501; 1503; proc(urator) Aug(ustorum duorum) nostrorum prov(in-ciae) Dac(iae) Porol(issensis) 1916; p(ro-curatore) r(ationum) s(ummarum) 1484.

sacerdote: 687.

salararius: 2314; salar(i)a(rius) 2076.

scrib(a) c[ol]l(oniae) Aquinci: 1759.

sc(rutator) stat(ionis) Lamud: 2208; p(ublici) p(ortorii) scrut(ator) stat(ionis) Poet(ovio-nensis) 1497.

*servus*: Aug(usti) ser(vus) 1583; ser(vus) 807bis; 1376; 1505; 1529; 1676; 2208; 2209; (servus) 1499; 1943; Caes(aris) n(ostri) ser(vus) vil(icus) vectigal(is) Illy-r(ici) 2235; conductoris p(ublici) p(ortorii) servus 1847; cond(uctoris) p(ublici) p(ortorii) ser(vus) 1846; Iulior(um) c(onducto-rum) p(ortorii) p(ublici) serv(us) 1484.

sig(nifer) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) A(ntonin-iana): 1717; signif(er) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) 1962.

speculator leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) Gordia-nae: 1971.

stat(ionarius): 1832.

s(trator) c(onsularis): 1820.

*tabularius*: tabul(arius) 1536; 2032; tabu-l(arii) 2121; tab(ularius) p(atrimonii?) r(egni) N(orici) 1438; h(ereditatum) ta-b(ularius) 1583.

tesser(arius): 1928; tesserarior(um) 1592.

trib(unus) coh(ortis) XXIII v(oluntario-rum) c(ivium) R(omanorum): 1297.

vestia(rius): 2221.

*veteranus*: vet(eranus) 1417; 1543; 1725; [vet(eranus)] a(lae) (primae) c(ivium) R(omanorum) 1635; vet(eranus) ex b(e)nef(iciario) co(n)s(ulis) 1776; vet(erani) leg(ionis) XXII 1235; vet(eranus) leg(io)nis I ad(intricis) 1724; veter(anus) leg(io)nis VIII aug(ustae) Alexandrianae 1361; veter(anus) leg(ionis) VIII aug(ustae) Alexand[rianae] 1362; vet(eranus) leg(io)nis VI Cl(audiae) 2222; vet(eranus) leg(ionis) II[II] F(laviae) f(idelis) 2250; vet(eranus) l(egionis) XIII g(eminae) 1720; vet(eranus) leg(ionis) XIII g(eminae) 1959; 1960.

*vicarius*: vic(arius) 1488; 1490; 1491; 1493; vicari 1533; vik[arius?] 1588; vikar(ius) 2029; vik(ario) 1484.

*vilicus*: vilic(us) 1846; vil(icus) 1621; 2235; p(ublici) p(ortorii) vil(ici) 1488; 1490; 1491; 1493; [p(ublici)] p(ortorii) Ill(yrici) vil(icus) 1507; p(ublici) p(ortorii) vilici 1533; vil(ici) stat(ionis) Atrantin(ae) 1484; vil(icus) stat(ionis) Confl(u)ent(es) 1536; vil(ici) sta(tionis) Enensis 1532; vil(icus) stat(ionis) Esc . . . . 1407; see also *servus*.  
*vir*: II vir i(ure) d(icundo) 1746; (duum) viralis col(oniae) 2249; 1111 v[ir] Aug(usta)lis col(l)oniae P(oetovionis) 1537; (se) vir augustal(is) 1390; sex(viri) col(oniae) K(arnunti) 1659.

β(ενεφικάριος) ὑπατικός: 2296; [β(ενεφικάρου)] ὑπατικού: 2296.  
γραφικός: 2265.  
[ὑπάτου]: 27bis.

## ARMY

ala: 1224.

ala Noricorum: 1015.

ala

I civium Romanorum: 1635.

I Flavia: 1092.

II Pannoniorum: 1918.

cohors nova Severiana: 1803.

cohors I Belgarum: 1889.

I Ituraeorum: 1223.

II Nerviorum: 837B.

IV Vindellicorum: 1153; 1155; 1157.

XXXII voluntariorum: 1098.

XXIII voluntariorum civium Romanorum: 1297.

legio: 1695.

legio I adiutrix: 1724; 1729; 1739.

I Italica: 2271; 2312.

I Noricorum: 1434.

II adiutrix: 1785; 1792; 1793.

II adiutrix pia fidelis Antoniniana: 1781; 1790; 1805.

II Herculia: 149.

II Italica: 1485; 1513.

IV Flavia fidelis: 2250.

V Macedonica: 1592; 1594; 1596; 1921; 1925(?); 1929; 2286.

VI : 840.

VI Claudia: 2222.

VIII : 916.

VIII Augusta: 1151; 1295.

VIII Augusta Alexandriana: 1361; 1362.

X gemina: 1649; 1677.

XI Claudia: 2273; 2311; 2314.

XIII gemina: 1592; 1594; 1596; 1952; 1955; 1959; 1960; 1962; 1968; 1969.

XIII gemina Gordiana: 1971.

XIV gemina: 1711; 1720.

XIV gemina Antoniniana: 1638; 1639; 1717.

XIV gemina Martia victrix: 1671.

XV Apollinaris: 1718.

XXII : 1235; 1243.

XXII primigenia pia fidelis: 1005; 1308.

XXX Ulpia victrix: 1005.

XXX Valeria victrix pia fidelis: 1008.

numerus Surorum sagittariorum: 2177.

vexillatio Brittonum: 160; 161.

## NAMES OF PERSONS MOSTLY MITHRAISTS

- |  |  |
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| <p> M(arcus) A . . . . : 1224.<br/> Cornelius Abascant(us): 1785.<br/> Helvius Accep[t]inu[s]: 1433.<br/> Ac(uti): 1539.<br/> Adlec(tus): 1676.<br/> C(aii) Aeli: 1536.<br/> Aelian(us): 2249.<br/> Aemilia[nus]: 1455.<br/> Agathopus: 1477.<br/> C(aius) Nummius Amandus: 1951.<br/> [M]asuini[us] Amicus: 1732.<br/> Ampliat: 2029.<br/> Cael(ius) Anicetus: 1766.<br/> L(ucius) Fabi(us) Anthi(mus?): 1153.<br/> Ceristius Antiochus: 1096.<br/> Sex(tus) Cornel(ius) Antiochus: 1876.<br/> Aur(elius) Antiochianus: 1479.<br/> Gabini Antoni: 1505.<br/> [A]ntoninum: 1376.<br/> [Ant]oni[us]: 1046.<br/> [T(itus) Ael(ius) A]nulinus: 1955.<br/> [Fla]vius Aper: 1596.<br/> Fl(avius) Aper: 1585.<br/> T(iti) F(lavii) Apri: 1008.<br/> Apri: 1594.<br/> L(ucius) Antonius Menander Aphrodisieus: 1894.<br/> L(ucius) Corn(elius) Apolaustus: 1873.<br/> Apollonides: 2208;<br/> 2209.<br/> Mocio Aprilis: 1429.<br/> C(aius) Cas(sius?) Apronianus: 1722.<br/> M(arcus) Laelius Aquila: 2342.<br/> Iul(ius) Arbas(?): 1834.<br/> Argata: 1207.<br/> Att[i . . .]Sat[urnini?] Ari . . . . : 1588.<br/> Ariminensis: 1437.<br/> Aelia Arisuth: 115.<br/> Arpoeras: 1777.<br/> P(ublius) [Ael(ius)] [Art]emidorus: 2008.<br/> T(itus) F[lavii] Messius [Arte]midorus: 801bis.<br/> Atius: 1393.<br/> P(ublius) Ael(ius) Atta(lus?): 1781. </p> | <p> Cl(audii) A[tt]ici: 1092.<br/> L(ucii) Albi(i) Attici: 1404.<br/> L(ucius) Albius Atticus: 1427.<br/> Milacei(us) Atticus: 757.<br/> L(ucius) Adiutorius Attilus: 1235.<br/> M(arcus) Aur . . . : 495.<br/> Aurel(i): 1538.<br/> [Aur?]elius: 1872.<br/> Aur(elius): 1888; 2021.<br/> Silvinius Aurelius: 1247.<br/> C(aius) Albius Avitus: 1427.<br/> G(aius) Flavius Avitus: 1779.<br/> C(aius) Sacidius Barbarus: 1718.<br/> Anto(nius) Barbilus: 1844.<br/> Non(ius) Bassinus: 1735.<br/> Blastia: 1463.<br/> Ulp(ius) Breuci(anus): 1708.<br/> Iul[i]us Buba[l]us: 1877.<br/> Pullaena Caeliana: 1952.<br/> C(aius): 1673.<br/> Callistus: 1749.<br/> Sept(imius) Callus: 1008.<br/> C(aius) Caecina Calpurnius: 1495.<br/> T(itus) Martial(i)us Candidus: 1214.<br/> T(itus) Mar[ti]al(i)us Candidus: 1215.<br/> Cantin(ius) Capell(a): 1349.<br/> Senilius Carantinus: 1127.<br/> Carodius: 1730; see<br/> also Karodius.<br/> Carpion: 2032.<br/> C(aio) Statio [Ca]ssiano: 1615.<br/> C(aius) Iul(ius) Castnus: 1774.<br/> M(arcus) Ulp(ius) Castrensis: 1724; 1725.<br/> M[er]catorius Castrensis: 1293.<br/> L(ucius) Sentius Castus: 840.<br/> Catia . . . : 1229.<br/> Seranio Catullo: 1027.<br/> M(arcus) Antonius Celer: 1532.<br/> Ant(onio) Celeri: 1531.<br/> Charidemi: 1532.<br/> Charito: 1466.<br/> [Chre?]s[i]mi: 1376. </p> |
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- Chrestion: 1945.  
 Aur(elius) Chrestus: 1996.  
 Cimber: 1021.  
 Fl(avio) Clarino: 2350.  
 Coc(ceius?): 1908.  
 Comi[tialis]: 1856.  
 Comi[tius?]: 1856.  
 Confinis: 1242.  
 Cornel(ius) Cornelianus: 2143.  
 Cracissiu[s]: 1127.  
 C(aius) Iul(ius) Crescenis: 1066.  
 Crescens: see also Crescenis; Cresces.  
 Cresces: 1505.  
 M(arci) Vivi Cresti: 1873.  
 Maniu[s] Cretinus: 1918.  
 C(aius) Lollius Crispus: 1098.  
 Vindil(ius?) Cupitus: 1717.  
 [M(arcus) Aurelius] D[ecimus]: 138F.  
 D(ecimi): 1297.  
 Sept(imius) Deospor: 1008.  
 Diadumenus: 1432.  
 Turran(ii) Dil . . . : 2153.  
 Dioscorus: 1943.  
 Aur(elius) Dolens: 1925.  
 L(ucius) Dom . . . : 1107.  
 Donatus: 1841.  
 Iul(ius) Donatus: 1820.  
 Donnius: 1733.  
 [Ve]t(urius) Du[bi]tatus: 1635.  
 Ensocho: 1021.  
 Epictetus: 1438; 1533.  
 Eppius: 1437.  
 G(aius) Herennius Ermes: 1977.  
 Euthices: 1936.  
 Euthyses: 1937.  
 Eutyches: 1484.  
 Aur(elius) Eutyc[hes]: 1476.  
 Longin(ius) [Exp]ertus: 1628.  
 M(arcus) Comatius Exsuperatus: 1978.  
 Aur(elius) Exuperatu[s]: 1714.  
 [Fa]ustinus: 1320.  
 Maternin[i]us Faustinu[s]: 1315.  
 Materninius Fau[s]tinus: 1315.  
 Faustus: 1847.  
 Cornel(ius) Fau(s)tu(s): 2273.  
 M(arci) Aur(elii) Felician(i): 1453.  
 Aurel(ii) Feliciani: 1453.  
 M(arci) Luccei Felicis: 2150.  
 M(arci) Aur(elii) Felicissim[i]: 1453.  
 Felix: 1490.  
 L(ucius) Val(erius) Felix: 1946.  
 Festus: 1488.  
 C(aio) Aurel(io) F[irminiano]: 2301.  
 Firmino: 1034.  
 Firminus: 1483.  
 Vird(io?) Firmo: 1531.  
 Florius Florentius: 1165.  
 Aur(elius) Florianus: 1776.  
 Val(erius) Florus: 138D.  
 Fortis: 1817.  
 Fortunatus: 1875.  
 Freio: 1010.  
 Friatto: 1010.  
 C(aius) Fron . . . : 1678.  
 M(arcus) Aur(elius) Frontinianus: 1792; 1793.  
 M(arcus) Aur(elius) Fronto: 1792; 1793.  
 Corneli Fructi: 1782.  
 L(ucius) Valerius Fuscus: 2286.  
 No(nium) Fyrmum: 377.  
 Ulb(ius) Gai(anus): 1439.  
 Gaius: 2045.  
 M(arcus) Ulp(ius) Gaius: 2067.  
 Q(uintus) P(ublius) Gemellus: 1211.  
 Octavius Geminus: 1848.  
 M(arcus) Cocc(eius) Genialis: 1916.  
 Gnati: 1348.  
 Ael(ius) Gordianus: 1965.  
 L(ucius) Octavius Gratus: 2003.  
 [Mag]ni[us]. [He]racla: 1686.  
 L(ucio) Vernasio Heraclida: 1598.  
 Aurelius Heraclides: 1477.  
 Hermadio: 2146; 2153.  
 [Her]mapio: 1251.  
 Hermes: 1441; 1846.  
 Allidius Hermes: 1786.  
 C(aius) Domit[ius] Herm[es]: 1618.  
 Sex(tus) Vib(ius) Hermes: 1598; see also Ermes.  
 Aur(elius) Hermodorus: 1431.  
 Hilaru[s]: 1438; see also Ilarus.  
 Horientis: 2007.  
 Host[ilius]: 1900.  
 Hyacinthi: 1501; 1503.  
 L(ucius) Aeli(us) Hylas: 2007.  
 Ia[n]u[a]r(ius): 1408.  
 Sext(us) Baberius Ianuar(ius): 1886.  
 Ianussa: 1363.  
 [I]anussa: 1363.  
 Ilari: 1444; see also Hilarus.  
 Ilarinus: 1444.  
 Apon(ii) Ing(enui): 1499.  
 C(aius) Iul(ius) Ingenus: 1759.  
 Fl(avii) Iovini: 1531.

- Ision: 2235.  
 Iucundus: 1478.  
 Val(erius) Iucundus: 2210.  
 Iulian . . . : 1587.  
 Ael(ius) Iulianus: 1834.  
 Aur(elio) Iuliano: 2350.  
 Aur(elius) Iu[li]anus: 1738.  
 C(aius) Ant(onius) Iulianus: 2162.  
 Iu(lius) Iul(ianus): 1713.  
 Iulius Iulianus: 1923.  
 Iul(io) Iuliano: 1728.  
 Vind(iilius) Iulianus: 1717.  
 Iulius: 2041.  
 Iuliu[s]: 1626.  
 C(aius) Iul(ius): 1357.  
 Sex(tus) Iulius: 1297.  
 T(itus) Iul(ius?): 1507.  
 Q(uintus) Iunius: 1227.  
 Iurathani: 114.  
 Iustini: 1034.  
 Aure[l(ius)] Iustinianus: 1614.  
 Fla(vius) Iustinianus: 1605.  
 Metilius Iustin[i]anus: 1459.  
 Sep(timius) I(u)st(ini)anus: 1639.  
 Sept(imius) Iust(ini)anus: 1645.  
 C(aius) Paulinus Iustus: 1063.  
 Iu[li]us Iuvenali[s]: 1097.  
 A(ulus) Gratius Iuvenis: 1243.  
 Sexti Iuv[e]nti: 1778.  
 Iuveninus: 1435.
- Alfenio Ceio[nio]  
 Iuliano Kamenio: 395A.  
 Iul(ius) Karodius: 1728.
- Q(uintus) Caecil(ius) Laetus: 1969.  
 Q(uintus) Cottius Lalus: 1719.  
 Vib(ius) Leccus: 1081.  
 L(ucius?) A(elius?) Leo: 1710.  
 L(ucius) Aelius Leo: 1711.  
 Libella: 1773.  
 M(arcus) Ulp(ius) Linus: 1955.  
 Longinus: 1660.  
 Long(us): 2076.  
 Lucaius: 2238.  
 Lucanus: 807bis; 1941.  
 L(ucius) Lucce[ius]: 1853.
- C(aius) Fabius  
 Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus: 138C.  
 Lucius: 1278.  
 V[e]tur(ius) Lucius: 1898.  
 Lupercus: 1408.  
 C(aius) Va[r]onius Lupulu(s): 1230.  
 Varonio Lupulo: 1235; 1236.  
 Ul[pius] Lup[us]: 1541.  
 Ulp(ius) [Lupus?]: 1543.
- Aelius Ma . . . : 114.  
 Tib(erius) Cl(audius) Mace[do]: 1398.  
 Iul(ius) Macrinus: 1151.  
 C(aius) Atulius Maior: 1279.  
 Maius: 2031.  
 Val(erius) Marcelianus: 1469.  
 Flavi(us) Marcellinus: 1892.  
 Fla(vius) Ma[r]cellinus: 1928.  
 Turranius Marcellinus: 1993.  
 Licin(io) Marcello: 1438.  
 Flavi(us) Marcellus: 1892.  
 Fla(vius) Marce[ll]us: 381.  
 G(aius) C(. . . ius) Marcellus: 2236.  
 Marci: 1943; see also  
 Marcus.  
 Marcianus: 1460.  
 C(aius) Iulius Marcianus: 1962.  
 Rumanus Marcianus: 1892.  
 M(arcus): 1769.
- T(itus) Aur(elius)  
 (Fabia) Marcus: 1959.
- T(itus) Aur(elius)  
 Fabia Marcus: 1960.  
 G(aius) Plotius Maro: 2239.  
 P(ublii) Ael(ii) Mars(i): 2153.  
 Baebi(us) Martialis: 1708.  
 Martius Martialis: 986; 987.  
 M(arcus) Iul(ius) Martius: 1005.  
 Condollius Marus: 1045.  
 Sex(tus) Masclius: 1401.  
 N. Masica Matern[i]anus: 1731.  
 C(aius) Silvinius Materninus: 1235.  
 Ma[t]t[o]: 1218.  
 Matto: 1348.  
 L(ucius) Avit(us) Maturus: 1637.  
 C(aius) Celsinius Matutinus: 1361; 1362.  
 Maximianus: 137.  
 M(arcus) Valerius Maximianus: 138B.  
 M(arcus) Val(erius) Maximianus: 1950.  
 Maximus: 1480.  
 Ael(ius) Maximus: 1921.  
 C(aius) Iulius Maximus: 2271.  
 Cass(ius) Maximus: 2067.  
 Cornelius Maximus: 1782.  
 M(arcus) Titius Maximus: 2249.  
 Aur(elii) Maximii: 1936; 1937.
- P(ublius) Marcus  
 Victor Maximillianus: 1952.
- Q(uintus) Marcus  
 Victor Felix Maximillianus: 1952.  
 Aur(elius) Maximinus: 1892.  
 Lici(nius) Maximinus: 1513.  
 Melichrius: 2269.  
 Ael(io) Messio: 2350.  
 Ael(ius) Mestrius: 1964.  
 Cannuti Modesti: 1008.



Aur(elius) Montanus: 1929.  
Mucapor: 1808.  
Sept(imius) Mucatra: 1008.  
[Eg. Mu]natus: 1695.

Aur(elius) Nectoreca: 160; 161.  
Aelius Nepos: 2069.  
[A]urelius Nepos: 1247.  
Aurell[us] Nepos?: 1247.  
P(ublius) Nepos: 1483.  
Cl(audius) N(e)ronianus: 1808.  
Nicasius: 987bis.  
Nicolai: 1432.  
Cl(audius) Nig(er): 1966.  
P(ublius) Ae(lius) Nigri(nus): 1674.  
Nu.....o: 1139.  
Ianuarianus [Nym]fidius: 395A.

[C(aius)] Iulius Omucio: 2011.

Pa.....: 1162.  
Iul(ius) Pacat(us): 1675.  
Pamph[i]li: 1875.  
Pannonius: 1778.  
Aurelius Maximus Pant[a]die[n]us: 1911.  
Pao...: 1915.  
Peticius Pastor: 116.  
Cla(udius) Patasio: 1789.  
C(ains) Vettinius Paternus: 1235.  
Cornel(ii) Paulli: 1785.  
Perpetus: 1247.  
[Pet]ronius Perpe[tu]s: 1252.  
Silvestrius Perpetus: 1247.  
Silvestrius Pe[r]petus]: 1247.  
M(arcus) Maianus Pervin[c]us: 1067.  
M(arcus) Ulp(ius) Petuennus: 1831.  
P(ublio) Caragoni Philopalaestri: 2269.  
[P]hilumenus: 1453.  
A(ulus) Phoebus: 2173.  
Pin(nes?): 1889.  
Gittonius Pippausus: 1351.  
Q(uintus) Lucilius Pis[ci]nus: 2312.  
T(itus) Tettiu[s] Plotu[s]: 2250.  
A(ulus) Po...: 1550.  
A(ulus) Gratus Potens: 1243.  
Potentianum: 1315.  
M(arci) P(ublii) Potentis: 1429.  
Potinus: 2005.  
L(ucius) Domitius Primanus: 2148.  
Primi: 1488; 1493; see also Primus.  
Primitivos: 1503.  
Priscinius Sedulius Primulis: 1256.  
Prisc[i]nius Sedulius [Primulis]: 1267.  
Primu(s): 1356.  
C(ains) Iul(ius) Primus: 1760.

C(aius) [I]ul(ius) Prim(us): 1748.  
P(ublius) Clod(ius) Corn(elia) Primus: 1390.  
M(arci) Lol(li) Prisci: 1408.  
Priscus: 2039.  
Privati: 1242; see also Tertinus.  
Probinus: 1009.  
P(ublius) Nas[e]llius Proclianus: 1295.  
Ulp(ius) Proculinus: 1971.  
Proculus: 1483.  
C(aius) Iul(ius) Propinquos: 1693.  
C(aius) Iul(ius) Propinq[ui]us: 1692.  
Protas: 2029.  
Prudens: 1493.  
Prudentis: 1490.  
Sexti [Ma]eni Pudentis: 1324.

[Q]uartus: 1462.  
Candidius Quartus: 1286.  
Quintia[nus]: 1227.  
Qui[nti]l[i]anus: 1485.  
I(ulius?) Q(uintus): 1931.  
L(ucius) Vitru(vius) Quintus: 1277.

Reginia: 1027.  
Respecto: 1066.  
P(ublius) Aelius Respectus: 1464.  
Sex(ti) Restituti: 624.  
T(itus) Fl(avius) Restutus: 1537.  
C(aius) Rip...: 1700.  
C(aius) A(urelius) Rodius: 1730; see also Carodius; Karodius.  
Apon[i]us Rogat[i]anus: 842.  
Antoni Rufi: 1490; 1493.  
C(aii) Antoni Rufi: 1501; 1846.  
C(aii) Antoni Ruf(i): 1503.  
M(arcus) Aur(elius) Rufinus: 2350.  
Rustici: 1303.  
Rutus: 2022.

M(arcus) Aurelius Sabinus: 134.  
C(aius) Caerellius Sabinus: 1968.  
Ulp(ius) Sabinus: 1739.  
[S]acellus(?): 1712.  
Salvianus: 1529.  
Sept(imius) Sammius: 1008.  
Tib(erius) Cassius Sanctus: 1385.  
Ti(berii) Hateri Saturnini: 1777.  
Ti(berii) Saturnini: 1847.  
Saturninus: 1644.  
Annius Saturninus: 2311.  
M(arcus?) Statius Saturninus: 1615.  
Se....: 1208.  
Secu....: 1367.

- Secundinus: 1407;  
 1242.  
 [Sec]undinus: 1948.  
 [Secund?]ino: 1617.  
 C(ains) . . il Secundulus: 1855.  
 Secundi: 1660.  
 Secundus: 1386; 1539.  
 [Sec]und[us]: 1617.  
 P(ublius) Opp[ius]  
 L(ucius) Ann[us] Senecio: 1993.  
 An[t(onia)] Senecio: 1096.  
 M(arcus) Tert(ius) Senecio: 1720.  
 Q(uintus) Livi(n)ius Senill(o): 1484.  
 T(ito) Cla(udio) Sequens: 1023.  
 L(ucius) Pervincius Serenus: 2314.  
 Q(uintus) Samacius Servandi: 1533.  
 An[c]arinius Severus: 1165.  
 Antoni [S]ev[e]rini: 1433.  
 Severus: 2136.  
 Vita[l]ius Severus: 1276.  
 Sex. . . : 1396.  
 Silvanus: 1662.  
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 Silvinus: 1247.  
 Silvestrius Silvinius: 1247.  
 Sisimbrius: 1914.  
 Spera[tus]: 1157.  
 Aurelius Statorius: 1652.  
 Suaemedus: 1976.  
 Gradius Aet(i) Super: 2213.  
 Suran . . . : 1015.  
 Surione: 1456.  
 Surus: 1932.  
 [Sy]mphorus: 1769.  
 Synethus: 2121.  
 Sex(tus) Syntrofus: 1939.  
 Apolloni(us) Tetes Syras: 381.  
 Syri: 2145.  
 M(arcus) Bellius T. . . . : 1370.  
 Tacitus: 1092.  
 Terentia[nus]: 2065.  
 Privati Tertini: 1242.  
 Tertinus: 1242.  
 Ial(lius) Tertinus: 1630.  
 Senti[o]nius Tertinus: 1287.  
 Tertius: 1303.  
 Adiutorius Tertius: 1239.  
 Tetto: 1396.  
 Thallusa: 623.  
 Theodorus: 1497.  
 Aur(elius) Theof(ilus): 2074.  
 M(arci) Aurelii Timothei: 1936.  
 M(arci) Aure(lii) Timoth[e]i: 1937.  
 M(arcus) Lusius Trofimas: 1880.  
 Flav(ius) Trofimius: 2030.  
 Trougilli: 1278.  
 Ulp[us]: 1543.  
 Urbicus: 1474.  
 Tib(erius) [I]u[l]ius Ursalus: 1417.  
 Ursinus: 1443.  
 Ursulus: 1429.  
 . . . . norinus V. . . : 1623.  
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 T(iberii) C(laudii?) V. . . : 1676.  
 T(itus) V. . . : 1555.  
 Aur(elius) Vale(n)s: 1524.  
 C(aius) Iul(ius) Valens: 1998.  
 Tib(erius) Sancteius Valens: 1385.  
 C(ai) Inli Valen[t]ini: 2011.  
 Aur(elius) Valentinu(s): 1524.  
 Aurelius Valentinus: 2138.  
 Sep(timius) Valentinus: 1810;  
 1811; 1812.  
 P(ublius) Ael(ius) Valerianus: 2221.  
 Att(ius) Val[erianus]: 2199.  
 L(ucius) Sep(timius) Valerianus: 1659.  
 L(ucius) Se(p)timius Valerianus: 1661.  
 S(purius) Sped(ius?) Valerianus: 2035.  
 M(arco) Val(erio): 1675.  
 Val(erius): 1631.  
 [Va]ler(ius?): 1963.  
 Val[erius]: 2156.  
 C(aius) Iul(ius) Val(erius): 2221; 2222.  
 L(ucius) Sep(timius) Valerius: 1659.  
 L(ucius) Se(p)timius Valerius: 1661.  
 Ulp[us] Valerius: 1434.  
 Vales: 1878.  
 Venulus: 1499.  
 [M(arcus)] Valerius Venustus: 1397.  
 [Q(uinti)] Sabini Verani: 1491; 1533.  
 Ant(onia) Veranus: 1819; 1821.  
 T(itus) Flavius Verecundus: 1671.  
 L(ucio) Annio Vero: 1486.  
 Verus: 1424.  
 Ax[us] Verus: 1009.  
 C(aius) Amandinius Verus: 1013.  
 L(ucius) Candidinius Verus: 1030.  
 M(arcus) Porcius Verus: 1448.  
 Q(uintus) Vet[us]: 1009.  
 Viator: 1533.  
 T(itus) Fl(avius) Viato[r]: 1684.  
 [Au]r(elius) Victor: 1699.  
 Aur(elius) Vict(or): 2192.  
 L(ucius) Sep(timius) Victor: 1805.  
 Murius Victor: 1102.  
 C(aii) Iuli Victor[i]n[i]: 1760.  
 Victorinus: 2031.

Aur(elius) Victorinus: 1927.  
 Florus Victorinus: 1297.  
 M(arcus) Ant(oni)us Victorinus: 1751;  
 1752; 1753.  
 Marius Vict[o]rinus: 2236.  
 Val(erius) Victorinus: 1677.  
 Vitalis: 1662.  
 Optimus Vitalis: 1491.  
 Ulpus V[it]alis: 1715.  
 Val(erius) V[i]talis: 1784.  
 P(ublius) Ael(ius) Vocco: 1308.  
 Zo....: 2283.  
 Anton(io) Z[oi]lo: 2177.  
 'Αβελλάθ: 1999.  
 [Αἴ]λιος: 2337.  
 'Ακρίσιος: 2347.  
 [Αὔ]ρήλιος Αἰμιλιανός: 2296.  
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 Γοργίου: 1984.  
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[Α]ἴλ(ιος) Διονύσιος: 2296.  
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 'Ερμῆς: 1984.  
 [Ἰ]ππόλοχος: 2296.  
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 [Μ]άρκος Σίκις Σόσις: 2259.  
 Αὔρηλις Στέφανος: 2002.  
 [Αἴ]λ(ιος) Φέρμος: 2296.  
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 'Ωριμος: 2307; 2308.  
 Φλ. 'Ωριμος: 2304; 2307.

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Aemilianus: 1531.  
Africanus: 1243.  
Asper: 1881.  
Aviola: 1438.  
Bassus: 2208; 2209.  
Bradua: 1789.  
Cornelianus: 2210.  
Extricator: 1805.  
Faustinus: 1165.  
Gallus: 1760.  
Gentianus: 2208; 2209.  
Iulianus: 1315.  
Maximus: 1008.

Messala: 1224.  
Orfitus: 1888.  
Paulinus: 1315.  
Pedo: 1789.  
Peregrinus: 1531.  
Perpetuus: 2210.  
Philippus: 1102.  
Presens: 1805.  
Rufinus: 1165.  
Sabinus: 1224; 1776.  
Saturninus: 1760.  
Silanus: 1005.  
Titianus: 1102.  
Venustus: 1776.

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Caracalla: 1227; 1440; 1476; 2161; 2212;  
2350.  
Diocletianus: 1698; 2301.  
Gallienus: 1585.  
Geta: 1529; 2161; 2350.  
Gordianus: 1438.

Macrinus: 1236.  
Maximianus: 1431; 2301.  
Maximinus: 1431.  
Septimius Severus: 2161; 2350.  
Severus Alexander: 1008.  
Verus: 2311.

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± 157 A.D.	1490.	237 A.D.	2210.
161-169 A.D.	1390.	239 A.D.	1438.
± 184 A.D.	138B; 1968.	240 A.D.	1776.
189 A.D.	1005.	244 A.D.	1531.
193 A.D.	1661.	245 A.D.	1102.
198 A.D.	1760.	± 250 A.D.	1827.
198-209 A.D.	2350.	256 A.D.	1590.
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211 A.D.	2208; 2209.	<i>Fourth century A.D.</i>	
212 A.D.	1529.	± 300 A.D.	1807.
± 212 A.D.	2161.	303 A.D.	138D.
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218 A.D.	1235; 1236.	± 374 A.D.	395A.
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156	2062	193	1973	226	1653
157	2055	194	1974	226 <i>bis</i>	1654

MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM
227	1682	247c	1150	253c	1120
228	1716	247bis	1156	253f	1123
228bis	1682	248	1052	253i	1125
229	1658	248c	1054	253j	1127
230	1656	248d	1055	253k	1126
231	1651	248e	1057	253l	1128
232	1482	248f	1058	253n	1129
232bis	1879	248g	1059	254	1134
232ter	1859	248h	1062	254bis	1051
233	1883	248i	1060	255	1233
234	1882	249	1071	256	1237
234bis	1893	249ter	1073	257	1225
234ter	1887	250	1074	258	1280
235	1431	250d	1075	259	1302
236	1437	250h	1079	260	1036
236bis	1454	251	1082	261	1028
237	1442	251f	1085	262	1032
238	1423	251g	1084	263	1033
239	1400	251h	1094	264	1025
239bis	1377	251i	1089	265	1011
239ter	1399	251l	1088	266	1003
240	1326	251m	1090	286	2368
241	1306	251n	1093	286bis	2370
241bis	1325	251p	1095	286ter	2369
242	1301	251q	1091	309	1300
242bis	1298	251s	1087	309bis	1299
243	1294	251u	1104	310	1289
244	1275	252	1108	311	1116
245	1282	252c	1109	p. 447 No. 1	2362
245b	1283	252d	1110	p. 448 No. 2	2363
245f	1284	252e	1110	p. 448 No. 5	2360
245g	1285	252g	1113	p. 449 No. 6	2361
245h	1288	252h	1114	p. 450 No. 9	2356
246	1292	252i	1115	p. 450 No. 10	2354
247	1148	253	1117	p. 450 No. 14	2357
247b	1149	253b	1118	p. 453 No. 15	2358

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MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM
220 <sup>a</sup>	2348	257	2008	306	1941
221	2321	258	2010	308	2148
222	2342	259 <sup>a</sup>	2121	309	1872
223	2273	259 <sup>b</sup>	2123	310	1873
223 <sup>a</sup>	2265	260	2074	311	1874
224	2249	261	2136	311 <sup>a</sup>	1886
225	2250	262	2069	311 <sup>b</sup>	1894
225 <sup>a</sup>	2192	263	2076	312	1877
226	2282	264	2138	312 <sup>a</sup>	1846
227	2311	265	2065	313	1483
227 <sup>a</sup>	2312	266	2082	313 <sup>b</sup>	1888
228	2238	267	2067	314	1875
229	2217	268	2061	315	1876
230	2234	269	2039; 2041	316	1848
231	2235	270	2035	317	1880
231 <sup>a</sup>	1918	271	2049	320	1841
232	1921	272	2047	321	1830
233	1923	273	2045	322	1831
234	1925	274	2029	323	1775
235	1927	275	2032	324	1773
236	1931	276	2030	325	1774
237	1932	277	2031	326	1776
238	1977	278	2144	327	1777
239	1978	279	2145	328	1778
240	1978	287	2146	329	1751
241	1978	288	2143	330	1752
242	1936	289	2147	331	1753
243	1937	290	2019	332	1754
244	1945	291	2021	333	1779
245	1943	292	2150	334	1790
246	2003	293	2153	335	1792
247	1976	294	2183	336	1793
248	1993	295	2169	337	1840
249	1950	297	1916	338	1832
250	1948	298	1928	339	1833
251	1951	299	1929	340	1786
252	1939	300	1999	341	1785
253	1940	301	1984	342	1784
254	1990	302	1968	343	1783
255	2002	303	1969	344	1787
255 <sup>a</sup>	2199	304	1998	345	1788
256	2007	305	1952	346	1789



MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM	MMM	CIMRM
347	1801	385	1466	431	1153
348	1802	386	1467	432	1157
349	1464	387	1479	433	1102
350	1476	388	1618	434	1098
351	1477	389	1730	435	1096
352	1478	390	1738	436	1103
353	1911	391	1739	437	1097
354	1614	393	1708	438	1092
355	1615	394	1709	439	1101
356	1616	395	1710	440	1099
357	1617	396	1712	441	1127
358	1637	397	1719	441a	1129
359	1638	399	1713	442	1056
360	1644	400	1427	442a	1063
361	1642	401	1432	442b	1065
362	1645	402	1434	442c	1066
363	1731	403	1433	442d	1067
364	1732	404	1437	443	1234
365	1735	405	1438	444	1224
366	1733	406	1435	445	1226
367	1698	407	1436	445a	1228
367a	1692	408	1443	446	1229
367b	1693	409	1440	447	1303
367c	1684	409bis	1455	448	1390
367d	1686	410	1484	449	1385
367e	1695	412	1456	450	1386
368	1673	413	1408	451	1387
369	1674	414	1401	454	1276
370	1676	415	1407	455	1277
371	1671	416	1424	456	1278
372	1675	418	1439	457	1279
373	1677	419	1395	458	1227
374	1678	420	1396	459	1034
375	1717	421	1397	460	1030
376	1699	422	1398	461	1015
377	1711	423	1295	462	1013
378	1718	424	1286	463	1005
379	1659	425	1287	464	1009
380	1660	426	1293	465	1010
381	1661	427	1307	466	1017
382	1662	428	1297	467	1025
383	1657	429	1308	468	1026
384	1652	430	1151	469	1008

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258	799	1357	2021	4301	1738
259	800	1436	2146	4302	1735
464	797	1437	2150	4413	1698
807	801	1549	2153	4414	1676
1966	767	1591	2169	4415	1699
2634	804	1783	1881	4416	1671
2705	803	1788	1880	4417	1675
4086	806	1955	1875	4418	1718
4604	805	3095	1877	4419	1677
5635	802	3260	1841	4420	1673
5728	803	3383	1792	4421	1678
6308	807	3384	1793	4424	1674
		3414	1775	4444	1722
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879	1929	3475	1783; 1788	4540	1661
899	1921	3476	1787	4541	1662
900	1923	3477	1786	4542	1657
901	2199	3478	1785	4543	1652
968	2007	3479	1777	4736	1427
989	1971	3480	1774	4752	1428
994	1977	3481	1790	4795	1434
1002	1978	3482	1778	4796	1432
1013	1969	3483	1784	4797	1433
1095	1978	3910	1464	4799	1437
1096	1978	3920	1467	4800	1438
1107	1999	3921	1466	4801	1436
1109	1936	3933	1483	4802	1439
1110	1937	3958	1476	4803	1435
1111	1968	3959	1477	4804	1443
1112	1945	3960	1478	5110	1402
1113	1943	4039	1614	5121	1484
1114	1998	4040	1618	5195	1454
1118	1952	4041	1615	5317	1448
1119	2003	4042	1616	5540	1918
1120	1976	4094	1507	5592	1408
1121	1993	4236	1637	5620	1407
1122	1950	4237	1644	5650	1424
1123	1948	4238	1638	5774	1398
1130	1997	4239	1645	5862	1397
1131	1996	4240	1642	5865	1395

CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM
5929	1396	10284	1840	14082	1692
6128	2250	10308	1832	14083	1693
6165	2282	10309	1830	14084	1695
6217	2249	10310	1831	14207 <sup>91</sup>	2318
6255	1925	10311	1833	14216	2161
7475	2273	10363	1801	14217 <sup>4</sup>	2222
7483	2311	10364	1802	14243	1863
7596	2192	10465	1788	14343 <sup>3</sup>	1782
7662	1916	10461	1752	14344	1759
7685	1927	10462	1753	14345	1759
7686	1928	10463	1751	14346	1759
7728	2008	10464	1754	14347	1760
7729	2007	10465	1788	14356 <sup>6</sup>	1707
7730	2010	10466	1789	14411	2239
7776	1951	10467	1779	14412	2240
7777	1939	10818	1483	14450	2301
7778	1990	10830	1480	14466	1917
7779	1941	10841	1479	14475	1970
7781	1984	10874	1617	14617	1896, 2
7782	2002	10963	1737	14986	1855
7863	2019	11005	1733	15085	1853
7922	2121; 2123	11006	1731	15087	1854
7923	2074	11007	1732	15099	1878
7924	2136	11008	1739	15138	1843
7925	2069	11088	1673	15184 <sup>2</sup>	1525
7926	2076	11092	1722	15184 <sup>3</sup>	1527
7927	2138	11144 <sup>a</sup>	1719	15184 <sup>4</sup>	1529
7928	2065	11145	1709	15184 <sup>5</sup>	1531
7929	2082	11146	1710	15184 <sup>6</sup>	1513
7930	2067	11147	1712	15184 <sup>7</sup>	1532
7931	2061	11148	1711	15184 <sup>8</sup>	1536
7932	2039; 2041	11149	1714	15184 <sup>9</sup>	1537
7933	2035	11150	1708	15184 <sup>10</sup>	1538
7934	2049	11151	1713	15184 <sup>10a</sup>	1524
7936	2047	11152	1717	15184 <sup>11</sup>	1539
7937	2045	11491	1428	15184 <sup>12</sup>	1541
7938	2029	11547	1440	15184 <sup>13</sup>	1543
7939	2032	11676	1485	15184 <sup>14</sup>	1545
7940	2030	11687	1456	15184 <sup>15</sup>	1546
7941	2031	11774	1408	15184 <sup>17</sup>	1551
7942	2144	11789	1413	15184 <sup>24</sup>	1533
7943	2145	12374	2238	15354 <sup>25</sup>	1488
7951	2147	12540	1918	15354 <sup>26</sup>	1491
7952	2148	12547	1931	15354 <sup>27</sup>	1497
8038	2169	12548	1932	15354 <sup>28</sup>	1495
8041	2183	12581	2143	15354 <sup>29</sup>	1493
8109	2217	12751	1886	15354 <sup>30</sup>	1490
8163	2235	12810	1889	15354 <sup>31</sup>	1499
8677	1872	13276 <sup>a, b</sup>	1913	15354 <sup>32</sup>	1505
8678	1873	13283	1846	15354 <sup>33</sup>	1501
8679	1874	13803	2221	15354 <sup>34</sup>	1503
8686	1876	13804	2234		
10034	1911	13859	1894	Vol. V	
10042	1913	14080	1684	763	738
10120	1848	14081	1686	764	739

CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM
765	740	511	522	1779	420
803	750	556	518	2151	521
804	751	590	565	2271	511
805	741	659	502	2277	623
806	744	699	583	2278	624
807	752	700	418	2722	363
808	742	703	580	2722a	567
809	746	704	581	3724	631
810	747	705	582	3725	347
812	743	711	562	3727	622
1809	759B	713	429	3728	361
3278	702	714	577	3730	351
4283	713	715	569	3881	633
4284	712	717	519	30728	594
4935	715	718	594	30799	565
4948	714	719	416	30818	594
5019	732	720	572	30819	416
5020	733	721	547	30820	547
5066	724	723	527	30822	517
5082	730	724	526	30824	367
5116	710	725	410	31030	348
5224	711	726	409	31031	512
5465	718	727	510	31037	363
5471	721	728	379	31038	567
5477	717	729	570	31039	377
5659	705	730	566	31040	576
5795	706	731	591	31041	631
5796	707	732	362	31042	632
5797	709	733	360	31044	575
5893	708	734	517	31045	622
6958	701	735	604	31046	361
7362	698	737	367	31048	351
7474	699	738	626	31049	536
8132	758	739	571	31050	365
8239	748	740	573	31181	373
8240	749	741	574	31902	516
8892	727	742	501	31940	395A
8939	703	743	625	32726	575
8970	753	744	528	36764	381
8997	704	745	564	36832	539
		746	563		
		747	553		
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47	369	750	401	99	809
80	561	751a	402	309	837B
81	329	751b	403	434	837
82	333	752	404	541	841
86	336	753	405	542	842
404	331	754	406	543	843
412	471	761	630	544	840
499	515	837	509	645	864
500	513	846	466	646	863
504	514	1358	579	647	859
507	523	1675	516; 395B	648	868
509	524	1778	420	649	869
510	520			831	872

CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM
889	874	5735	689	6531	1297
890	873	5736	687	6576	1293
1035	876	5737	688	6754	1227
1039	876			6755	1224
1344c	836	Vol. XII		6756	1229
		508	889	6757	1228
Vol. VIII		509	890	6758	1226
1329	142	542	888	7083	1243
2228	133	546	891	7361	1097
2350	132	1003	886	7362	1098
2483	144	1160	1305	7363	1096
2675	134	1324	887	7364	1103
2676	135	1535	899	7365	1092
4513	145	1811	903	7366	1099
4578	140	2441	915	7367	1101
5143	146	2587	916	7368	1107
6968	130	2706	897	7370	1102
6975	129	4118	885	7396	1056
8440	149	5686 (1160)	900	7397	1066
8713	150			7398	1067
9256	151	Vol. XIII		7399	1063
9281	154	379	883	7400	1065
9322	155	508	889	7415	1153
9331	156	509	890	7416	1151
9629	157	542	888	7419	1157
14688	141	546	891	7425	1081
14689	141	1171	908	7459	1046
15665	143	1172	907	7460a	1045
18025	153	1771	907	7570a	1230
18040	136	1772	908	7570b	1235
22687	114	2540	911	7570c	1236
22688	115	2541	914	7570d	1232
		2906	941	7571	1234
Vol. IX		3450	969	7958	1034
2632	203	4193	1239	8042	1030
3608	652	4451	977	8245	1025
4109	647	4539	967	8436	1026
4110	648	4735	953	8523	1013
		5026	1390	8524	1015
Vol. X		5158	1383	8640	1005
204	170	5236	1385	11556	1324
533L	672	5261	1387	11606	1349
1479	175	5262	1386	11607	1351
1591	177	5787	1239	11608	1361
6559	209	5940	1376	11609	1362
7337	167	6086	1303	11610	1348
		6363	1309	11611	1360
Vol. XI		6391	1277	11611a	1344
1821	658	6392	1276	11612	1356
2684	660	6396	1286	11612a	1364
3320	656	6406	1287	11613	1367
3723	660	6431	1279	11615	1370
3865	646	6432	1278	11615a	1353
4755	683	6477	1295	11615c	1363
4774	674	6530	1307	11616	1237

CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM	CIL	CIMRM
11617	1369	56	251	2256	215
11618	1371	57	259	3567	214
11696	1239	58	255	3568	213
11698	1239	59	255	4089, 7	324
11786	1207	60	246	4296	303
11787	1165	61	247	4297	301
11788	1162	62	248	4307	320
11788a	1211	63	249	4309	305
11791a	1214	64	311	4310	220
11791b	1215	65	313	4311	222
15556	939	66	315	4312	223a
		67	286	4313	223b
		69	284	4314	233
Vol. XIV		70	282	4315	308
33	285	286	325	4318	304
53	283	403	235	4722	302
55	323				

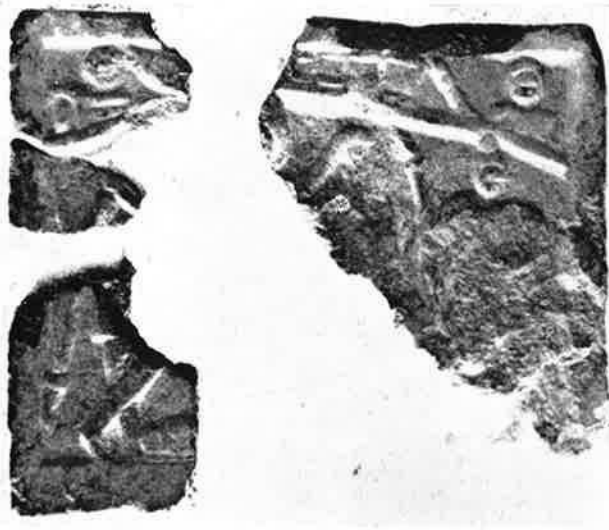


Fig. 239 - Mon. 10A



Fig. 240 - Mon. 10B



Fig. 241 - Mon. 10C



Fig. 242 - Mon. 10D



Fig. 244 = Fig. 33 – Mon. 88



Fig. 245 – Mon. 89





Fig. 246 — Mon. 90C



Fig. 248 — Mon. 230



Fig. 249 - Mon. 321bis



Fig. 250 - Mon. 476



Fig. 251 – Mon. 662B



Fig. 252 – Mon. 815



Fig. 253 – Mon. 818



Fig. 254 - Mon. 835



Fig. 256 - Mon. 847



Fig. 257 - Mon. 908C<sub>1</sub>



Fig. 258A-E - Mon. 954



Fig. 259 - Mon. 966

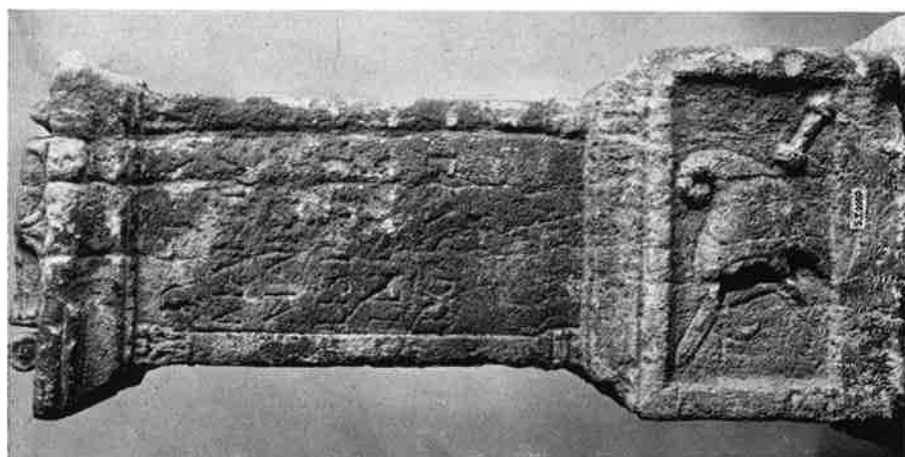


Fig. 260 - Mon. 987

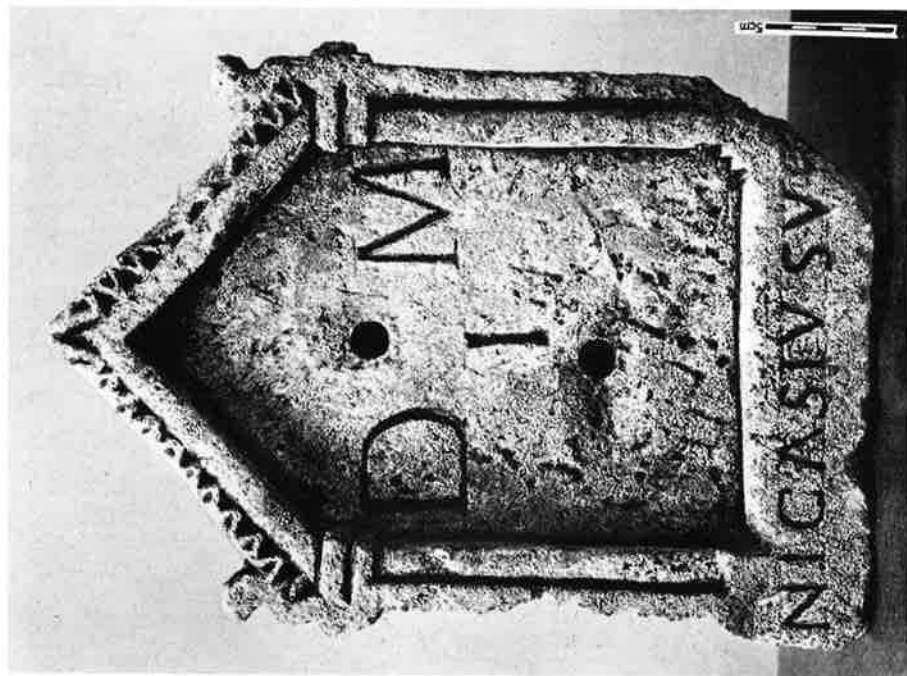


Fig. 261 - Mon. 987bis



Fig. 262 - Mon. 1012



Fig. 263 — Mon. 1014



Fig. 264 — Mon. 1019



Fig. 265 — Mon. 1020



Fig. 266 — Mon. 1024





Fig. 267 - Mon. 1035



Fig. 269 - Mon. 1061



Fig. 270 - Mon. 1071



Fig. 272 - Mon. 1075



Fig. 274 - Mon. 1083



Fig. 275 - Mon. 1083



Fig. 276 - Mon. 1084



Fig. 277 - Mon. 1085



Fig. 278 - Mon. 1086



Fig. 279 - Mon. 1087



Fig. 280 - Mon. 1088



Fig. 281 - Mon. 1089



Fig. 282 - Mon. 1090



Fig. 283 - Mon. 1091



Fig. 285 - Mon. 1110



Fig. 286 - Mon. 1111



Fig. 287 - Mon. 1112



Fig. 289 – Mon. 1118



Fig. 290 – Mon. 1120



Fig. 291 – Mon. 1123



Fig. 292 – Mon. 1125



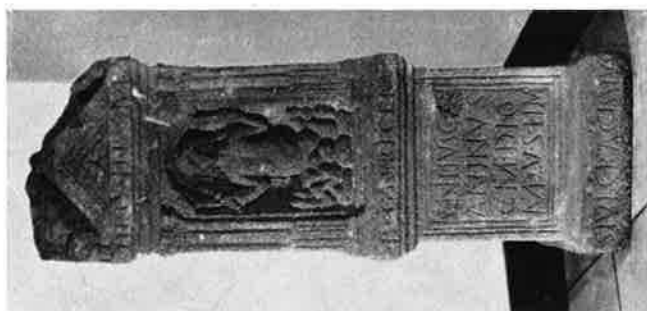


Fig. 293 - Mon. 1127



Fig. 294 – Mon. 1128



Fig. 295 – Mon. 1134

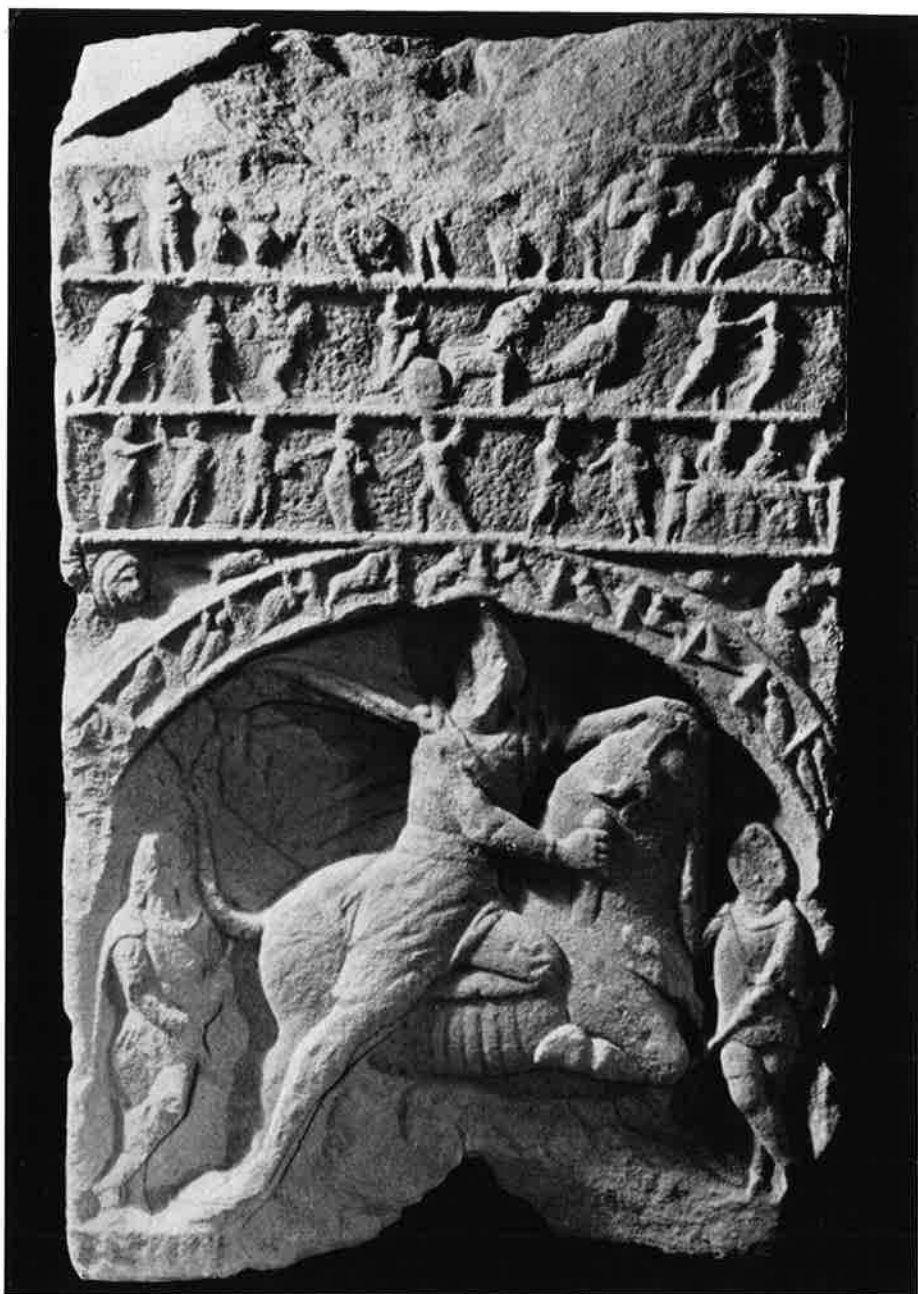


Fig. 296 – Mon. 1137

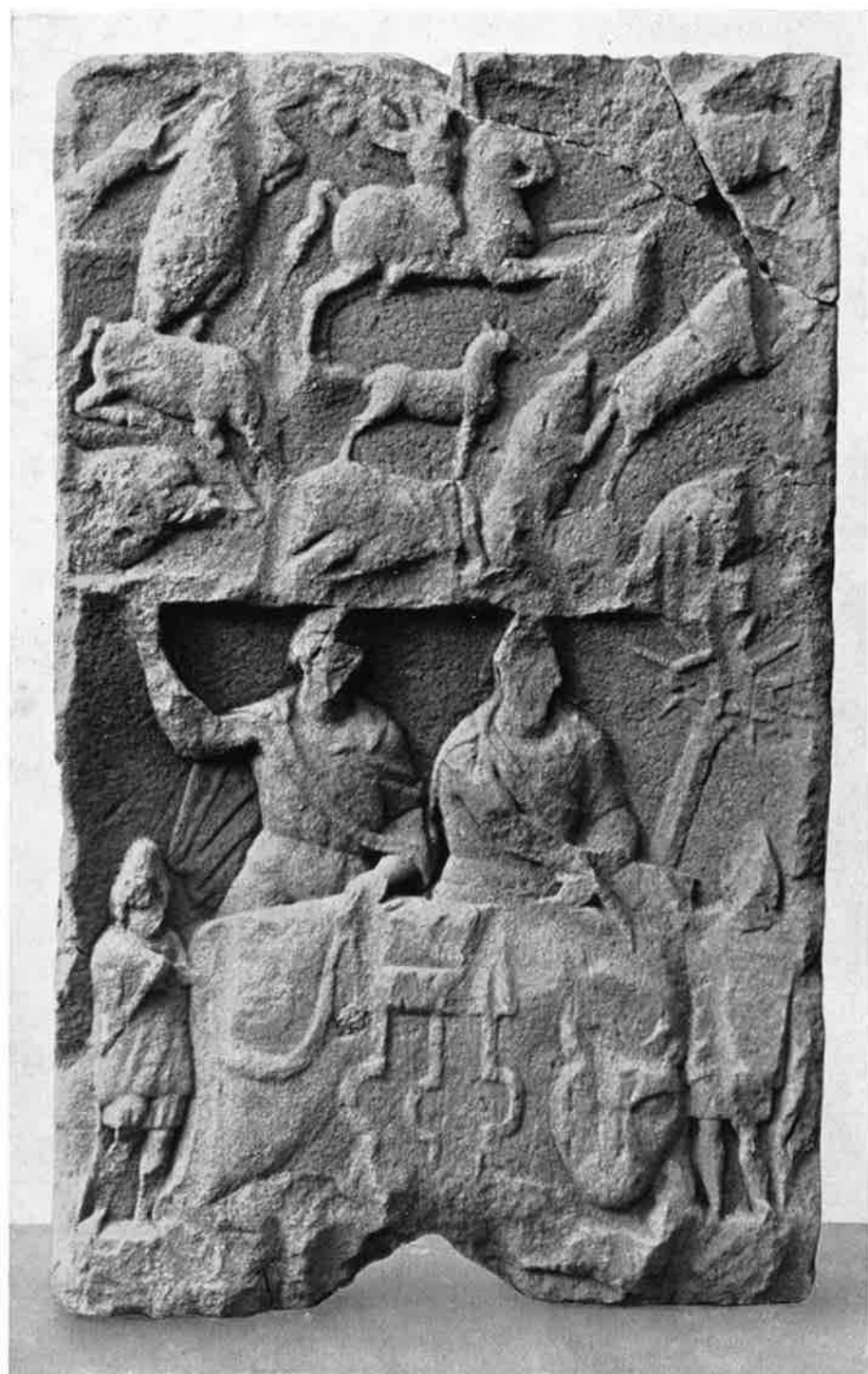


Fig. 297 - Mon. 1137



Fig. 298 - Mon. 1138

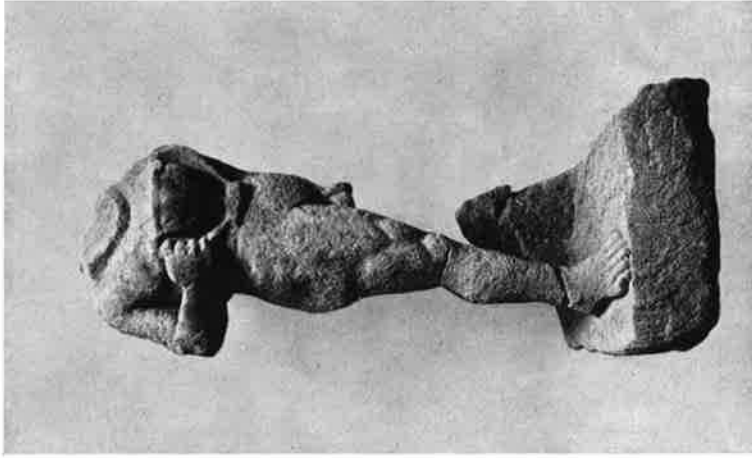


Fig. 299 - Mon. 1141



Fig. 300 – Mon. 1146, *d*

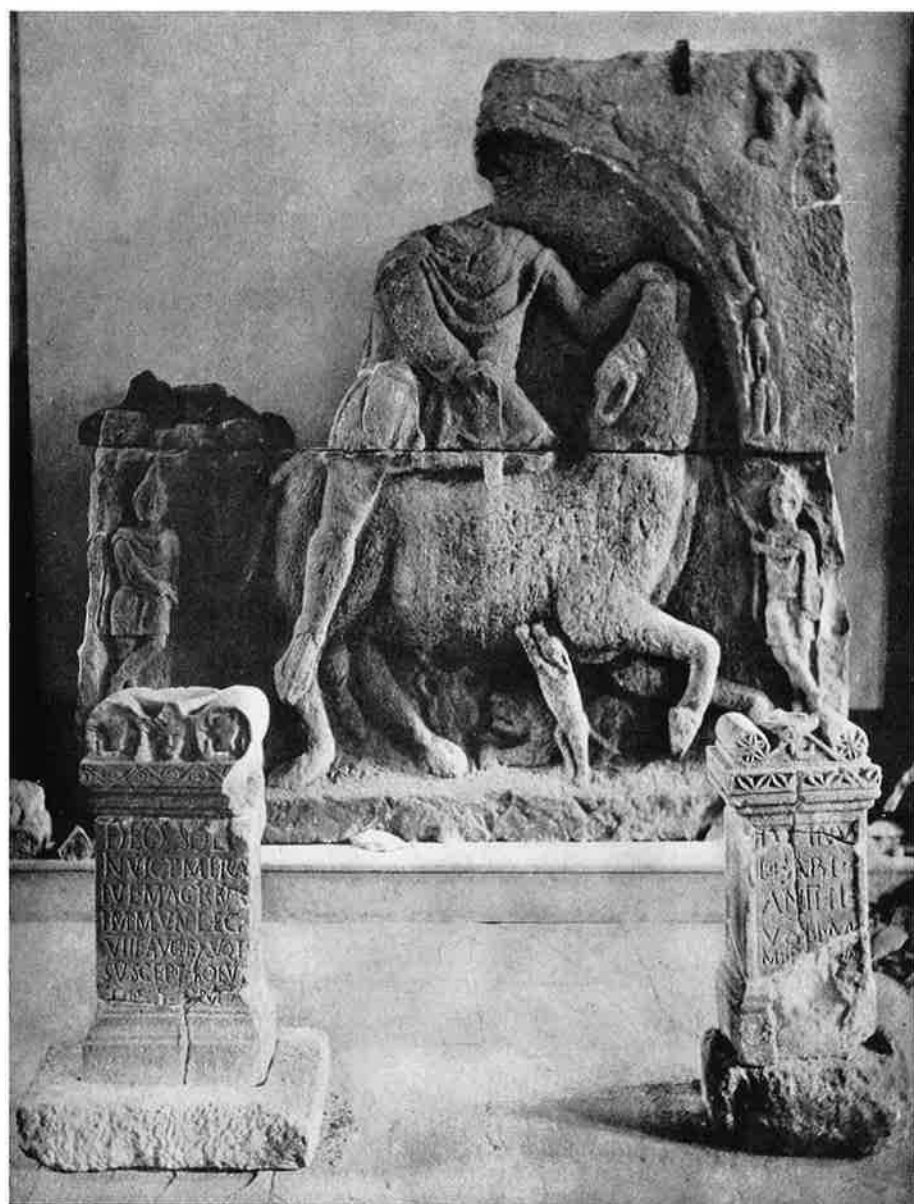


Fig. 302 – Mon. 1149



Fig. 303 - Mon. 1156

8



Fig. 305 - Mon. 1161



Fig. 306 - Mon. 1161





Fig. 307 - Mon. 1163



Fig. 308 - Mon. 1168



Fig. 309 - Mon. 1169



Fig. 310 - Mon. 1174



Fig. 311 - Mon. 1175



Fig. 312 - Mon. 1176



Fig. 313 - Mon. 1177



Fig. 314 - Mon. 1178



Fig. 315 - Mon. 1201



Fig. 316 - Mon. 1206



Fig. 318 - Mon. 1210

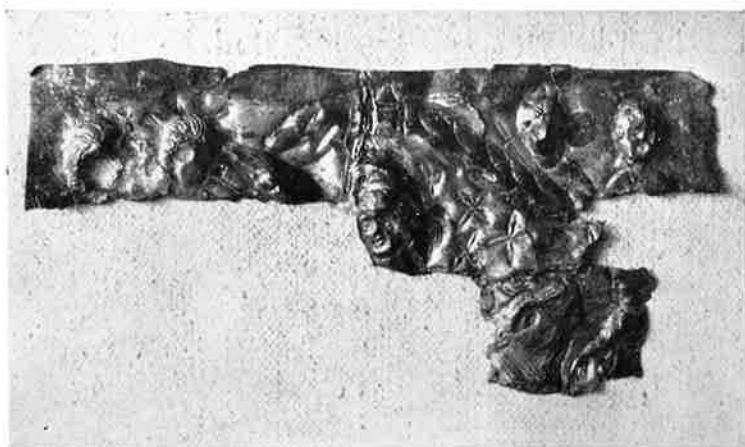


Fig. 319 - Mon. 1216



Fig. 320 - Mon. 1225



Fig. 321 - Mon. 1240



Fig. 323 - Mon. 1247



Fig. 324 — Mon. 1247



Fig. 325 – Mon. 1248



Fig. 326 – Mon. 1249



Fig. 327 – Mon. 1250



Fig. 328 – Mon. 1253





Fig. 329 – Mon. 1254



Fig. 330 – Mon. 1255



Fig. 331 – Mon. 1262



Fig. 332 – Mon. 1269

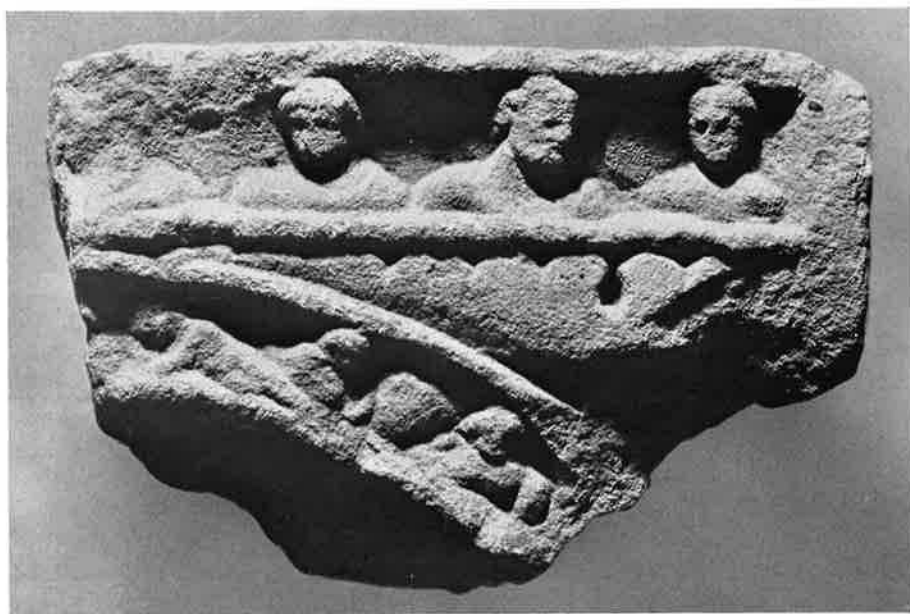


Fig. 333 - Mon. 1271

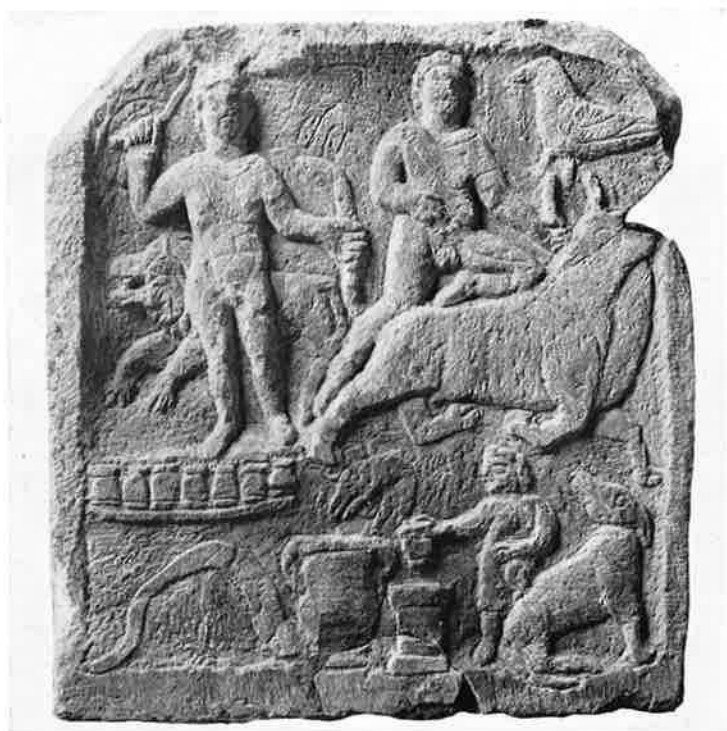


Fig. 334 - Mon. 1275



Fig. 337 - Mon. 1283

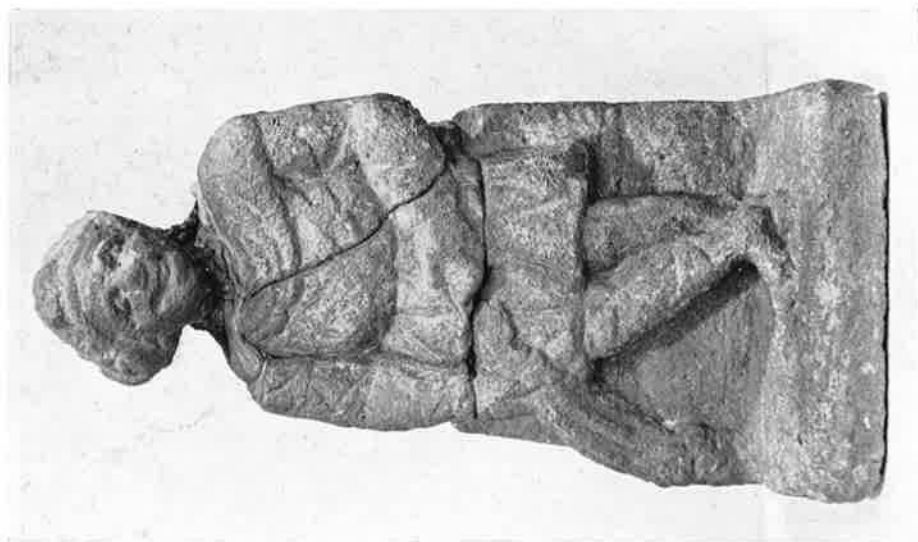


Fig. 339 - Mon. 1290



Fig. 338 - Mon. 1289



Fig. 340 – Mon. 1292



Fig. 341 ~ Mon. 1292





Fig. 342 - Mon. 1292



Fig. 343 – Mon. 1294



Fig. 344 – Mon. 1298





Fig. 345 - Mon. 1301



Fig. 346 - Mon. 1301



Fig. 347 - Mon. 1306



Fig. 348 - Mon. 1314



Fig. 349 - Mon. 1317



Fig. 350 - Mon. 1326



Fig. 351 - Mon. 1332



Fig. 353 - Mon. 1340

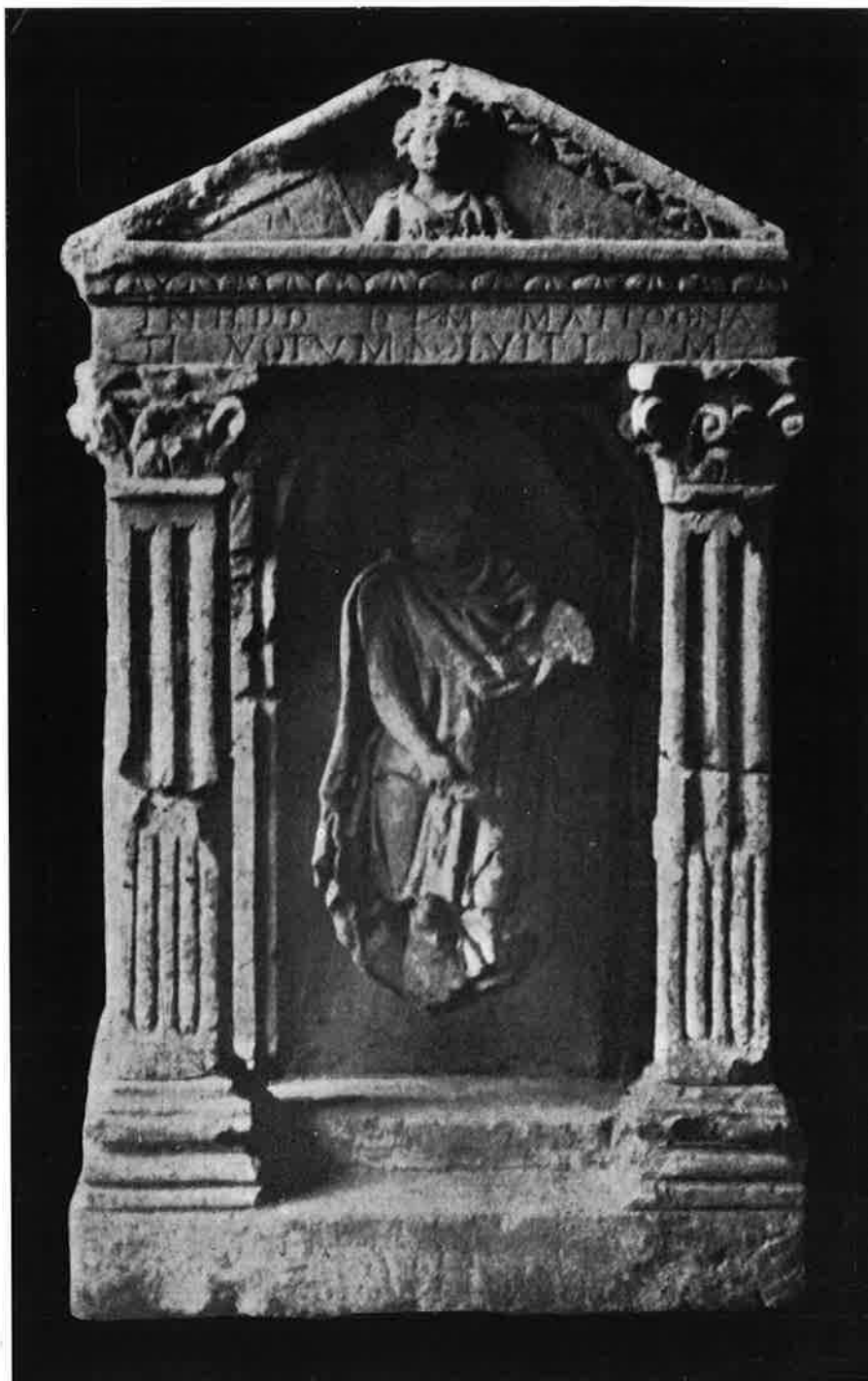


Fig. 354 - Mon. 1347



Fig. 355 – Mon. 1359



Fig. 356 – Mon. 1359



Fig. 357 — Mon. 1359



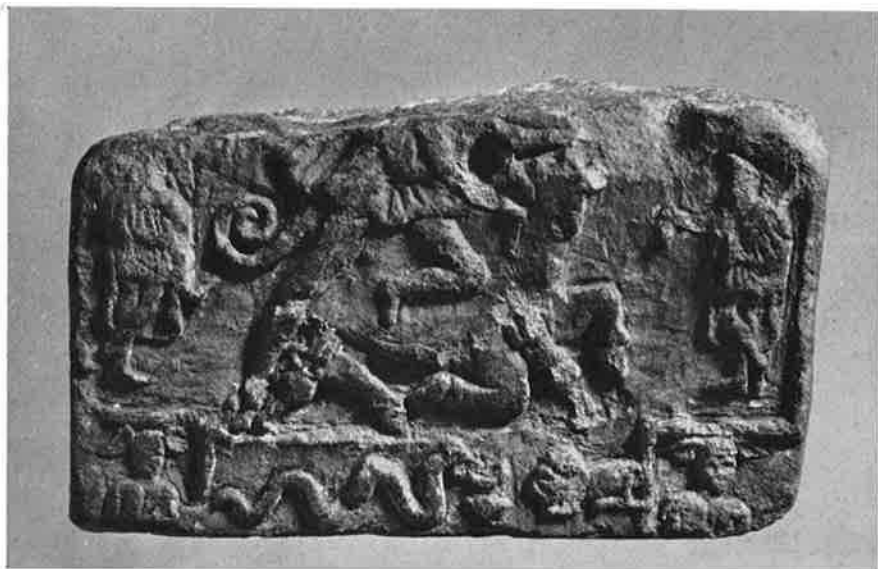


Fig. 358 – Mon. 1388



Fig. 359 – Mon. 1394



Fig. 360 - Mon. 1400



Fig. 362 — Mon. 1415



Fig. 363 — Mon. 1419



Fig. 364 – Mon. 1422



Fig. 365 – Mon. 1423



Fig. 366 - Mon. 1430



Fig. 367 - Mon. 1446



Fig. 368 - Mon. 1449



Fig. 369 - Mon. 1450



Fig. 370 - Mon. 1451

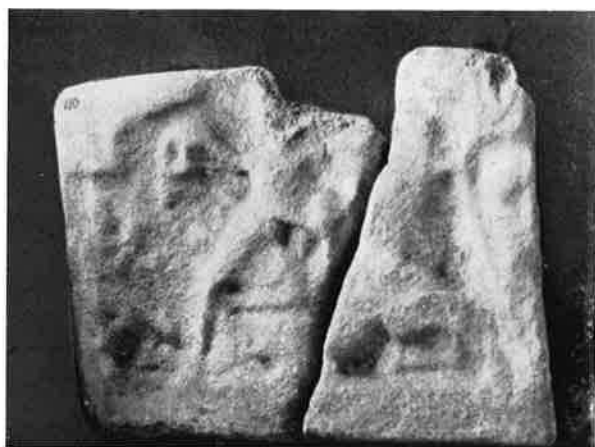


Fig. 371 - Mon. 1452



Fig. 372 - Mon. 1458



Fig. 373 – Mon. 1468



Fig. 374 – Mon. 1470



Fig. 375 – Mon. 1472





Fig. 376 — Mon. 1473



Fig. 377 — Mon. 1475

ERR-  
AEO-  
CHES  
TUT



Fig. 379 - Mon. 1492



Fig. 380 - Mon. 1494



Fig. 381 - Mon. 1496



Fig. 382 - Mon. 1498



Fig. 383 - Mon. 1504



Fig. 384 - Mon. 1508



Fig. 386 - Mon. 1510



Fig. 387 - Mon. 1511



Fig. 388 – Mon. 1512



Fig. 389 – Mon. 1523



Fig. 390 - Mon. 1528



Fig. 391 - Mon. 1530



Fig. 392 - Mon. 1540



Fig. 393 – Mon. 1542



Fig. 394 – Mon. 1549



Fig. 395 – Mon. 1559



Fig. 396 - Mon. 1565



Fig. 397 - Mon. 1574



Fig. 398 - Mon. 1576



Fig. 400 – Mon. 1579



Fig. 401 – Mon. 1580





Fig. 402 - Mon. 1584



Fig. 403 - Mon. 1584



Fig. 404 - Mon. 1584



Fig. 405 - Mon. 1589



Fig. 406 - Mon. 1591



Fig. 407 - Mon. 1591



Fig. 408 – Mon. 1593



Fig. 409 – Mon. 1599



Fig. 410 - Mon. 1600



Fig. 411 - Mon. 1604



Fig. 412 - Mon. 1620



Fig. 413 -- Mon. 1625



Fig. 414 -- Mon. 1641



Fig. 415 - Mon. 1643



Fig. 416 - Mon. 1648

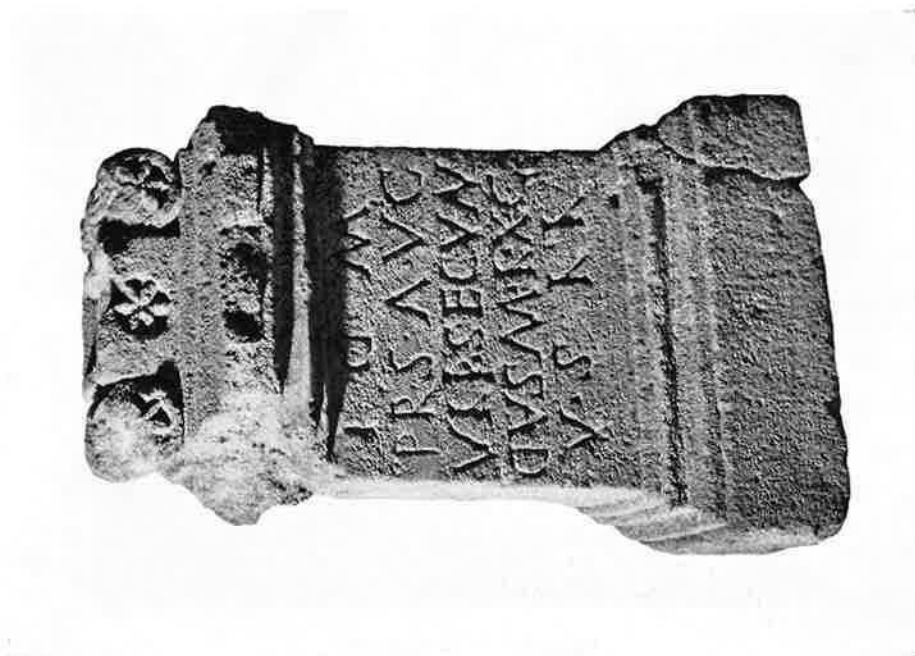


Fig. 417 - Mon. 1649

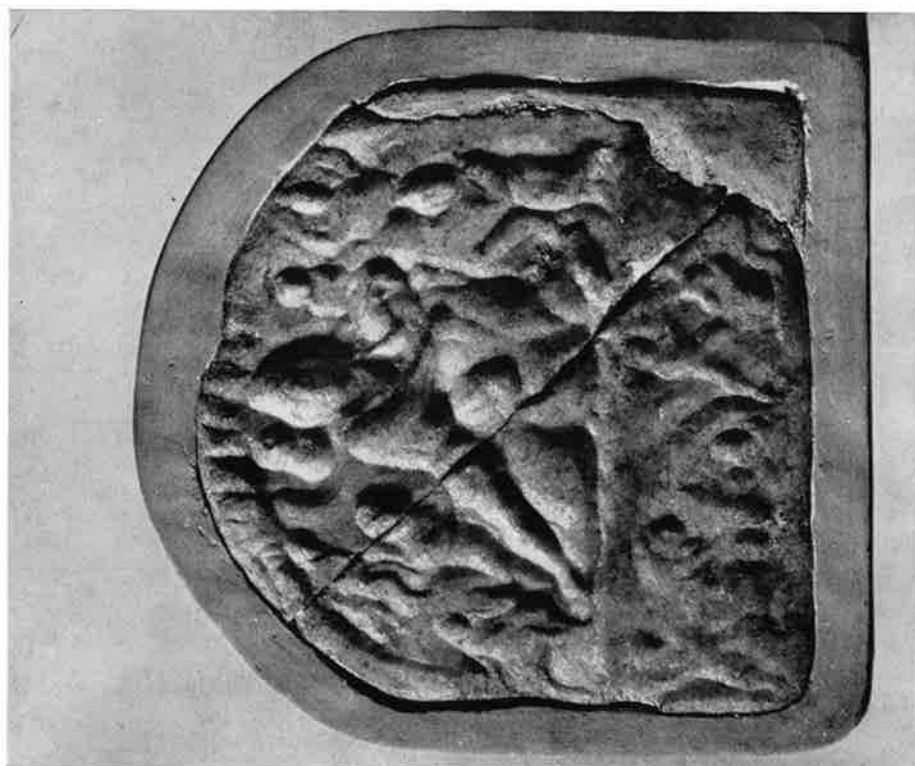


Fig. 418 - Mon. 1650



Fig. 419 - Mon. 1651



Fig. 420 - Mon. 1653





Fig. 421 — Mon. 1654



Fig. 422 — Mon. 1656



Fig. 423 – Mon. 1658



Fig. 424 – Mon. 1665



Fig. 425 -- Mon. 1667

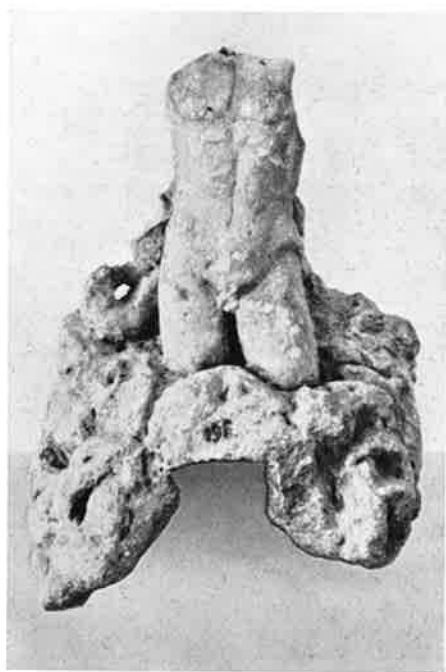


Fig. 426 -- Mon. 1669



Fig. 427 - Mon. 1672

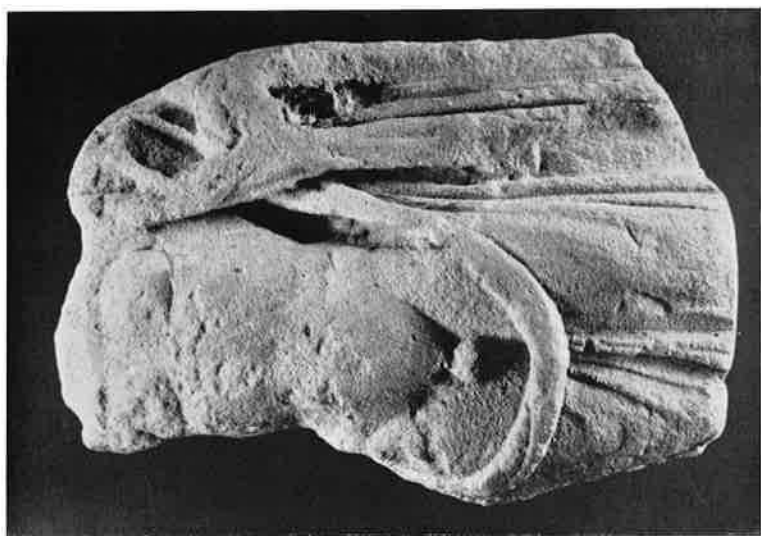


Fig. 428 - Mon. 1680



Fig. 430 — Mon. 1683

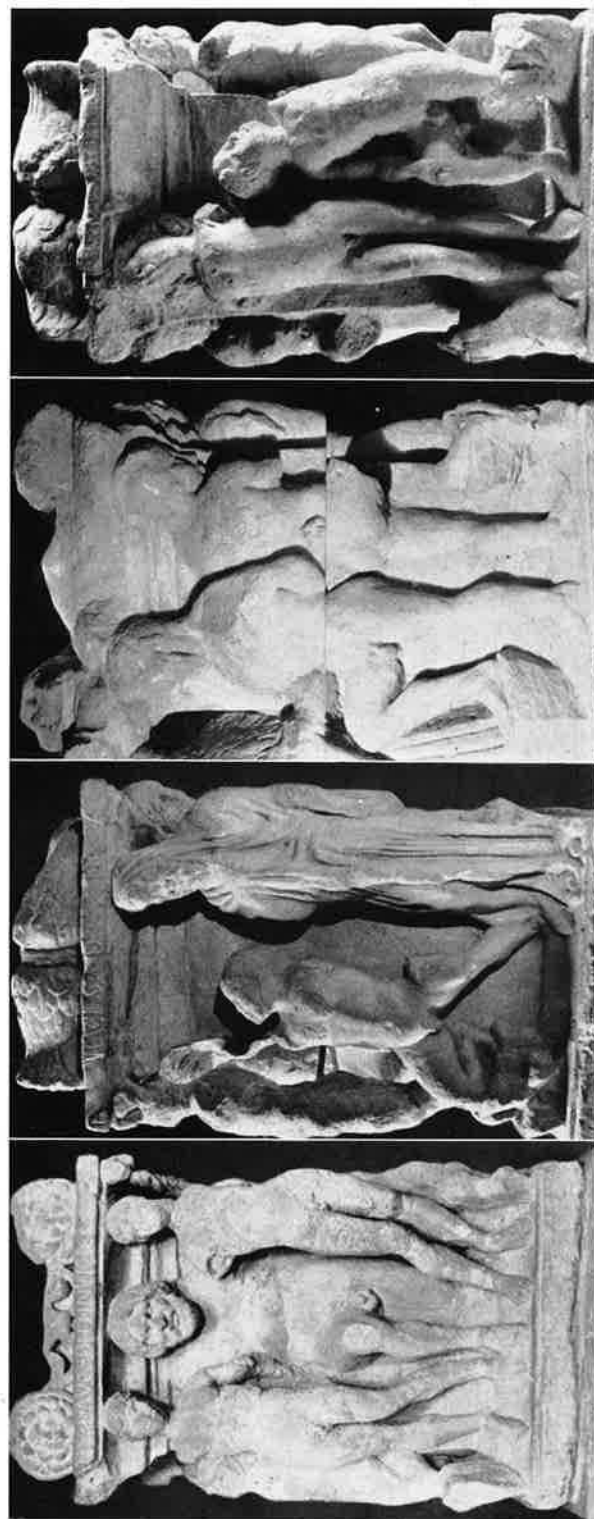


Fig. 431-434 - Mon. 1685



Fig. 435 - Mon. 1687



Fig. 436 - Mon. 1688



Fig. 437 - Mon. 1690

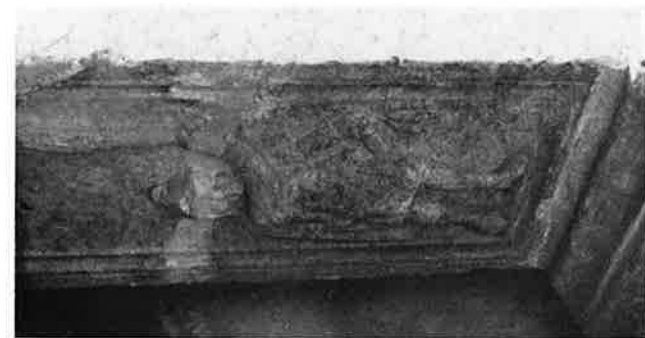


Fig. 438 - Mon. 1697



Fig. 439 - Mon. 1697





Fig. 440 – Mon. 1701



Fig. 441 – Mon. 1702



Fig. 442 – Mon. 1703



Fig. 443 - Mon. 1704



Fig. 443 - Mon. 1704



Fig. 444 - Mon. 1705



Fig. 445 - Mon. 1706



Fig. 446 - Mon. 1716



Fig. 447 - Mon. 1721



Fig. 448 — Mon. 1727



Fig. 449 - Mon. 1734



Fig. 450 - Mon. 1734



Fig. 451 - Mon. 1740



Fig. 452 - Mon. 1741



Fig. 454 - Mon. 1756



Fig. 455-457 - Mon. 1765

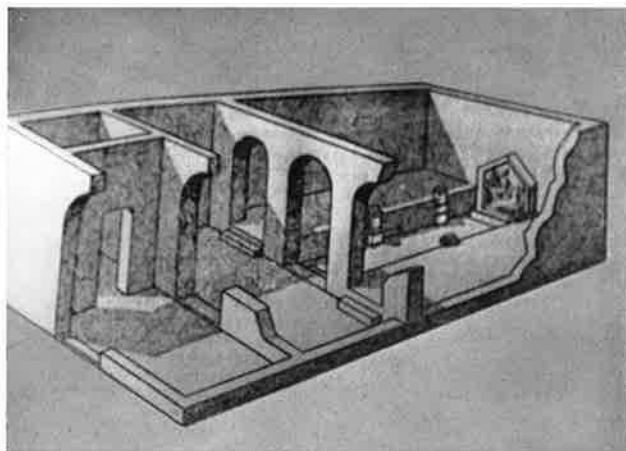


Fig. 458 - Mon. 1767



Fig. 460 - Mon. 1768





Fig. 461 – Mon. 1773



Fig. 462 – Mon. 1780



Fig. 463 - Mon. 1791



Fig. 464 ~ Mon. 1794



Fig. 465 ~ Mon. 1796



Fig. 466 - Mon. 1797



Fig. 467 - Mon. 1804

NO. 1804



Fig. 468 - Mon. 1806



Fig. 469 - Mon. 1815



Fig. 470 - Mon. 1816



Fig. 471 - Mon. 1818



Fig. 472 - Mon. 1823





Fig. 473 - Mon. 1849



Fig. 474 - Mon. 1857



Fig. 474 - Mon. 1857





Fig. 475 - Mon. 1859



Fig. 476 - Mon. 1860



Fig. 477 - Mon. 1861



Fig. 478 - Mon. 1862



Fig. 479 - Mon. 1864



Fig. 480 - Mon. 1865



Fig. 481 - Mon. 1866



Fig. 482 - Mon. 1867



Fig. 483 - Mon. 1868



Fig. 484 - Mon. 1869



Fig. 485 -- Mon. 1871



Fig. 486 – Mon. 1879



Fig. 487 – Mon. 1891



Fig. 488 – Mon. 1893



Fig. 490 — Mon. 1896



Fig. 491 — Mon. 1896



Fig. 493 – Mon. 1902



Fig. 494 – Mon. 1903



Fig. 495 – Mon. 1906





Fig. 496 - Mon. 1907



Fig. 497 - Mon. 1909



Fig. 498 - Mon. 1910



Fig. 499 - Mon. 1913



Fig. 500 – Mon. 1919



Fig. 501 – Mon. 1920



Fig. 502 - Mon. 1924



Fig. 504 - Mon. 1930



Fig. 503 - Mon. 1926



Fig. 505 — Mon. 1935



Fig. 506 - Mon. 1942



Fig. 507 - Mon. 1944



Fig. 508 - Mon. 1947



Fig. 509 - Mon. 1949



Fig. 510 - Mon. 1956



Fig. 511 - Mon. 1957



Fig. 512 — Mon. 1958





Fig. 513 -- Mon. 1972



Fig. 514 -- Mon. 1973



Fig. 515 – Mon. 1975



Fig. 516 – Mon. 1979



Fig. 517 – Mon. 1981



Fig. 518 – Mon. 1985



Fig. 519 – Mon. 1987



Fig. 520 – Mon. 1988



Fig. 521 - Mon. 1991



Fig. 522 - Mon. 1994



Fig. 523 – Mon. 2000



Fig. 524 – Mon. 2001



Fig. 525 – Mon. 2004



Fig. 526 – Mon. 2006



Fig. 527 - Mon. 2018



Fig. 528 - Mon. 2023



Fig. 529 - Mon. 2025



Fig. 530 -- Mon. 2026



Fig. 532 -- Mon. 2028



Fig. 533 -- Mon. 2034



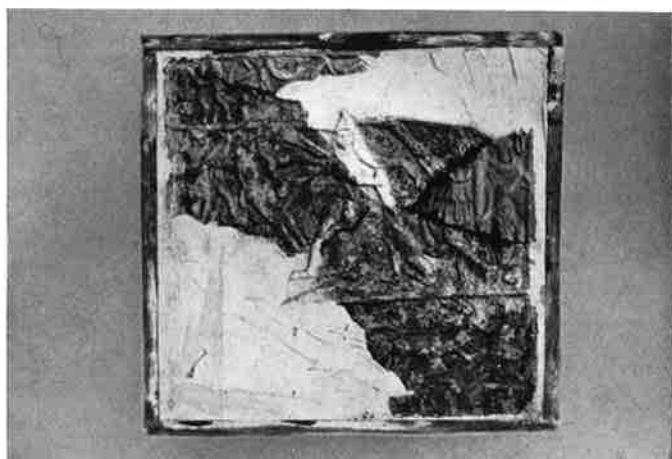


Fig. 534 - Mon. 2036



Fig. 535 - Mon. 2037

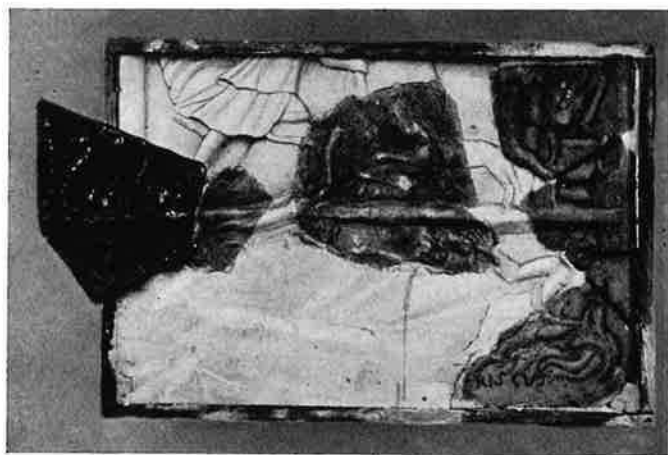


Fig. 536 — Mon. 2038

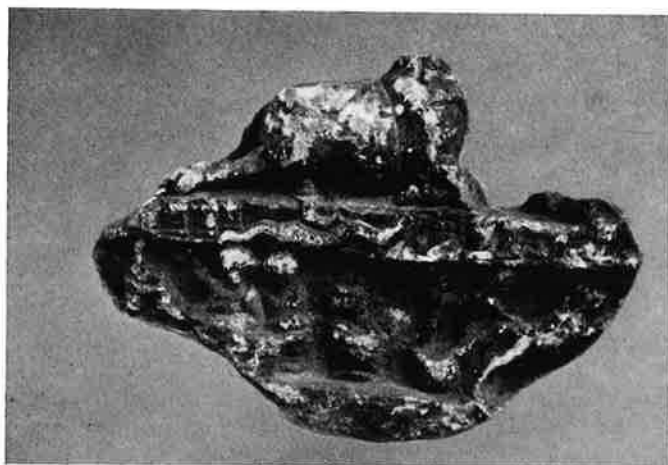


Fig. 537 — Mon. 2043



Fig. 538 – Mon. 2044



Fig. 539 – Mon. 2046



Fig. 540 – Mon. 2048



Fig. 541 – Mon. 2050



Fig. 542 – Mon. 2051



Fig. 543 - Mon. 2052



Fig. 544 - Mon. 2053



Fig. 545 - Mon. 2055



Fig. 546 – Mon. 2056



Fig. 547 – Mon. 2057,3



Fig. 548 – Mon. 2059



Fig. 549 — Mon. 2062



Fig. 550 — Mon. 2063



Fig. 551 – Mon. 2064



Fig. 552 – Mon. 2066



Fig. 553 – Mon. 2068





Fig. 554 ← Mon. 2071



Fig. 555 – Mon. 2072



Fig. 556 – Mon. 2073



Fig. 557 – Mon. 2075



Fig. 558 – Mon. 2078



Fig. 559 – Mon. 2083



Fig. 560 — Mon. 2084



Fig. 561 — Mon. 2085



Fig. 562 – Mon. 2088



Fig. 563 – Mon. 2090



Fig. 564 – Mon. 2091



Fig. 565 - Mon. 2092



Fig. 566 - Mon. 2093



Fig. 567 - Mon. 2094



Fig. 568 - Mon. 2107



Fig. 569 – Mon. 2108



Fig. 570 – Mon. 2111



Fig. 571 – Mon. 2112



Fig. 572 – Mon. 2113



Fig. 573 – Mon. 2114



Fig. 574 – Mon. 2120



Fig. 575 – Mon. 2122



Fig. 576 - Mon. 2128



Fig. 577 - Mon. 2130



Fig. 578 - Mon. 2132



Fig. 579 - Mon. 2134





Fig. 580 – Mon. 2142



Fig. 581 – Mon. 2149



Fig. 582 - Mon. 2151



Fig. 583 - Mon. 2152



Fig. 584 - Mon. 2153



Fig. 585 — Mon. 2154



Fig. 586 — Mon. 2155



Fig. 587 — Mon. 2159



Fig. 588 - Mon. 2164



Fig. 589 - Mon. 2168



Fig. 590 - Mon. 2170



Fig. 591 - Mon. 2171



Fig. 592 - Mon. 2172



Fig. 593 - Mon. 2180



Fig. 594 – Mon. 2181



Fig. 595 – Mon. 2182



Fig. 596 - Mon. 2184



Fig. 597 - Mon. 2186



Fig. 598 - Mon. 2187



Fig. 599 - Mon. 2188





Fig. 600 – Mon. 2189



Fig. 601 – Mon. 2190



Fig. 602 – Mon. 2191



Fig. 603 – Mon. 2194



Fig. 604 – Mon. 2196



Fig. 605 – Mon. 2198



Fig. 606 – Mon. 2200



Fig. 608 – Mon. 2202



Fig. 609 - Mon. 2204



Fig. 610 - Mon. 2214



Fig. 611 – Mon. 2215



Fig. 612 – Mon. 2216



Fig. 613 – Mon. 2223



Fig. 614 – Mon. 2225



Fig. 615 – Mon. 2226



Fig. 616 – Mon. 2233



Fig. 617 – Mon. 2237





Fig. 618 - Mon. 2241



Fig. 619 - Mon. 2243



Fig. 620 - Mon. 2244



Fig. 621 - Mon. 2245



Fig. 622 - Mon. 2246



Fig. 623 - Mon. 2247



Fig. 624 - Mon. 2251



Fig. 625 - Mon. 2252



Fig. 626 - Mon. 2255



Fig. 627 — Mon. 2257



Fig. 628a — Mon. 2264



Fig. 628b — Mon. 2264



Fig. 629 - Mon. 2266



Fig. 630 - Mon. 2267



Fig. 631 - Mon. 2268



Fig. 632 - Mon. 2272





Fig. 633 - Mon. 2279



Fig. 634a - Mon. 2291



Fig. 634b - Mon. 2291

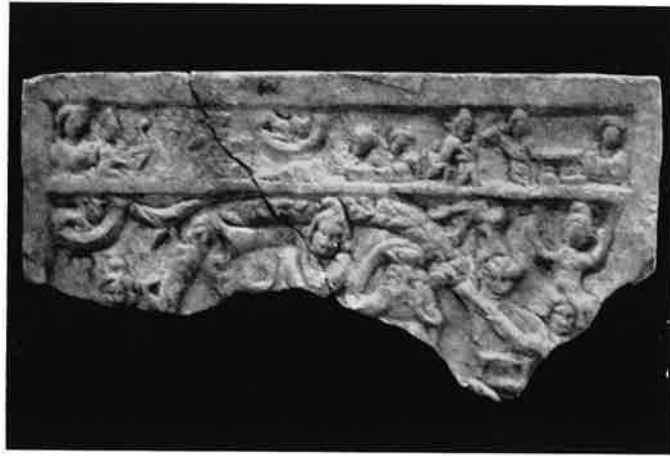


Fig. 635 – Mon. 2292



Fig. 636 – Mon. 2295



Fig. 637 – Mon. 2302



Fig. 638 – Mon. 2305



Fig. 639 - Mon. 2306



Fig. 640 - Mon. 2310



Fig. 641 - Mon. 2313



Fig. 642 – Mon. 2315



Fig. 643 – Mon. 2320



Fig. 645 - Mon. 2325



Fig. 646 - Mon. 2327



Fig. 647 - Mon. 2331



Fig. 648 - Mon. 2332





Fig. 649 - Mon. 2334



Fig. 650 - Mon. 2338



Fig. 651 - Mon. 2340



Fig. 653a - Mon. 2354



Fig. 653b - Mon. 2354



Fig. 654 - Mon. 2355



Fig. 655a - Mon. 2361



Fig. 655b - Mon. 2361



Fig. 656 - Mon. 2362



Fig. 657 - Mon. 2363

TERR.  
HIST.  
SCHM.  
1771



Fig. 658a - Mon. 2364



Fig. 658b - Mon. 2364



Fig. 659a - Mon. 2365



Fig. 659b - Mon. 2365



Fig. 660a - Mon. 2366



Fig. 660b - Mon. 2366



Fig. 661 - Mon. 2367



Fig. 662 — Mon. 2368



Fig. 663 — Mon. 2369

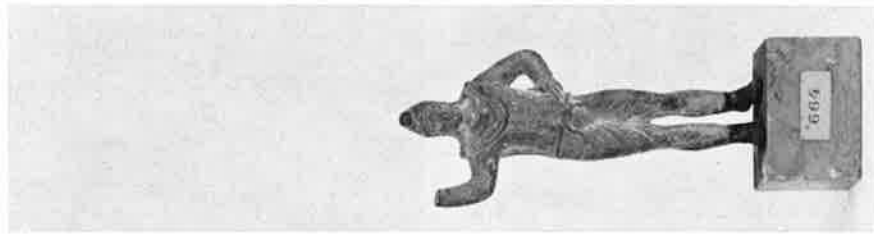


Fig. 664 — Mon. 2370